"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Snow or rain to-day; cloudy Sunday; high northerly winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 18,998. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910.—SIXTEEN PAGES. and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

QUOTES BALLINGER AS FUND COLLECTOR

Glavis Says He Was Requested to Hold Up Alaskan Inquiry Until After Election.

NOT ANXIOUS TO PUSH CASE

Deposed Field Agent Charges Ballinger Supplied Secret Information of Land Office to Cunningham Claimants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The hearings before the joint committee investigating the Pinchot-Ballinger affair were resumed to-day. Louis R. Glavis, deposed field agent of the Forestry Bureau, was again on the stand, and his testimony appeared at the end of the day to be but little more than begun. Some comment was aroused because Mr. Glavis's lawyer, L. D. Brandeis of Boston, appeared to be the chief witness, but no objection was made by the committee, and the tedious method of long questions by Mr. Brandeis and brief answers by Mr. Glavis, started at the first hearing on Wednesday, was continued through the day.

The proceedings, which had consisted largely of reading into the record various letters and telegrams, took on a livelier aspect this afternoon when Mr. Glavis told of various interviews he had had with Secretary Ballinger at various times while he was in and out of the Government service.

Mr. Glavis declared that in one of these interviews in October, 1908, Mr. Ballinger told him he was having a hard time trying to collect campaign contributions, and that two men involved in the Cunningham claims, who had been liberal contributors in the past, had declined to contribute because they were angry on account of the fact that patents for the Alaska coal lands had not been granted to them. Glavis said that Mr. Ballinger asked him to hold up on the Alaska cases until after election. He agreed to do this because he had his hands full with another case.

Says Ballinger Aided Claimants.

The evidence followed closely the outline mapped out Wednesday tending to prove Mr. Ballinger's culpable negligence of the public service and his rulings in favor of the Cunninghams in spite of positive information against the validity of their claims presented to him in advance by Mr. Glavis. Further details were also set forth tending to show that Mr. Ballinger had put at the disposal of the claimants all information supplied in confidence by the special field agents, of whom Mr. Glavis was one.

An interesting feature of the hearing was the effort of Mr. Brandeis to show the identity of the interests represented by Clarence Cunningham in Alaska with the Guggenheims. In the furtherance of this object he introduced documentary evidence, consisting of Cunningham's notebook showing the expense account incidental to the various prospecting and surveying expeditions over the Cunningham claims in Alaska.

At the foot of the notebook, where the total expenditure was set forth, Mr. Brandeis said, was a note by Cunningham saying that the amount in question had been paid by Daniel Guggenheim for the work of the engineers. Similar references to the Guggenheims were also read in connection with other items, and Mr. Brandeis argued that the notebook was proof that Cunningham was acting, not for his nominal claimants under the law, but for the Guggenheims, which made the whole set of claims illegal, as being designed at the outset for an ultimate merger.

Ordered an Investigation.

Mr. Glavis told of a visit to Washington in December, 1907, when he took up with officials of the Land Office the matter of the Alaska claims.

"What did you say to Commissioner Ballinger?"

"I told him I thought we could cancel all the Alaska claims; that a lot of prominent people had formed a pool, and that the evidence would prove it."

"What did Mr. Ballinger say to you?"

"He said a number of the claimants were friends and former business associates of his, and that there had been a lot of talk that they would get their patents.

"'Now, Glavis,' he said to me, 'when you get back to Seattle I want you to let it be publicly known that you have started this investigation and that I want it to be thorough. No matter whom it hurts, you are to go right after them, whether they are friends of mine or not.'"

Glavis said he went back to work satisfied that there was to be a thorough investigation, and that he had worried unnecessarily about a possible scandal. He declared that it was Dec. 13, 1907, that he had his interview with Commissioner Ballinger. On Jan. 7, 1908, less than a month after he had been directed to make the investigation, a letter was addressed to him by Mr. Ballinger stating that the Cunningham claims had been "clear listed" from the investigating division for patent.

On Jan. 22, 1908, Glavis sent a telegram and letter protesting against the clear listing of the claims, and they were withdrawn and sent back to the investigating division.

Heyburn's Name Brought In.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the inquiry, Attorney Brandeis offered in evidence the journal of Clarence Cunningham of Wallace, Idaho, the agent in all the Cunningham claims, which contained the entry:

"Have agreed with Mr. W. B. Heyburn, in consideration for his services as attorney, to carry him for one claim of 160 acres in the coal, free of cost to him, and he agrees to do all our legal work in procuring titles, &c."

In an affidavit made subsequent to the loss of his journal, Cunningham made public a letter from Senator W. B. Heyburn of Idaho, in which the Senator said:

"I do not desire to participate in or be interested in any manner, directly or indirectly, in acquiring public lands. Whatever services I may perform properly within my duty as a public official for yourself or any other constituent, I shall cheerfully perform, but not for any consideration, directly or indirectly. I do not desire any interest to be carried for me or on my account with a view to any present or future profit to myself."

Cunningham preceded this letter with the statement:

"As soon as I became aware that coal lands could not be taken in Alaska under the mineral laws, Mr. Heyburn informed me in person that he could not act under said agreement."

Glavis told further of his investigation into the alleged fraud of the Cunningham group, and said that when he first approached Cunningham the latter declared he had heard that complaint had been made that he represented the Guggenheims. He denied this, and to carry out the denial submitted the journal to Glavis, who held it as evidence against Cunningham.

Sees Land Office Papers.

Ex-Gov. Miles G. Moore, one of the Cunningham claimants, told him, Glavis said, that he had seen all the papers in

Continued on Page 2.

STORMY WEATHER COMING.

The Gulf States Contribute This—Rain or Snow with It.

The halting and hesitating drift of small-dropped rain late yesterday afternoon turned into snow early last night, and for three or four hours came a thickfall of flakes that were at first more rain than snow, and later more sleet than snow. The black pavements downtown were whitened for only a short time. The traffic quickly mixed the snow with the slush.

And then, about 11 o'clock, the fall of moisture changed back to rain, which came down almost in a thick mist.

To-day New York may expect a continuation of the rain and snow, and the winds will be high, shifting from northeast to northwest. Sunday is to be partly cloudy, possibly with more rain or snow—so the Weather Bureau says.

The special weather New York got late yesterday afternoon and last night came up from the Gulf States, where, on Thursday, a rain and thunder storm developed. This moved northeast. This city had some slight thunder last night, but residents are deprived of the sound of any thunder that is not tremendous. The native mechanical thunder drowns it out.

Storm warnings have been posted along the Atlantic Coast. The regions next to the ocean are to get either rain or snow from North Florida to Maine—so the advices from Washington say—while the regions back from the water line are to get snow.

AUTO HITS A WOMAN ARTIST.

Miss Lydia Longacre's Ankle Broken—Chauffeur Gets Away.

Miss Lydia Longacre, 89 years old, a miniature painter of 27 West Sixty-seventh Street, who has an exhibition of her work at a Fifth Avenue art gallery, stepped into the street at Sixty-seventh Street and Eighth Avenue last night, intending to board a southbound Eighth Avenue car. In the storm she did not see an automobile which was going north at a fast clip until it was almost upon her. Then she gave a scream, and before she could get out of the way the front wheel struck her and knocked her against the street car.

The conductor in his excitement rang his fare bell, the motorman nearly broke his alarm gong, while the passengers who had crowded outside shouted themselves hoarse at the two men on the front seat of the auto. The din caused the chauffeur, who was making off, to stop his car. Some of the passengers carried Miss Longacre to the machine, and, placing her inside, told the chauffeur to drive her home. Dr. Robert Coleman Kemp of 107 East Fifty-ninth Street was summoned. He discovered that she had a fractured ankle and a number of contusions.

By that time some one thought of the chauffeur and his companion, who, it was remembered, wore the livery of a footman, but when they went to the street there was no trace of the auto. Dr. Kemp had his patient removed to the Red Cross Hospital at 100th Street and Central Park West.

The only description the police have of the car is that it was a dark-colored limousine with a closed front.

BEREFT BY A BULLDOG.

Four-Legged Gallant, Rescuing a Lady, Leaves a Policeman Trouserless.

Wrapped from the waist down in a rubber coat borrowed from a brother policeman, and blushing like the proverbial June bride, Patrolman Arnold Samish of East Twenty-second Street paraded three short and one and a half long blocks last evening because he had failed to protect his trousers from the attacks of a chivalrous, if mistaken, bulldog. The urchins who attended the patrolman as far as the police station did their best to keep him from feeling lonesome.

Lottie Murphy of 245 East Twenty-fifth Street was the cause of Samish's blushes. She had been found by Patrolman John Delaney sitting in the middle of the Lexington Avenue car tracks at Twenty-fifth Street, with cars in both directions blocked and a dozen exasperated motormen and conductors trying vainly to persuade her to move. Delaney tried to move her, but had to get Samish's help.

With Lottie Murphy, who is solidly built, between them, the two patrolmen staggered to Third Avenue, where the prisoner, suddenly realizing the indignity to which she was being subjected, began to scream. Evidently thinking that she was being mistreated, an animal described in the police court as "an unknown bulldog" rushed to her aid. Samish's rubber coat was the first thing that met his teeth. Flushed with his easy victory over that, the dog grasped with a firmer hold and backed off with a mouthful of blue cloth, evading the badly aimed kicks of the frantic patrolman.

With the crowd cheering wildly, the dog continued to back. "R-r-rip" went something, and Samish was trouserless. Then Patrolman Bondero arrived and proved the occasional usefulness of a night stick. The dog ran.

Samish had not relinquished his armful of Lottie Murphy, but he cast a beseeching and blushing glance at Bondero, who stripped off his rubber coat and draped it artistically around Samish. Then he took the prisoner in and locked her up on a charge of intoxication.

MRS. CHRISTY LOSES CHILD.

Daughter of Artist Is Placed in Custody of Her Grandparents.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy's initial efforts to obtain legal possession of her daughter Natalie through habeas corpus proceedings have failed. After a hearing in which there was presented evidence of many dubious proceedings on the part of each of the child's parents Probate Judge H. C. Smith this afternoon committed her to the care of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Christy, at Duncan Falls, near here.

In making this decision, Judge Smith said that, in spite of testimony introduced as to the artist's past life, he believed him to have reformed and to be a fit companion for the child. Christy now lives at the Duncan Falls home, whither he went, it was testified in the hearing, to escape further pitfalls in New York.

The decision with reference to Mrs. Christy expresses the court's opinion that evidence tending to show that she had been guilty of improper conduct had not been denied or explained by herself or witnesses, and that no evidence had been introduced to show that her alleged intemperance has not continued down to the present time. It was decided that she may see the child, subject to her good behavior, at any reasonable time.

Her counsel, upon the reading of the decision, announced that he would appeal the case to the Court of Common Pleas.

Mrs. Christy was not in court. Contrary to her announced intentions, she did not return from New York to hear the verdict, and her counsel refused to tell why. Her husband was on hand before court opened. As soon as the verdict was read he pushed his way through swarms of congratulating friends and scurried across the street, where Natalie was waiting in a lawyer's office.

"Here we are, little girl," he cried, and caught her in his arms. The two left the building together hand in hand.

"I'm perfectly satisfied with the decision," said Christy later.

FOUR FINE FLORIDA TRAINS via Seaboard Air Line, shortest, quickest, most attractive route. Inq. 1183 B'way.—Adv.

TAFT NOT TO DROP THE HARRIMAN SUIT

On Advice of Attorney General, He Denies Judge Lovett's Plea to End Merger Case.

BELIEVES HE CAN WIN IT

Under His Decision Railroad Must Put in Defense by April—Oil Case Judges Will Decide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—President Taft has directed Attorney General Wickersham to proceed with the Government suit against the Harriman merger. This is the Administration answer to the plea of Judge Lovett, Maxwell Evarts, and ex-Senator Spooner of counsel for the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads that the suit be discontinued. It was given after a full examination of the Government's case against the roads, which Attorney General Wickersham made personally. When he had concluded his study of the case Mr. Wickersham furnished the President with a written memorandum setting forth his opinion that it would be unwise to grant the request of the railroad men. The President's direction to continue the suit followed.

The appeal of Judge Lovett and his associates was based upon their declaration that the Government in the evidence which it has taken has not made out a case. It was a sort of extra-judicial motion to dismiss, such as the defendant in court usually makes just before he begins taking testimony on his own behalf. The Government has finished taking testimony in its case in chief, and the railroads now have until April in which to make out their case. Then the Government may have some testimony in rebuttal to take, after which the case will be made up and submitted to the court. Under the provisions of law for expediting such cases this case will be heard first by the Circuit Judges of the Eighth Circuit, the same men who rendered the recent decision against the Standard Oil Company. They are Judges Sanborn, Van Deventer, Adams, and Hook. The court will hear arguments of counsel based upon the evidence which has been taken by a Master in Chancery, and in reaching its opinion will have both evidence and arguments under consideration.

The contention of Judge Lovett and his associates that the Government has not made out a case on the evidence so far adduced by it is based upon the ground chiefly that the merger of the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads did not alter the situation regarding traffic between the Pacific Coast and Missouri River points that existed before the merger was made. The Southern Pacific at the time of the merger was the owner of the old Central Pacific Road, which runs from Ogden, Utah, to San Francisco. The Union Pacific proper runs from Omaha to Ogden, and with this Central Pacific link completes a through line from the Missouri River to the coast.

The argument of Judge Lovett was that by its ownership of the Central Pacific the Southern Pacific was in a position to suppress competition as effectually before the merger with the Union Pacific as afterward, as without the Central Pacific the Union Pacific had no outlet to the coast. The Government meets this argument by showing that the Oregon Short Line, from Granger, Wyo., and Ogden to Portland, Ore., furnished an outlet to the coast, and that considerable traffic for California points did take this route. Under these circumstances, this route was distinctly competitive with the Southern Pacific from New Orleans to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles. Moreover, a new factor in the merger which has not come into prominence heretofore is the so-called Clark road, the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, constructed by former Senator W. A. Clark of Montana. This road was also controlled by the Union Pacific. The Government will contend that the merger of all these lines under one management is distinctly a suppression of competition.

In the ordinary course of events the case should come up for hearing by the court some time next Fall, and in the event of a decision adverse to the roads should reach the Supreme Court about a year from now.

It was pointed out by an Administration official this afternoon that the course of President Taft in this case is parallel to that in the New York, New Haven & Hartford merger.

In that case where prosecution had been directed by President Roosevelt and then stopped, the matter was submitted to Mr. Taft soon after he came into the White House. He directed the Attorney General to make a personal examination for the Government's case and see whether there was evidence that would justify prosecution. Mr. Wickersham's examination disclosed to him the fact that the Government would have to rely for its jurisdiction upon a small stretch of trolley line owned by the New Haven, and that the laws of Massachusetts afforded ample means of controlling the situation. So he recommended that the Government case be dropped, which was done. In this case, however, he finds that the Government evidence warrants the belief that suppression of competition can be proved, and this warrants the continuance of the prosecution.

JAIL BREAKER KILLED.

Portsmouth Navy Prison Guards Wound Two More—They Will Recover.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 28.—While attempting to escape from the naval prison here in a boat to-day, three men were shot by armed guards, who killed one fugitive and wounded the other two. The dead man is R. F. Spurling of Indianapolis. The wounded men are Harry McGarvey and Albert J. Montgomery, homes unknown. Both will recover.

The men were serving short terms for minor offenses at the navy yard prison. At the end of the noon hour, when the prisoners in detachments of about a dozen each, were marching back to their places of employment in the yard, the three men made their dash for liberty. Breaking from the ranks they scudded for the gates. A momentary impulse on the part of the rest of the detachment to follow was frustrated by the accompanying guards, who closed in on them, leaving the escaping trio to other guards.

The sounding of the jail-break signal on the fire alarm whistle brought every guard in the yard to his post. Nevertheless, the fleeing trio by dodging around various buildings managed to reach the banks of the Piscataqua River and jump into a skiff which they found there. Guards followed fast upon their heels, and the fugitives had gotten only a few hundred feet out into the stream when the pursuers, seeing their demands for surrender disregarded, opened fire.

Spurling almost immediately fell into the bottom of the boat with a bullet lodged over his heart.

A moment later McGarvy fell, shot in the breast, and a bullet went crashing through one of Montgomery's arms. The boat drifted helplessly about the river with its wounded crew for some time before the guards could put out and tow it back. The wounded men were sent at once to the Naval Hospital for treatment.

In order to make sure of obtaining a copy of to-morrow's Times, notable features of which are advertised elsewhere, place your order with your newsdealer early to-day.

SWOPE CHEMISTS FIND POISON TRACES

Cipher Message Conveys News to Executor J. G. Paxton, Who Is Summoned to Chicago.

ARREST EXPECTED TO-DAY

Chemists' Report May Be Turned Over to the District Attorney Without Being Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 28.—Poison has been found in the stomachs of Thomas H. Swope and his nephew, Christman Swope. The single code word "positive" received to-day by John G. Paxton, executor of the Swope estate, from Dr. Ludwig Hektoen and Prof. Walter Haines, the Chicago scientists who made the analysis, told the story.

When Mr. Paxton left Chicago last week after a conference with the scientists he arranged with them in case poison was found to send him a message of one word. This was agreed upon to prevent the result of the inquiry becoming known in case there was a leak in the telegraph office.

The finding of poison was essential to the making of specific charges. This was demanded by the prosecuting attorney. The alleged inoculation of eight members of the Swope family with typhoid will be introduced at the trial as circumstantial or corroborative evidence to show the existence of a plot to exterminate the remaining heirs to the Swope millions. The arrest of the person under surveillance—a relative of the Swopes—is expected to-morrow.

The message from Dr. Hektoen summoned Mr. Paxton to Chicago for a conference with all speed.

The executor admitted that he would take the next train for Chicago, but he denied that he had been apprised of the purport of the report which is to be made to him by Dr. Hektoen.

"I shall turn the evidence over to the District Attorney, if the circumstances warrant, without making it public," he declared.

Prosecutor Virgil Conkling to-night said:

"The official report of the physicians will be in my hands within forty-eight hours. Until that time I shall not state whether poison was found in the stomach."

Coroner B. H. Zwarl said that he would have a jury impaneled to investigate the death of Col Swope next week regardless of the findings of the Chicago physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 28.—Information was received here from Chicago that Dr. Hektoen and Dr. Walter Haines of Rush Medical College there, completed their examination at 11 o'clock this morning, and that the portions of the bodies of Swope and his nephew, which had been taken there, were packed up preparatory to being returned to this city.

Neither Dr. Hektoen nor Dr. Haines would discuss the nature of their findings, but they refused to deny that poison had been found when the question was put direct to them.

Those who have been watching developments, both in this city and in Chicago, are convinced that the examinations have disclosed poison in quantities sufficient to cause death. The secrecy which has been preserved by the Chicago experts and the refusal of Paxton to talk have strengthened this belief.

It was not until nurses employed in the Swope household voiced their suspicions that an investigation was begun. It developed that several members of the Swope family were ill with typhoid fever at one time, in spite of the fact that there apparently was no means of their contracting the disease.

Investigation led to the suspicion that an attempt at wholesale murder had been made by the distribution germs in the Swope home. To this was added the fact that some of the symptoms of heart disease were not shown by Col. Swope and his nephew in their last illness. It was suspected that they might be victims of poison. This belief was so strong that an order for the secret exhumation of their bodies was obtained, and the contents of their stomachs was hurried to Chicago for pathological scrutiny.

MISS EMMET LOSES SUIT.

Tried to Recover Damages for Injury from English Railway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Miss Kathleen Emmet of New York, who has lived for some time in Oxfordshire, was unsuccessful to-day in a suit against the Great Western Railway to recover damages for personal injuries.

She was traveling from her home to Kingsland on Christmas Eve, 1908, on a visit to Lord and Lady Bateman, when, after alighting at Kingsland, she tripped over a small box on the platform of the station. She fractured her left elbow, which necessitated an operation by Sir William Cheyne.

Miss Emmet testified that the station was badly lighted with oil lamps and she did not see the box. Lord Bateman corroborated her, but the jury found otherwise.

In giving her evidence Miss Emmet said that as a result of the accident she had had to give up driving and riding. "In fact," she added, "my whole life has been spoiled and every amusement stopped."

THREE WEEKS' CRUISE TO PORTO RICO. Best sight-seeing; attractive rate. All expense tour of the season is to and around Porto Rico. S. S. Coamo (all outside rooms), Feb. 5th. N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co., ask for booklet, 12 & [illegible] Broadway.—Adv.

KEENE OUTWITS SUBPOENA SERVERS

Financier Wanted to Testify in Hocking Pool Inquiry Suddenly Disappears.

HIS OFFICES BESIEGED

Duplicate Subpoenas Also Sent to the Waldorf and His Long Island Home—Thought to be in Kentucky.

James R. Keene, anxiously sought by Receiver Ernst of J. M. Fiske & Co., one of the Stock Exchange houses which went down in the smash of the Hocking pool last week, managed to keep out of the way of the subpoena servers yesterday afternoon, and after his Broad Street offices and his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria and his home at Cedarhurst, L. I., had been picketed in vain until a late hour last night the process servers admitted that he had eluded them. Late last night it was said that he had gone to Kentucky.

The subpoena had been issued soon after 1 o'clock, and it was then known that Mr. Keene was at his well-guarded offices on the fifth floor of the Johnston Building. As soon as the paper had been issued by Judge Adams in the United States District Court the news of it was flashed through Wall Street on the news ticker, and Mr. Keene probably with his own eyes read that the pursuit had begun, as he seldom loses a click of the ticker. At any rate it was just about this time that he was last seen in his office.

Beats the Subpoena Servers.

Subpoena servers and reporters who reached the Johnston Building about 2 o'clock in the afternoon were told that Mr. Keene was out. That is the stock reply to inquiries at his office, and the men from the United States Court took points of vantage in the halls and about the elevators of the building—blocking egress by way of the stairs as well. Some one discovered that a broad ledge running around the building outside of Mr. Keene's windows gave access to the roof of a low building next door, and that, too, was watched. Meanwhile duplicate subpoenas had been sent to the Waldorf-Astoria and to the financier's home at Cedarhurst.

Receiver Ernst had taken action because he had been told that Mr. Keene was about to go to Europe. Early in the afternoon, when it became apparent that there would be a chase, steps were taken to have the steamers sailing for Europe to-morrow watched, and men were sent to the railroads to catch him if he should attempt to go to Boston, Philadelphia, or a Canadian port to take ship.

One of James R. Keene's most famous traits is his uncommunicativeness, and although he has been the defendant in many lawsuits growing out of his market campaigns, he has dodged the witness stand as perhaps no other man in Wall Street. The Hughes Wall Street Investigating Committee were as unsuccessful as the legal process servers have been in getting him to testify, and when it became known that Mr. Keene was engaged in a game of hide-and-seek with a Federal subpoena the Wall Street odds were that he would not be served.

The process servers watched the Broad Street building until it was locked for the night, but got no sight of Mr. Keene. The lights in his offices had been out for hours, and his clerks had sworn periodically all evening that he had not been in since early in the afternoon. No food went up to the offices, and a reconnaissance from buildings on the opposite side of New Street and of Exchange Place failed to show any signs of life in the fifth floor offices. It was not until the building was locked up for the night that the watchers left.

Meanwhile Mr. Keene had managed to slip into his rooms at the Waldorf and get out again without being caught. He was seen to go up to his rooms in the afternoon and come out again, leaving word that he would not be back that night. To inquiring friends he was said to be out of town.

At Cedarhurst the servers waited in the snow until the last train came in from New York, despite assurances that Mr. Keene would not be down. It was said by the villagers, who are accustomed to seeing Mr. Keene drive by from the train to his house, that he had not come down yesterday.

It was at Cedarhurst that the rumor of his flight to Kentucky originated, but no one at the Keene home would say last night whether this was true or not. Mr. Keene has a number of race horses in training at his big stock farm at Castleton, Ky., and a journey down there to see the try-out of some of his colts would not be unusual. Mr. Keene also has some horses in the Argentine Republic. He spoke some time ago of a desire to go to South America to see his horses run.

Referee's Powers Broad.

Receiver Ernst said last night when he was told that Mr. Keene was reported to have gone to Kentucky that the journey would not save him, as a Federal subpoena is good in any State. The Federal bankruptcy law gives a receiver broad powers of investigation, and if Mr. Keene is put on the stand there will be little left untold of the Hocking pool's manipulation. The subpoena issued yesterday is one "duces tecum" and directs Mr. Keene to appear before United States Commissioner Alexander for examination concerning his "acts and transactions as manager of the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron pool and his relations with J. M. Fiske & Co, bringing with him all books, papers, accounts, checks, vouchers, and other instruments in writing concerning his acts and conduct as manager of the pool."

GERMANY ASSURES ENGLAND.

Ambassador at London Denies She Seeks Supremacy on the Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Presiding at a banquet to-night in honor of Emperor William's birthday, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, in a speech affirming Germany's desire for peace, declared that the timorous mind that could conceive the hallucination that Germany was awaiting an opportunity to fall upon any weaker power was not open to reasonable argument.

He added that Germany was building a fleet adequate to protect her commerce, but that she had no pretension to become the strongest sea power.

"And since we have no intention to compete for supremacy on the sea," the Ambassador said in concluding, "is it reasonable to suppose that we seek to become involved in a naval quarrel while we know we are much stronger on land?"

DESTROY TOKIO GIFT TREES.

Intended for Potomac Park, but Found to Contain Pests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Regret has been expressed by the President and by Mrs. Taft because 2,000 Japanese cherry trees, presented by the municipality of Tokio to this Government for use in the National capital, have been found to be infected with root gall worms, certain fungus diseases, and insect pests, some of the latter hitherto unknown in this country.

The trees were to have been planted in Potomac Park, which Mrs. Taft last year made the outdoor boulevard and meeting place of social Washington. The Secretary of Agriculture has found it necessary to recommend the destruction of the trees.

Secretary Knox has expressed to the Japanese Ambassador the regret of the Government authorities that the gift cannot be used, and Col. Cosby, in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, has conveyed regrets to the Mayor of Tokio.

PEARY CHARGE DISMISSED.

Court Sustains Explorer's Demurrer in Action for Desecration of Flag.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The demurrer interposed by Commander Robert E. Peary in the action for desecration of the American flag growing out of the display of the "north pole" flag at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration to-day was sustained by Justice Lyon.

Roswell R. Moss, an attorney of this city, who brought the action, announces he will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The demurrer sustained alleged that the law is unconstitutional as refers to the charge against Peary.

SAY SERVANT STOLE $2,500.

Woman Arrested Accused of Robbing the Home of Joseph H. Brooks.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Charged with stealing clothing valued at $1,500 and $1,000 worth of jewelry from the residence of Joseph H. Brooks, 31 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York, Eliza Hope, alias Annie Ridgway, colored, was arrested here to-day and held without bail to await requisition papers from New York.

The woman is said to be one of the cleverest servant girl thieves in the country. She is also charged with robbing the home of a Mr. Weir of Woodbury, N. J., and stealing several hundred dollars' worth of valuables belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Mason Evans of Youngstown, Ohio, guests of the Weir family.

NICARAGUAN REBELS WIN.

Government Forces Reported Defeated in Battle at La Libertad.

BLUEFIELDS, Jan. 28.—Unofficial cable dispatches received here to-day from Colon say that a battle was fought at La Libertad on Jan. 25 and that the Government forces under Gen. Vasquez were routed by the troops of Gen. Chamorro.

The following notice to Americans was issued to-day by Rear Admiral Kimball through Commander Shipley of the U. S. S. Des Moines:

"The present necessity of absolutely abstaining from any participation in political controversies and from any violation of the laws of neutrality is strongly urged upon all citizens of the United States of America within the confines of Nicaraguan territory. No protection will be extended to any so-called American interests which as a matter of fact have no existence in law or in right."

TAFT THE ISSUE SAYS ELLIS.

Tells Ohio Republicans to Pay No Heed to Party Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28.—"Get into the middle of the road—pay no heed to the so-called insurgents or the so-called stand-patters; take no counsel from those who defend Cannonism or Aldrichism, nor to those who would emphasize the programme of La Follette or magnify the Pinchot incident. Stand shoulder to shoulder for the performance of the party's pledges to the people under the leadership of William H. Taft."

Such was the message of Wade Ellis, assistant to the Attorney General, at the McKinley Day banquet of the Tippecanoe Club here. His speech was regarded as inspired by President Taft.

"Let us judge President Taft by his works," he said. "Foremost of the Roosevelt policies is vigorous and impartial enforcement of law. Has the President faltered? The country does not want a blind, indiscriminate drive at wealth simply because it is wealth. It expects a firm, steady insistence on prosecution of all offenders, high or low. And has the President hesitated?"

CLINGS ON TO A RUNAWAY.

Policeman Pluckily Stops a Bolting Horse in Times Square.

The outgoing opera crowd in Times Square and West Forty-second Street saw the finish of an exciting runaway late yesterday afternoon, when the horse of Mitchell Hogg of 222 West Twenty-second Street, drawing a dry goods delivery wagon, took fright at Seventh Avenue and West Thirty-sixth Street, and dashed up Seventh Avenue at breakneck speed.

Mounted Policeman Maher of the Traffic Squad gave chase up to Times Square. But just as Maher was about to seize the reins Policeman Gannon, on duty at the Forty-second Street crossing, leaped forward and got a good grip on the horse's bridle near the bit.

For the next few minutes the theatre crowds saw as lively a struggle perhaps as ever staged in realistic melodrama. The horse continued to run, but at every jump the weight of the big policeman told on its strength. By the time Forty-third Street was reached the traffic man was in control.

Hogg escaped with a whole skin, and nothing was damaged but the harness.

FAVORED MURDERER ESCAPES.

West Virginia Convict Breaks Away from Guards at Wife's Funeral.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Francis Goddard, convicted murderer, took advantage of permission to attend his wife's funeral to-day, and escaped from his guards.

Goddard was convicted of the murder of William Levisay, and had been confined in the jail at Point Pleasant, West Va.

DIRECT STEAMERS TO FLORIDA. Clyde Line, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, the only direct steamers from New York without change. Large outside rooms, spacious decks, splendid table. Pier 36 North River and 290 Broadway.—Adv.

FLOOD CHECKED; PARIS DESOLATE

The Seine at Last Stationary After Reaching the Highest Point in Its History.

FOURTH OF CITY FLOODED

Nine Square Miles Swept by Seine's Waters While Bursting Sewers Deluge Other Sections.

DARK ON CHAMPS ELYSEES

Refugees Come in by Thousands and Soldiers Bear Dying from Threatened Hospitals.

AMERICANS ARE ALL SAFE

Government Accepts Aid Offered by Our Ambassador, and Red Cross at Washington Issues an Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.—The floods in Paris were well above the highest previous record for high water on the Seine when early this morning it was officially announced that the river was at last stationary. At noon yesterday, when the water was still rising at the rate of an inch and a quarter an hour, and the rain falling heavily, the gauge at the Pont Royal showed 30 feet 8 inches. The Figaro has discovered the high water record for the Seine in July, 1615, hitherto unknown. The water at the Pont Royal then stood at 9 meters 82 centimeters, or about 30 feet 6 inches.

Up to midnight the flood situation appeared to grow worse from hour to hour. Now, however, hope is entertained by those who are best informed. They declare that the waters have reached their final highest point. The weather has changed its mood half a dozen times within forty-eight hours, yet rain has been its chief characteristic.

After going to bed Thursday night comforted by the nipping breath of an opportune frost, the city awoke Friday to find the temperature again risen and the rain falling in a fine drizzle. The river was swollen more than ever. The flood was fast spreading on both banks of the Seine and bursting forth from the sewers was endangering masses of buildings in some of the busiest centres of the city. The rain poured down heavily in the afternoon and early evening. Then suddenly the clouds melted and the sky became clear, while again the temperature began to descend.

But the day had been one of despair and deep apprehension was seen on the faces of the multitude. All reports from the upper country, where frost had been expected to seal up for a time the sources of the seemingly infinite deluge, were without exception bad.

Paris's Worst Since 1870.

Not since the siege of 1870 probably has Paris had so gloomy a day. High officials expressed the fear of devastating upheavals because of the choking of the sewers. All day at the Gare St. Lazare this fear seemed about to be turned into a reality of disaster. The ground heaved from the gigantic pressure of water as though a small earthquake was in progress. Huge cracks appeared in the massive walls.

Several houses sank somewhat during the day. Their occupants fled or the reluctant ones were driven out by the police.

Ruin in Place de l'Opera.

The Place de l'Opera also seemed to be threatened with utter ruin. A large area of the roadway sank and the same effect was produced at various points in the sidewalks of the Boulevards des Capucines and Madeleine, while lampposts and trees not only there but in many other localities leaned perilously. The Champs Elysées, the Boulevard Haussmann, and many of the most elegant streets in those and adjoining quarters are now largely under water. It is, however, impossible to enumerate in this dispatch all the thoroughfares in which there are dangerous subsidences of roadways.

The cellars of the Comédie Française are full, those of the President's palace have been invaded. A horse, cart and man dropped through the gravel drive near the Jardin de Paris. The man was rescued, but the horse was lost. The great railway terminal station at the Quai d'Orsay is considered to be in serious danger. Very little water has entered the basement of the Louvre. Thus far workmen, toiling through the bitter cold of Thursday night, have raised the height of the river wall to a point where, if it holds firm, will prevent all further danger.

Terrible Suffering of Poor.

The tale of misery of the poor in the districts which are worst afflicted grows more and more heart-rending. The hospital at Juvel has been evacuated, some of the patients being carried out in a dying condition. It is feared that the utmost means for the present relief of those who have been rendered destitute by the flood that can be raised will be inadequate. The most dreadful danger of all, it is believed, awaits the subsidence of the waters. The people, both the rich and the poor, already are beset with the fear of an epidemic. In some quarters potable water is already difficult to obtain. Many families are departing in haste for the shores of the Mediterranean.

Another peril which cannot yet be measured is hidden by the weakness of thousands of buildings, which may only be declared by their collapse after the subterranean waters, now helping to sustain the very walls they have undermined, shall have retreated. The authorities attach the gravest importance to this contingency. If what is dreaded should happen there undoubtedly will be great loss of life.

The Figaro gives a lugubrious warning of the danger to the city from the numberless channels filled with water, under tremendous pressure, which honeycomb underground Paris. The explosion of sewers which is reported from time to time, it fears, may momentarily cause the downfall of many buildings.

Already in some quarters ominous cracks are appearing in the walls of the more ancient houses.

Wires to Paris Cut Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There is an almost total interruption of telegraphic and telephonic service between London and Paris, owing to the floods in the latter capital. A message just received in London from Berlin by The Daily Mail follows:

"Berlin, Friday, 11:32 P. M.—I have just received the following by telephone from your Paris correspondent:

"'Paris is entirely cut off from all communication with London, owing to the flooding of the central telegraph office. To-night the situation is extremely critical. Last night's frost served to check the rising flood for only a few hours. With the dawn to-day came a thaw, and all day it has rained pitilessly.

"'As I write the waters are rapidly engulfing Paris. The district from the Gare St. Lazare as far as the Rue de la Paix is in imminent danger, owing to the water, which is rushing through the subterranean channels of the sewers. To-night there is neither gas nor electric light in the Champs Elysées, and it is only a question of time before the avenue itself will be flooded by the waves lapping the adjacent quays—'

"At this point my telephone communication with Paris was suddenly cut off. I am trying to get it reconnected."

ONE-FOURTH OF PARIS FLOODED.

Seine Stationary, but Dammed Up Waters Spreading.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 29.—After a slow but steady rise of the flood waters throughout the day, with the Weather Bureau predicting more rain, the Fluvial Department at 1 o'clock issued a statement that the Seine was stationary, and its affluents above Paris continued to fall. The passage through the city, however, is clogged by bridges and an immense accumulation of drift, and the seething waters are hourly spreading over new areas. Meantime choked underground rivers and sewers continue to burst their confines, and play havoc with the streets, swamping more cellars and threatening more foundations of buildings.

At night the city presents a weird spectacle. Soldiers, sailors, firemen, and police are hastily constructing temporary walls by the light of campfires and torches in an endeavor to keep out the invading floods, while pickets patrol those sections of the city which are plunged in darkness by the bursting of the gas mains and the stoppage of the electric lighting plants.

The situation in the Place de l'Opera is grave. The entire territory has been roped off as being unsafe. It is stated also that the new Equitable Life Assurance Building is in danger of collapse. Water is pouring into the basement of the Comédie Française.

President Fallières and Premier Briand in the course of the day drove in automobiles to the flooded suburbs where distress is greatest, speaking words of comfort to the homeless and encouraging the soldiers and others engaged in salvage and rescue work. On their return they said that everything humanly possible was being done to aid the stricken and prevent further ravages by the flood.

Convents Become Hospitals.

Charitable organizations are co-operating with the authorities in throwing open their buildings and succoring refugees. Several convents and a number of public buildings have been equipped with military cots and bedding and transformed into hospitals. The Red Cross is performing splendid service in distributing food and clothing.

Nevertheless numerous pitiful instances are cited of women and children who had refused to leave their homes in the submerged districts, shrieking from their windows for bread.

During the day 1,500 persons were removed from houses in the Eleventh Arrondissement. Provisions are being distributed there by boats.

The number of refugees arriving here is enormous, Charenton alone sending in 38,000, who have come there from Calais and other points.

Many thrilling rescues are recorded. The family of M. Barthou, former Minister of Public Works, whose home in the Avenue d'Antin is surrounded, were taken out on the backs of soldiers and rescued in boats.

A large number of the schools are closed because of the lack of heat, and the municipality is considering the advisability of closing all of them.

Practically all the flooded towns above and below Paris last night are without light and several of them without water. Their inhabitants are hastily leaving.

The Chamber of Deputies held a sitting yesterday in the water-beleaguered Palais Bourbon, believing that an adjournment or a transfer of their activities to Versailles, as had been suggested, would only serve to arouse the popular panic. Parliament voted a bill extending business notes one month.

Messages of sympathy and offers of assistance are pouring in upon the Government from individuals and societies all over the world.

Ambassador Bacon has received a sheaf of cables from individuals in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere offering money to relieve the suffering. Those messages were communicated to the Foreign Office, which replied that individual contributions would be gratefully accepted. Mr. Bacon announces that contributions sent to the Embassy will be forwarded in the proper channels.

President Fallières has received a cablegram from President Taft expressing the profound sympathy of the American people with France and asking if the assistance of the Red Cross is desired. Upon the general principle of accepting foreign aid, it is understood that the Government has reached no decision. The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has already raised $35,000 for the sufferers. This does not include the $20,000 given by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Quarter of City Inundated.

It is difficult to present a mental picture of the geographical limits of the submerged area of Paris, but roughly speaking it is estimated that the surface inundated from the Seine, which must not be confounded with the overflow in the back streets from sewers and subterranean rivers, covers about nine square miles, or one quarter of the city.

Beginning above where the Seine enters the fortification, every quay is under water, and practically the entire Eleventh Arrondissement, the largest in the city, is submerged, the flood extending back from the Quai de Bercy and the Quai de La Rapee to the Place de la Nation and the Place de la Bastille.

Just below, as far as the Place du Chatelet, behind the Quai des Celestins and the Quai Henry IV., water covers the old Marais to a depth of 12 feet. The lower quarters of the Ile St. Louis and the Ile de la Cite, where Notre Dame is situated, and immediately opposite, are covered; the streets in front of the Tuilleries Gardens, the Louvre, and the Museum are completely immersed, and the same condition exists in patches in the Place de la Concorde. Thence, in a rectangle bounded by the river and the Avenue Champs Elysées is a sheet of water surrounding the Grand and Petit Palaces four feet deep.

The police are forcing the evacuation of entire streets in the Ile de la Cite and the Ile St. Louis, where the houses are in danger of collapsing.

Below the Trocadero the flood widens until at Auteuil it reaches back half a mile.

Water on Left Bank Deeper.

On the left bank of the Seine the water is generally deeper in the flooded districts. Beginning above the city, it covers a major portion of the Thirteenth Arrondissement back as far as the Gobelin factory, and thence, except for Ste. Genevieve Hill, on which the Pantheon is situated, it is bounded by St. Germain Boulevard to a point back of the Palais Bourbon. This district is called the Old Latin Quarter, and comprises the law courts, the Institute des Beaux Arts, the Mazarin Palace, and scientific publishing houses.

Further below the water surrounds the Foreign Office and sweeps back across the Esplanade des Invalides, and from that district to the Champ de Mars, where the Eiffel Tower stands. Transverse streets, like Bonaparte, throughout this area, are under from two to five feet of water and are only accessible by boats.

Below the Champ de Mars to the fortifications the Javel district is submerged back to the Rue Lecourbe, a distance of nearly a mile from the river, in many places the water reaching to the second stories of houses.

The water in the Bois de Boulogne fortification reached the Grand Cascade, and below the river is one-third of a mile wide over the entire plain opposite the palisades.

The situation at the St. Lazare Station hourly grows worse. Fissures have appeared in the walls of the Boulevard Haussmann, and that thoroughfare has been transformed into a river.

Rescue Hospital Patients.

New districts are being flooded constantly, and the people are evacuating blocks of buildings. Several hospitals where sick and numbers of refugees were taken are in a dreadful plight, owing to the water having reached their cellars and quenched the fires in the furnaces. Four hundred patients were hurriedly removed in ambulances from the Hospital de la Salpetriere to the Hospital Boucicault. Their rescue was dramatic, some of them were dying, and aid came to them in the nick of time. The hospital was already isolated, and a new rush of water threatened to level it. At this moment the Prefect of Police, M. Lépine, arrived and sent out a score of policemen on bicycles to summon ambulances and boats and additional police and soldiers.

While some of the soldiers were laying pontoons others tenderly lifted out patients from the hospital, all of them enveloped in blankets. Two hundred of them were saved in boats while the other 200 were carried across the pontoons on the backs of soldiers.

The architect of the Opéra believes that the building is not in danger, though the water is rising beneath it.

Traffic in front of the Equitable Life Assurance Building is closed on account of collapse of the subway there. A dozen of the large jewelry shops in the Rue de la Paix have suspended business.

A sewer burst to-night in the junction of the subway lines in the Rue Reaumur, about one mile from the river, converting the tunnels into roaring torrents.

Shortly after midnight the water surmounted the parapet of the Ile St. Louis, which is now practically submerged.

Boats have arrived here from Gennevilliers, in the department of the Seine, six miles northwest of Paris, asking assistance. The dyke there has broken, flooding the town. Gennevilliers has a population of about 7,000.

It is six miles from Paris, and the water overwhelmed also the neighboring towns of Colombes and Asnieres. The latter place, which is a Summer resort, is only two miles from Paris. A general race for life followed the breaking of the dam, but fortunately sappers and sailors were at hand, and they succeeded in taking off all those who were imprisoned in the houses on their boats.

In evidence of the conditions above the city an urgent appeal has come from Charenton for food and fresh clothing for 2,000 babies rescued at Alfortville and Ivry who have been without clothing for four days.

Public Services Crippled.

The public services continue badly crippled. The mails are slow and uncertain. The telegraph lines are down in every direction, and communication with England, Holland, Denmark, and Austria, and many of the cities and towns in France is completely cut off. The telephone has been practically abandoned in Paris, it being impossible to serve three-quarters of the subscribers.

Yesterday's papers are filled with pages of pitiful and terrifying details. Business is almost at a standstill, and the hotels are crowded with persons who have fled from inundated homes. The prices of necessaries are advancing by leaps and bounds as the paralysis of transportation facilities entering the city extends.

Within the city there is practically no means of transportation except by cabs and taxi-autos the owners of which charge fabulous prices. The steam tramways which were the only surface lines remaining after the electric cars filled, were unable to move yesterday, as the water had entered the engine boxes. Communication by omnibus and autobus between the two sides of the river has been suspended owing to the unsafe condition of the bridges, twelve of the twenty-five being closed to traffic.

The Northern Railroad alone of the vast network of railways still operates directly into the city, and the operation of this line is threatened by the deplorable situation at the station where the tracks are submerged and the immense building in danger of falling as a result of broken watermains beneath its foundations.

This last means of insuring suburban traffic was interrupted for a time to-day when the tracks of the belt line were engulfed at the Rue de Courcelles. The roads leading to the city were filled this morning with pedestrians coming to their work, and long processions of refugees bent beneath the weight of sacks containing the few of their belongings that they had been able to save. Practically all of them are without funds.

During the day a gaping chasm opened in the lower Champs Elysées, engulfing a cart and two men. One of the men was rescued, but the other, with the horse, was swept away to his death.

The prevailing belief is that even if the damage done by the water reaches no greater extent than is now the case, it will take years to efface the traces of the flood here.

Thousands of Americans in Paris, especially the artists and students in the Latin Quarter, are being bombarded with cablegrams from anxious relatives. All the Americans, however, are safe. A few of them have been obliged to leave their lodgings in the lower part of the city.

The French Government is deeply touched by the expressions of sympathy that have been received from abroad. King Victor Emmanuel and the Italian Cabinet have sent messages of condolence and Pope Pius has transmitted $6,000 to Mgr. Amette, the Archbishop of Paris, for use among the sufferers in his archdiocese. The Czar and the King of the Belgians also have sent $2,000 each for the poor of Paris. In addition, public subscriptions have been opened in Belgium for the flood sufferers.

Expressions of sympathy are coming in from England, Germany, and Austria, and President Simmons of the Chamber of Commerce in New York has telegraphed the American Chamber of Commerce here a message, in which, after expressing an appreciation of the long and faithful friendship that has existed between France and the United States, he requested the Chamber to act in the capacity of intermediary in conveying to the French nation the profound sympathy of the New York Chamber. The American Chamber here immediately replied, thanking Mr. Simmons and saying that his message had gone straight to the hearts of the French people.

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BACON HOST IN FLOOD.

Ambassador Entertained Guests in Partly Inundated House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Ambassador and Mrs. Bacon have gained a good deal of admiration for their courageous hospitality. The Rue François Premier has been for several days now more or less under water, which in Mr. Bacon's house mounted to within a few inches of the floor of the salon. Numerous invitations, however, had been issued to an afternoon tea.

Notwithstanding the menacing stage of the water on Wednesday the host and hostess decided not to cancel the invitations and to receive all who came. The result was a merry and delightful social gathering, in which some of the most notable people in Paris shared. The next morning the Ambassador and his family were forced by the rising of the water to abandon their home.

The wealthy American residents of Paris have not gone to the Riviera in such large numbers as usual this Winter, but the majority of the American colony live in the more elevated parts of the city, and have not suffered from the inundation. Mrs. William Younger's house in the Avenue Marceau has, however, been invaded by the water, and to-day she expressed alarm lest a further rise should compel her to use a boat in order to communicate with the rest of the world, about three-fourths of the telephone lines in the city having been rendered useless.

The Duchess of Vizeu, formerly Miss Anita Stewart, wife of Prince Braganza, who is occupying an apartment in the Etoile Quarter, countermanded a large entertainment this week on account of the flood.

NO LONDON-PARIS WIRES.

News from French Capital Goes to England by Way of New York.

So serious has the situation with the cable lines become that practically all sources of telegraphic, as well as telephonic, communication between Paris and London was cut off yesterday. To Berlin the cables, it was stated, were all out of commission, but a few telephone lines were still open. This situation again called for strategic work on the part of Paris correspondents who had to file reports for London papers, and the methods adopted during the recent French postal strike were again brought into full play. The London Daily Mail's Paris correspondent yesterday had to forward his reports for his London paper via New York over the French lines, whence they were resent to London via the Anglo-American Company, at an expense something like twenty-five times that incurred by the usual Paris-London route.

Several other London papers had to have their reports brought from Paris over the same route as that used by The Daily Mail.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday issued the following statement relative to the delivery of cable messages to European points:

"Owing to storm, there will be delay to the north of England and Ireland. We are advised of delay to France, Italy, and Switzerland. Also delay to Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia."

TOURISTS NOT YET DISMAYED.

Few Advance Bookings Canceled and Record Season Still Expected.

So far the Paris flood has not caused many cancellations of advance bookings at the offices of the Atlantic steamship lines. Among the few who have canceled their passages are four women, milliners, who were to have sailed to-day for Paris via Cherbourg on the White Star liner Oceanic. They have decided to wait until the flood has subsided before crossing over to make their Spring purchases.

Paul Faguet, general manager of the French Line in the United States, said yesterday that the advance bookings were in fact larger this year than ever before, and everything pointed to a big American season in Paris. Mr. Faguet added that Paris would rapidly recover from the effects of the flood after the waters had subsided. The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railroad, which had been interrupted at Juvisy, near Paris, he said, was the road likely to suffer most from the inundations, as it passed through low-lying land, and when the embankments were covered with water the officials would not take the risk of sending their trains over the dangerous portion of the line.

Agents of other steamship lines running to the Channel ports on the Continent of Europe were more pessimistic regarding Paris, and were afraid that the reports of the damage to the city by floods and the general discomfort would do a great deal of harm, especially if the inundation was followed by an epidemic of any kind. The effect it would have on the drinking water did not matter, they said, as no one drank water in Paris in the Summer, even the maids and waiters in the hotels and pensions bought bottled mineral water rather than run the risk of drinking Seine water in the Summer. On all lines, however, the advance bookings far exceed those of the last two years, especially with regard to the Mediterranean service, where all berths have been taken for May, June, and July.

The demand for high-priced rooms on the Lusitania and Mauretania has been so great, it is said, that the Cunard Line has decided to increase the rates for their suites and cabins de luxe for the coming season. The difference will be as much as $400 on some of the suites.

The manager of one of the principal tourist firms said yesterday that the expected abnormal rush of travel to Europe for the coming Summer was in a great measure due to the Passion Play at Oberammergau, the exhibition at Berlin, the hunting exposition at Brussels, and the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London. So far no bookings had been canceled. There was not much travel to Paris at this time of the year, he said, except for business people, as the majority of Americans who went abroad in the Winter wanted warm weather and went either to the South of France, Italy, Algeria, or Egypt.

In response to the message sent by the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the French commercial body, a cablegram was received yesterday, as follows:

> The sentiments of sympathy from the Chamber of Commerce of New York go direct to the hearts of all Frenchmen. The Chamber of Commerce of Paris is very appreciative of your manifestation of friendship and thanks you most sincerely.
>
> KESTER, President.

Up to the closing hour of the office of the French Consulate General at 35 South William Street, the Consul, Etienne Lanel, had received no word yesterday from the home Government as to the situation. No arrangements have as yet been made by the Consul for either receiving or transmitting funds for the relief of the sufferers.

FLOOD FUND IN LONDON.

Lord Mayor Opens One for Paris—Chicago Also Calls for Contributions.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Sir John Knill, Lord Mayor of London, to-day opened a Mansion House Fund for the relief of the flood sufferers in France.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Mayor Fred A. Busse to-day issued a proclamation calling on the people of Chicago to aid the Paris flood sufferers. He appointed a committee of seventy-one citizens to solicit funds. The committee will meet to-morrow to arrange a plan of action.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—In response to the message of sympathy cabled by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to the Military Governor of Paris yesterday, President Rothwell of the Chamber to-day received from Gen. Dalstein, Military Governor of Paris, the following cablegram:

"I thank you very warmly for the generous message which you have been good enough to address to me, and I hasten to transmit it to the Government of the republic."

RED CROSS ISSUES APPEAL.

Calls for American Contributions to Aid French Flood Sufferers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The American Red Cross Society having been notified to-day by Robert Bacon, American Ambassador in Paris, that contributions from this country to aid the flood sufferers in France would be acceptable, to-night issued the following apeal to the American public:

> The American Red Cross has received cable advices from the United States Ambassador to France that the French Government will deeply appreciate contribution from America for the assistance of those suffering from the terrible flood now devastating Paris and the neighboring provinces. Pursuant to this information, the Red Cross hereby appeals to the people of the United States to contribute with their characteristic generosity to the relief of our neighbors, whose misfortune calls for our substantial sympathy, a sympathy deeper because of the traditional friendship between the people of France and this country. Contributions for this purpose sent to Charles D. Norton, Treasurer of the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., will be forwarded promptly by cable through the American Ambassador.

The cable from Mr. Bacon confirms previous dispatches from Paris to the effect that no Americans, so far as known, have been injured by the flood, although some of them, among them the Ambassador himself, have been obliged to leave their homes and seek new quarters.

OPERA FLOOD BENEFITS.

Metropolitan and Manhattan Each to Aid—Miss Garden to Manage Latter.

Oscar Hammerstein yesterday arranged for a benefit performance for the sufferers from the Paris flood, to be given in the Manhattan Opera House on Monday, Feb. 7. He has turned the arrangements of the affair over to Miss Mary Garden, who will have entire charge of the programme. What it will be Miss Garden had not decided last evening, but it will probably include acts from different operas, and it is certain that Miss Garden herself will appear, perhaps in a new rôle.

When the matter was referred to Miss Garden she immediately telegraphed to the French Ambassador, who is a friend of hers, to ask him if he felt that the Parisians would care to accept aid. Last night she received the following reply:

> French sufferers and their compatriots cannot fail to be deeply touched by your spontaneous and generous offer.
>
> JUSSERAND.

The Metropolitan Opera House management has also arranged a benefit concert for the Paris sufferers. It will be held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 6.

The following letter was signed by all the artists of the company:

> Messrs Gatti-Casazza and Dippel: Learning that it is your intention to give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers of the Paris flood, we are deeply in sympathy with the project, and hereby gladly tender our services at the concert in any manner you may desire.

WILL MEAN HUGE LOANS.

John F. Gardin Compares French Flood to San Francisco Disaster.

The effect on the financial world of the enormous destruction of property now being wrought by the floods in France was compared with the influence of the San Francisco disaster by Vice President John F. Gardin of the National City Bank, who is recognized in Wall Street as one of the leading authorities on the money markets of the world.

Mr. Gardin predicts that the French Government as well as the lesser governmental units will be obliged to expend enormous sums in the way of relief measures and in repairing the damage, and that heavy loans will undoubtedly be made which cannot be without effect on money rates.

While comparing the disaster with the San Francisco earthquake and fire, Mr. Gardin did not credit it with as far-reaching an ultimate influence. He pointed out that it has come at a period of comparative serenity in the financial world and that the money markets are in a better position to stand the drain of so much destroyed wealth.

"The destruction of so much of the world's capital," he said, "must have the same effect, though in a lesser degree, as the San Francisco disaster. The San Francisco destruction besides being a greater loss in money came after the Boer war and the Russo-Japanese war, which had already heavily taxed the financial resources of the world. Therefore, the effect was more drastic than would have otherwise been the case. The international money markets have now had several years of ease. It is inevitable that the French will have to spend enormous sums, but it is impossible to say yet how far this necessity will be felt outside of the Republic.

"The French take a Socialistic view of the Government's duties in such a case as the present, and there is no doubt that much of the loss will be repaired by the National authorities. Loans may be looked for by the National Government, the provincial and municipal authorities, and the railroads, but the investing power of the French people is so great and the country's surplus of funds so large that these securities will be taken up entirely within France.

"The people are intensely patriotic in such matters, and would probably not let the loans go abroad even if funds were less plentiful. The people came forward after the Franco-Prussian war and oversubscribed the enormous National loan, and they will of course take care of whatever may be needed now. There is the possibility, however, of the additional demands for money in France calling in some of the capital invested abroad.

"Such a process would undoubtedly result in the decline of the exchange market in Paris until it reached the gold importing point. In that case it is quite possible that this country may be called upon to supply gold to France. When the easy money conditions here are considered, and in view of the manner in which we have been made to liquidate Europe's debts of late, America's share in supplying gold to France may be large."

Mr. Gardin said he did not think there would be any considerable selling of American securities as a result of the disaster.

New York Woman Dies in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Mrs. May Sayre of New York died suddenly to-day at her residence in the Avenue d'Antin, one of the flooded streets of the city.

Italian Floods Receding.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Splendid weather returned to-day. The floods throughout Italy are receding.

PINEHURST

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HURLS ACID AT GIRL; MAY BE BOYS' SLAYER

Stranger Throws Vitriol Into Miss Carrie Priester's Face as She Answers His Ring.

KEPT QUIET BY THE POLICE

McCafferty Still Insisting That Dennison, the Magician, is Guilty of Lomas-Shibley Killing.

A short man with a black beard, closely resembling the description of the man who is being hunted as the murderer of the Shibley and Lomas boys in Washington Heights rang the basement doorbell at the home of Adam Priester, a retired merchant, at 486 West 162d Street, about noon yesterday, and when Mr. Priester's daughter Carrie, 21 years old, who was alone in the house, answered the summons. He threw half a pint of carbolic acid at her, burning her arm, face, and neck so severely that she is in a precarious condition.

The Priesters live in a three-story brownstone-front house and are said to be wealthy. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Priester went to Atlantic Highlands. They gave their servant and maid a holiday. Miss Priester remained at home. About 12:30 o'clock there was a ring at the bell in the basement. Miss Priester answered. Outside the door there is another of iron. Miss Priester saw peering through this grating a middle-aged man with a short black beard, dark complexion, and wearing a dark derby hat and overcoat. He carried a valise resembling a physician's case.

"I'm a telephone Inspector," said the caller. "I want to examine the telephone here."

"I don't believe you," said Miss Priester. "You are not the regular Inspector, and you must show me your credentials."

"Here is my badge," replied the man, making a movement as if to unbutton his overcoat. Instead he suddenly pulled a bottle out of his pocket and dashed the contents into the face of the girl.

Miss Priester involuntarily put her right arm before her face. This action kept the acid from burning her eyes, although it fell over her right arm, the right side of her face, her neck, and her forehead. The man fled. Miss Priester, shrieking wildly, ran to her room and lay down on her bed for fully twenty minutes. Finally she went to the telephone and called up Dr. Gustav Scholer, the family physician and former Coroner, a few blocks away, at 10 Jumel Place. While he was dressing Miss Priester's burns her mother returned, and at 4:30 o'clock the father came home. The police of the West 152d Street Station were then notified.

Detective Connolley questioned Miss Priester closely. She described her assailant accurately. Reporters who called at the Priester house were met by Connolley. He refused to give out any information, saying there was too much publicity about the case. At the West 152d Street Station, Capt. Kreuscher gave a description of the acid thrower, which differed materially from that furnished by Miss Priester. He said the man was about 35 years of age, weighing 130 pounds, cross-eyed, of slim build, and without a beard or mustache.

Asked last night if he thought it was the same man who shot the two boys on Jan. 12, Detective Connolley said:

"There isn't a chance of its being the same man. There is no connection between the two cases whatever. We already have the man who shot the boys."

The detective added that in his opinion the acid thrower went to the Priester home for the purpose of robbery.

Miss Priester's description of the man is borne out by the statement of three boys who were playing in St. Nicholas Avenue near 162d Street yesterday afternoon. They are William O'Connor of 10 Sylvan Terrace and Martin McGrath and Charles Goetz of 19 Sylvan Terrace. They said that shortly before 1 o'clock they saw two men walking rapidly down St. Nicholas Avenue. One, they said, bore a striking resemblance to the description of the man wanted for the shooting of the two boys in Highbridge Park. They described him as having black hair, beard and mustache, wearing a black overcoat and derby hat, and carrying a black valise.

Miss Priester's father said last night that the detectives had asked him not to talk about the case, but he added that he thought publicity necessary.

Last night Miss Priester had an attack of hysteria and remained unconscious for more than an hour. Dr. Scholer said that she would not be permanently disfigured.

The Priester home lies almost in a direct line with the house occupied by the family of little Arthur Shibley in Highbridge Park and only a few blocks distant. Moreover, it is close to the scene where a black-bearded man on Jan. 15 attacked Alfred Jilks, son of a janitress, in the basement of a store at 598 West 178th Street.

On Sunday, Jan. 17, Mary Doly, a nurse maid employed at 507 West 175th Street, while hanging out clothes on the roof saw a black-bearded stranger appear suddenly on the roof close by. She ran downstairs and the man disappeared. The residents of the neighborhood, remembering these facts, are not convinced that Inspector McCafferty's men have rounded up the slayer of the two boys in the person of Herbert Jerome Dennison.

The case against Dennison, the insane prestidigitator under arrest on the charge of shooting the Shibley and Lomas boys on Jan. 12, was heard by Magistrate Corrigan yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court. Inspector McCafferty brought forward nine witnesses for the prosecution. Then, at the request of Abraham Levy, who has undertaken the man's defense, an adjournment was taken to Feb. 3. Inspector McCafferty entertained himself and a wide circle of listeners before the examination by telling how little he thought of Scotland Yard and Parisian detectives. He said he ought to be made an indoor detective, so that he could devote all his time to thinking.

James Lynch, a Bureau of Highways employe, and Mounted Policeman Sowerby of the West 152d Street Station, said they saw a black-bearded man at Riverside Drive and 200th Street some two hours before the shooting and Dennison looked like the man. Joseph Kennedy vaguely said he saw a man resembling Dennison about the same time.

George Klonarides of 504 West 171st Street and John Healy of 511 West 165th Street, boys, said that while skating on a pond at 170th Street, near the Speedway, about 1:30 o'clock they saw a man like Dennison. Klonarides couldn't be sure it was Dennison. Healy wasn't sure at all.

Lawrence Casey, foreman of a gang of workmen on the Speedway, said he saw Dennison at the Speedway and 163d Street on Jan. 12 at 1:40 o'clock. He next saw the prisoner at the insane institution at Amityville, whither his mother had taken him on Jan. 13. Asked what the man said there, Casey said he could not answer because Inspector McCafferty had told him not to tell anybody.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mulligan of 1,911 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, said that on the day of the shooting, about 2:30 o'clock, a man resembling Dennison, but not wearing any hat, boarded an elevated train at Third Avenue and 161st Street, and they missed him after the train had passed over the Harlem River. The station just this side of the river is at 129th Street.

Dennison lived at 152 East 128th Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues. Mrs. Mary Reddick, proprietor of the rooming house, said she saw Dennison come in about 3 o'clock. Leonardo Mencini, a barber at 2,343 Third Avenue, shaved and cut the hair of a man he thought was Dennison about 3 o'clock on that day.

District Attorney Whitman thought Dennison ought to be in a sanitarium rather than in a prison, but Magistrate Corrigan said he had no power to send him to such a place, so he was sent back to the Jefferson Market Prison.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 28.—Coincident almost with the police investigation of the killing of two boys in New York on Jan. 6 the authorities of this city have again taken up an investigation of the murder of nine-year-old Philip Mastroianni, who was strangled to death with a shoestring in the suburbs of the city on Oct. 6, 1907.

Although a searching investigation was made at that time, no trace of the murderer was found. The police are watching developments in New York with great interest, as it is thought they may throw light on the killing of the Mastroianni boy.

DEMUR TO SNEAD INDICTMENT.

Counsel Contends an Accessory to Suicide Is Guiltless.

Three demurrers to one of the two indictments found against Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, Mrs. Mary W. Snead, and Miss Virginia O. Wardlaw, in connection with the death of Ocey W. Snead, the East Orange bathtub victim, were filed by Chandler W. Riker, counsel for the prisoners, with the County Clerk in Newark yesterday. It was said that this move would not delay the trial of the three sisters, which will be moved probably to-day.

The demurrers were directed against the indictment charging the defendants with aiding and abetting the suicide of Ocey W. Snead. The State will drop this allegation and proceed with the charge of murder.

Chandler W. Riker filed the demurrers on the ground that under the laws of New Jersey an accessory to suicide is guilty of nothing. Prosecutor Mott said that he was not at all concerned about the filing of the demurrers. The documents were placed in the hands of the Prosecutor yesterday. He will prepare an answer in behalf of the State.

LEFT HIS CHILDREN DESTITUTE

Boss Plumber Arrested on 14-Year-Old Daughter's Complaint.

Accompanied by her little household, consisting of a twelve-year-old brother and her four-year-old sister, Marion Craig, 14 years old, appeared before Magistrate Connolly in Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday. Her father, Peter A. Craig, a boss plumber, was about to sail for Panama and leave them destitute. Their mother died last June, and they were living at 104 Shell Road, Corona. An elder brother, about 17 years old, brought in a few dollars a week, but it was not enough to keep the little brood together. Her father, said Marion, sometimes earned as much as $27 a week, but his family saw little of his wages. Some time ago he quit home to live in Manhattan.

Magistrate Connolly turned the complaint over to Court Policeman Walker, and on Wednesday night he and little Marion came to Manhattan. At Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue Marion pointed out her father in a group of men. Craig was arrested and taken to Queens.

In court yesterday the two smaller children cried out "Papa" and started toward the prisoner, who showed little signs of relenting. Craig was held in $500 bond for examination on a charge of abandoning his children.

QUOTES BALLINGER AS FUND COLLECTOR

Continued from Page 1.

the Land Office, and knew that if it had not been for Glavis's protest the land already would have gone to patent. Mr. Glavis said that it always had been understood that reports to the Land Office by special agents were confidential, and he believed there was a rule to that effect.

There was then offered in evidence a letter from Clarence Cunningham dated at Seattle, Jan. 15, 1908, addressed to the Register of the Land Office, Juneau, Alaska, in which these statements occurred:

"I am glad to know that you sent your office copies on to Washington, for I am advised by Gov. Moore that he is assured by the department chiefs that patents will be issued you forthwith on arrival of plans, unless some reason for withholding same is advanced by Special Field Agent Glavis, which is not expected.

"The Commissioner has furnished us with copies of all the correspondence and telegrams relating to our entries between the various special agents and also with your office."

Glavis testified to an interview he had with Mr. Ballinger in Seattle in the middle of March, 1908, two weeks or so after Mr. Ballinger had resigned as Commissioner.

"Mr. Ballinger told me," the witness said, "that there had been a lot of muckraking, and that I ought to be careful before making specific charges against any one."

As to the Guggenheims' interest in the Cunningham claims, Attorney Brandeis read a letter from Field Chief Schwartz, dated Sept. 23, 1908, which said, among other things:

"While Cunningham is strenuous in his affidavits that they are not a part of or bonded to the Guggenheims, it is a little peculiar that this memorandum book of expenses incurred should proceed along from day to day with great detail from the inception of the claims in 1902 until December, 1907, and then close with:

"'The above sum was received from Daniel Guggenheim in full for expense incurred on account of the examination of coal lands on his account—check received $1,359.00.'"

Glavis told of an interview with Mr. Ballinger in Portland, Ore., in October, 1908, during the course of which the witness said Mr. Ballinger remarked that the Cunningham claimants were in a bad fix and asked if he (Glavis) knew of any way they could get title to the land.

Glavis said that Mr. Ballinger spoke of the difficulty he was having in obtaining campaign contributions.

"He said," declared the witness, "that H. C. Henry and C. J. Smith, two of the Cunningham claimants, had usually been liberal contributors, but they were mad because they hadn't got patents to their lands and would not give anything.

"I told Mr. Ballinger I was under orders to investigate the claims held by these men. He said he wished I wouldn't act on them until after the election. I told him I wouldn't, and I didn't. I was in the midst of a big conspiracy case in Oregon and could not have given any attention to the other matter if I had wanted to. And then it was a favor to Mr. Ballinger as well."

Glavis said he next saw Mr. Ballinger in Seattle, in February, 1909, after it had been announced that Mr. Ballinger had been selected as Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's Cabinet. They discussed the coal cases, and Mr. Ballinger said he thought that where there had been only a technical violation of the law the patents ought to be issued.

Glavis said he was ordered May 2, 1908, to discontinue the Alaskan inquiry and take up the Oregon cases, where he had recommended that if something were not done at once the Statute of Limitations soon would prove a bar.

"But I also said the Alaskan investigation should not be dropped at that time," added Glavis.

Reading from Attorney General Wickersham's report to President Taft on the Glavis charges, Attorney Brandeis quoted this sentence:

"He (Glavis) might have added he has never taken any action whatever to bring those criminal prosecutions which he advised the Land Office must be brought before October, 1908, to escape the bar of the Statute of Limitations."

"Is that true?" demanded Mr. Brandeis of the witness.

"It is not," answered Glavis. "In May or April I took up the Alaska cases with United States Attorney Todd at Seattle. He afterward wrote to me saying he had laid the matter before the Department of Justice, as there was some doubt in his mind whether he should lay the cases before the Grand Jury in Seattle, where the claimants lived, or in Alaska, where the claims were located.

"In June, 1908, I prepared a report on this subject to Commissioner Dennett, but, learning that he was to be in Oregon soon, I did not send it. When he came to Oregon we talked over the matter, discussing the entire situation. Dennett said he did not think there should be any criminal prosecution; that he thought it was sufficient if the claims could be canceled."

Representative James—What criminal offense had the claimants committed?

"Conspiracy to defraud the United States."

Representative James—And that involved perjury?

"Yes."

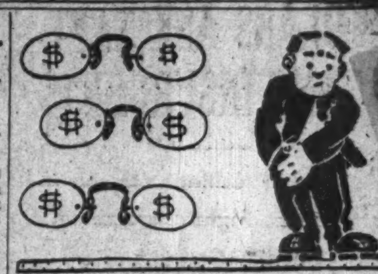
Representative James—But Dennett took the view that if they were kept out of the land that was sufficient?

"Yes."

Glavis said he was ordered back on the Alaska cases in November, 1908, but did not actually take them up until March, 1909. He was busy on other matters. If he had not been taken off the work in May, 1908, Glavis declared, he would have had final reports in the Land Office in the Fall of that year.

New White Star Liner from Boston.

It was announced by the White Star Line yesterday that its new 15,000-ton twinscrew steamship Megantic, which was last year built by the Belfast firm of Harland & Wolff, and which has been in the Canadian service of the company, will be added to the company's service between Boston, Queenstown, and Liverpool for the Spring season of 1910, sailing from Boston March 20 and April 26. The steamships Cymric and Zeeland will also be employed on this route.



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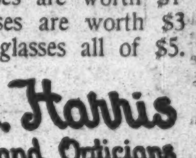

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WOMEN TO REFORM THINGS--MRS. CATT

Tells Guests at First Problem Dinner They'll Fix the Government When They Get Votes.

TENEMENTS BEST EARNERS

Their Returns Are Greater Than Those of the Office Buildings, Allan Robinson Declares.

The first of a series of "Present Problem Dinners," at 75 cents a plate, was held at Lorber's Restaurant in Grand Street, near the Bowery, last night, the subject of the evening being, "What the Tax Rate Means to the Citizen." John J. Murphy, the new Tenement House Commissioner, presided. Among those who made speeches were Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests; A. C. Pleydell, Secretary of the New York Tax Reform Association; Bolton Hall, E. A. Treadwell, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Catt promised great reforms if women get the suffrage and are put in charge of the Tax Department of the city.

Miss Inez Milholland, the Vassar graduate who was arrested recently in connection with the picketing troubles of the shirtwaist strikers, was there for a while, and was down on the programme for a speech. Miss Milholland, however, begged to be excused, and Mr. Murphy, the Chairman, regretfully granted her request.

It was expected that all of the speakers would have to submit to a heckling after the close of the set speeches, but the hour was so late when Mr. Treadwell, the last of the talkers, got through that only a few of those present asked any questions. The next dinner will begin earlier, it was announced, so that there will be plenty of time for questions.

Of those who spoke last night it was noted that Mr. Robinson was the target for most of the questions. He answered them all with a smile, even when some of those near him disagreed with him concerning what Mr. Robinson had termed the slight annual increase in the taxable value of downtown property. The questioner pointed out that seventy-five years ago a piece of property in that section then worth $50 is now worth about $750,000, and wanted to know if he considered that a slight increase.

"Who pays the taxes in New York?" was the wide question submitted to Mr. Robinson to discuss. Mr. Robinson pointed out a few of the things that might happen if taxes were increased, and paid his compliments to some one who had said a real investment in New York will net from 40 to 50 per cent. Between 3 and 6 per cent., he added, would be nearer the truth. The better the property, he said, the smaller the net return. A big financial office building nets, he said, from 3 to 4 per cent. a year at the most, while a tenement will net between 4 and 6 per cent.

Mrs. Catt was not in the programme, but was called on by Mr. Murphy, and spoke briefly from her seat in the audience. She referred to the troubles she had with her taxes in Brooklyn, and said that it seemed as if the Tax Department was overladen with employes who would be better off if they were on an old age pension list. She closed with a plea for woman suffrage, and promised in behalf of the women to run the city for half what it costs to run it now after they are given the right to vote.

After Mrs. Catt finished Mr. Murphy said that it was quite true that some men who were too old for their work were on the pay rolls of the city. Among other things he blamed for this was that the old veteran laws made the employment of many of them compulsory."

Hammerstein Libel Suit Stands.

The action of the lower court in dismissing the complaint in the suit of Oscar Hammerstein against The New York Press was reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division, First Department, of the Supreme Court. The defendant in the court below contended that the article about Hammerstein was not libelous per se, and the court based its action on this. The suit will now go on.

The Universal AMER PICON HIGHBALL

Add a tablespoonful of Grenadine Syrup or Curacoa to a wineglass full of Amer Picon with Carbonated Water.

REGULARS ASK TAFT TO TAME INSURGENTS

Call on the President for Aid in Pending Fight Against Speaker Cannon.

COMPROMISE IS SOUGHT FOR

Squabble Over Rules Committee May Be Avoided for Sake of Harmony in Congressional Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Both sides in the House tangle between the regulars and insurgents are now appealing to President Taft for help in suppressing the squabble so that a united front can be presented to the Democratic enemy in the Congressional campaign which is coming on. The latest move was made to-day, when John Dwight, the Republican whip, with John Dalzell, right hand man of Speaker Cannon on the Rules Committee, called on the President to seek his aid and advice regarding the procedure to be followed in the matter of the resolution introduced by Mr. Fowler, the New Jersey insurgent, the other day, aimed at dropping the Speaker from the Rules Committee and electing five additional members of the committee.

Fowler stole a march on both regulars and insurgents by introducing that resolution. There had been negotiations under cover for several days looking to an agreement by which four new members of the Rules Committee could be elected by the House, making its total membership nine instead of five, and giving the Republicans six and the Democrats three. But under the scheme then contemplated the Speaker was to be retained as a member. Fowler heard of this scheme and dropped his own resolution into the basket. Since then there has been more trouble than ever, for there is no telling when some Democrat or insurgent could get in a motion to discharge the Rules Committee from consideration of the Fowler resolution and thus precipitate a fight on the floor which would necessitate a square line up for and against Cannon.

The insurgents who are disposed to effect a compromise that will give the party at least the semblance of a united front at the coming election have been talking the situation over with some of the regulars to see what could be done. The general idea is that if the Fowler resolution is permitted to come up it can be amended so as to save the Speaker's face and then be put through by the united Republicans without regard to what the Democrats feel or think about it. The amendments in this case could be reported by the Rules Committee, thus coming with the sanction of the Speaker, or could be arranged for when the resolution comes into the House. President Taft, however, is not inclined to take much of a hand in the row. In the first place, he is interested chiefly in getting through some of the legislation he has recommended, and is becoming more and more encouraged over the prospects. In the next place he is very much in the situation he was in when he went to Havana in the Fall of 1906 to try to compromise the troubles of the Palma Government with the insurgents. He had great difficulty then in finding any committee that could bind its followers to the course of action it agreed upon. Both the insurgent and regular Republican camps in the House are now split up, and the old-time Republican discipline is sadly battered. But the impression prevails this evening that before long a compromise will be effected by which the Speaker's friends will consent to the election of the additional members of the Rules Committee, and the insurgents will agree to waive the question of dropping the Speaker from the committee. That would give both sides something, and neither side all.

The President had a long talk to-day with Representative Hayes of California, an insurgent, and also with Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania. The purpose of the talk with the Senator, who is Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was to get an estimate of the chances of success of certain Administration measures. Apparently the prospects were reported to be favorable for the Postal Savings Bank bill, the Alaskan bill, the bill validating the withdrawal of public lands for conservation purposes, and the bill to enlarge the functions of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

It was denied to-day that the projected visits of the President to Albany and to Rochester had anything to do with New York State politics. It was explained that the President some time ago was invited by Mayor McEwen of Albany, an old classmate at Yale, to make a visit to the New York capital, which he promised to do. Later on, Gov. Hughes begged him to become his guest while in Albany, but the President, accepting both invitations, regarded them as purely personal.

The President has arranged to make a flying trip into New Jersey in the latter part of February. He will leave Washington on the morning of the 22d for Trenton, where he will deliver an address that night at the banquet of the Society of the Cincinnati for the State of New Jersey. On the following day the President will deliver another address, at the Board of Trade banquet in Newark. Between those events he will probably visit New York to pay a short visit to his brother, Henry Taft.

AFTER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

As Result of Swindling Disclosures, Kentucky May Prosecute Two Concerns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Insurance Commissioner Charles W. Bell held a conference to-day with the Presidents of four life insurance companies which have been losers in the alleged swindling schemes practiced in Louisville by insurance solicitors, and as a result the State of Kentucky may take legal action against two of the insurance companies for operating in Kentucky without licenses. Representatives of these companies declare that their business is legal because they wrote all their Kentucky business in New Albany, Ind.

John J. Keane, one of the three men under arrest for alleged conspiracy to defraud the insurance companies, was released on $5,000 bail to-day.

Keane, with Timothy O'Leary and Patrick J. Needham, local agents for several life insurance companies, was arrested last night, charged with defrauding the companies which employed them out of thousands of dollars. The warrants were sworn out by C. Renick, Secretary and Treasurer of the Indiana National Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, Ind., charging that the three men defrauded the insurance companies by various devices of insuring indigent, diseased, and decrepit invalids, and through collusion with some of the relatives of the applicants sharing in a division of the death claims when paid; by submitting perfectly sound persons to physicians for physical examination, but having the policies made out in the name of some other person in precarious health; by collusion with physicians who supplied the agents with blanks filled out, no examination of any character having been made, and by other methods. Mr. Renick charged that $100,000 or more had been fraudulently obtained.

The cases of Keane, Needham, and O'Leary were postponed until Feb. 3.

Sorry for Guilty Marines.

Judge Chatfield of the United States Circuit Court in Brooklyn expressed regret yesterday in having to sentence seven marines, who confessed to having stolen supplies from the navy yard in Brooklyn.

The marines and their sentences were: Thomas Murphy and Patrick Cochran, one year each in the Federal prison at Atlanta; Herbert C. Wheeler, six months in prison on Blackwell's Island; Charles Caspar, three months in Raymond Street Jail; L. T. Murphy and John Maher, three months in the Raymond Street Jail or at the Mineola Jail, according to their option. After they were arrested they admitted they sold the supplies to get money to buy drinks.

SNUBS GERMAN DIPLOMAT.

Action of Austrian Minister at Court Ball May Cause His Downfall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A cablegram to The Daily News from Vienna says that the absence of Mrs. Francis, wife of the American Ambassador, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps, from the court ball on Jan. 18 indirectly led to an incident which may result in the retirement of the German Ambassador, Herr Tschirschky und Bogendorff, from Vienna, and possibly in the downfall of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Shortly before the diplomats, who were assembled outside the ballroom, formed in procession behind the Imperial Family the Baron requested the Papal Nuncio to act as the escort of Mme. Tschirschky, as being next in seniority to Mrs. Francis. He then walked over to Ambassador Tschirschky, who was talking to the wife of the British Ambassador, Lady Cartwright, whom the German diplomat intended to take in. Baron Aehrentahl calmly took her ladyship from him and led her into the ballroom himself. As next in seniority to Mrs. Francis, Mme. Tschirschky was entitled to the escort of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Foreign Minister and head of the Diplomatic Corps, and to turn her over to the Papal Nuncio and to take Lady Cartwright from the German Ambassador was equivalent to administering a double snub.

Whether the Baron's action was intentional or merely a blunder nobody knows. Court officials are trying to smooth the affair over. They say that the Austrian Court does not recognize any diplomatic seniority, and that Baron von Aehrenthal had the right to escort any one he chose. On the other hand, it is said that the Court always has recognized the rule of seniority.

The gravity of the incident is increased by the circumstance that Aehrenthal and Tschirschky are personally inimical to each other. The Austrian Foreign Minister is in great disfavor in Germany, and the Kaiser may try to effect his downfall, failing in which, it is thought he will probably recall Herr Tschirschky, whose presence in Vienna cannot prove useful to Germany while Baron von Aehrenthal remains Foreign Minister.

OPPOSE POSTAL BANKS.

Senators on Both Sides of the Chamber Show Hostility to Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The introduction of the Postal Savings Bank bill by Senator Carter to-day brought on the first skirmish in the long fight promised on that subject. The tilt, while not productive of results, served to show that, in spite of yesterday's statement by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, some of the Democrats are opposed to the measure. Republican opposition also developed, though that kind of opposition had been expected all along.

Senator Carter brought on the fight by asking when he reported the measure for its immediate consideration. Senator Gallinger quickly remarked that Mr. Carter had previously kept a similar measure before the Senate when he was most anxious for its defeat, and this bill would better take the ordinary course.

The inference that Mr. Carter was insincere in fathering the bill drew a heated reply from him, and he insisted that his intention was to push the measure through the Senate as fast as possible.

Mr. Bailey of Texas showed the Democratic opposition to the measure. He said that, in his opinion, it was unconstitutional, and that no Senator so far had brought up any authority for it, except the "general welfare" clause in the Constitution. Senator Rayner of Maryland quoted Republican speeches to show that there were admittedly no other authorities.

PLATTEN PRESIDENT NOW.

Promoted from Acting to Actual Head of U. S. Mortgage and Trust.

The vacant Presidency in the United States Mortgage and Trust Company was filled yesterday by the election of John W. Platten, who has been First Vice President of the institution since 1905, and for a great part of the time acting President. James Timpson, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, to which Henry R. Ickelheimer and L. C. Krauthoff were elected as members.

The number of Directors was increased to twenty-four, and a number of important names were added to the list. Paul M. Warburg of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was elected to the board, presumably to represent the recently acquired interest of his firm. The other new Directors are Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank; Adolph Lewisohn, President of the United Metals Selling Company, and Henry Tatnall, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

President Platten had his early business training with the Erie and Lehigh Valley Railroad Companies. He entered the Erie's service in 1889 as chief clerk, becoming successively chief clerk of the insurance department and of the operating department in 1891 and 1896, Assistant Passenger Agent in 1898, and Treasurer of all the Erie lines in 1901. In 1903 he became assistant to the President of the Lehigh Valley, and in the following year was elected Vice President, remaining in that position until he took the Vice Presidency of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

SLAYERS OF HUMBERT HERE?

Italy Said to be About to Ask for Extradition of Men in This Country.

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 28.—It is reported that the Government will ask the American authorities to aid them in extraditing from the United States certain persons whom they believe to have been associated with Gaetano Bersci in assassinating King Humbert in 1900.

It is said that a prisoner was placed in a cell with an Anarchist from Paterson, N. J., who revealed to the prisoner the particulars of the plot that led to the death of the King.

Out of this story, it is alleged, grounds have been found to make the request upon the United States Government.

NEW VERSION OF AULD CASE.

Misunderstanding Apparently Responsible for Navy Yard "Hop" Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Several new facts bearing on what took place at the now famous "hop" at the navy yard which resulted in the court-martial ordered for Paymaster George P. Auld and Surgeon A. H. Robnett, were brought to light to-day. The new version of the affair is that Auld went to Miss Ames before the dance, asking her to withdraw her invitation to the Cowleses, at the same time telling of an incident at the previous dance, in which Miss Dorothy Hesler, the central figure in the case, was mentioned.

Miss Ames, it is said, refused to grant the request, saying:

"Mrs. Cowles is a dear friend of mine, and I cannot do as you wish. You may act as you think best with Dr. Cowles."

It is further related that Auld and Dr. Robnett approached Dr. Cowles and asked that he withdraw from the dance. When Dr. Cowles asked if the action was known and sanctioned by Miss Ames Paymaster Auld answered in the affirmative.

Miss Ames, after hearing Dr. Cowles's story of the affair, sent for Auld, and he explained that his understanding was that she had agreed to the stand he took in speaking to Dr. Cowles. Miss Ames said that she had not meant to convey such an impression, whereupon Auld sent to Dr. Cowles and said:

"I withdraw the name of Miss Ames entirely from the affair. She did not say that I might speak as I did."

This is said to be the story that will be told at the trial hearing on Monday.

City Sues News Transportation Firm.

A suit has been brought by the city against the New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company for an accounting by the concern of its gross receipts since 1903, for use of the two pneumatic mail tubes across the Brooklyn Bridge, connecting the Manhattan and Brooklyn General Post Offices. In the agreement between the company and the city it was stipulated that a rental of 7 per cent. a year on $14,000, or on such larger sum as the company should receive, but not to be less than $1,000 rental a year, should be paid to the city.

CONGRESSMEN HOTLY ATTACK A PUBLISHER

Roused by Magazine Editorials on Postage Rates in Which Graft Is Charged.

BITTER CLASH AT HEARING

Taft at Publishers' Dinner Replies to His Critics and Tells Them They Must Be Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A verbal row between Representative Smith of California and Herbert Myrick, publisher, representing the National Agricultural Press League, enlivened the hearing to-day of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee of the House, which is investigating the advisability of raising the postal rates on second-class matter.

The trouble arose over an editorial published by Mr. Myrick in The Farm and Home, in which he characterized the proposal to raise the rates as "a fresh attack on liberty," and declared that if the proposal went into effect it would simply be a "new form of robbery." He also laid the charge of graft against the Post Office Department.

When the subject of the editorial was brought up Representative Smith announced with vehemence that such a statement spread among the farmers of the country had no effect other than to arouse anarchistic tendencies in them. He said that he had received letters from persons who had evidently taken their ideas from the editorial, in which the writers showed a growing hatred of the institutions of the Nation.

"No one can read them without getting that idea," he said. "This is treason on your part, if you are responsible for the article."

Mr. Myrick replied hotly that that was a question he was willing to leave to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Smith retorted that he was willing to submit it, not only to that tribunal, but to the judgment of the country.

Mr. Weeks, Chairman of the committee, said he had been receiving on an average 500 letters a day in which the bitterest epithets were applied not only to Postmaster General Hitchcock, but to President Taft himself.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. Myrick if he had not put the word "graft" in the editorial just as he had put in the word "robbery," for the purpose of casting discredit on a department of the Government. Mr. Myrick replied that he thought most of the people of the country would regard it as robbery if the rate on second-class matter were raised from 1 cent to 9 cents a pound. To this Mr. Smith and Mr. Weeks both replied that there was no such intention. Mr. Myrick said he inferred that such was the intention, inasmuch as the President in his message to Congress said the Government was getting 1 cent a pound for service that cost it 9 cents.

"Suppose," said Mr. Weeks, "that this committee, after examining all the testimony before it, decides to raise the rate on second-class matter from 1 cent to 1½ cents. Would you call that robbery?"

"I should call it a mistake," replied Mr. Myrick, "and should ask that the publishers be given five years in which to adjust their business to new conditions."

The committee for half an hour tried to get Mr. Myrick to specify what he meant by "graft" in the Post Office Department. Finally Representative Murdock called attention to the fact that the Government was paying $50,000 a year to carry mail across an old bridge at St. Louis when part of it was carried, and all of it could be carried across a new bridge for less money. "Is that the sort of graft you refer to?" asked Mr. Murdock.

Mr. Myrick said that was an example. Mr. Weeks then explained that this case had come to the notice of the committee and would be corrected. It was the only case of the kind, he said.

The hearing in the afternoon was devoted to Mr. Myrick's statement of the importance of the agricultural press. Mr. Myrick said that more printed matter was sold than the Department of Agriculture could give away, and declared that in the matter of the publications sent out by the department the agricultural press was forced to deal with a most unfair competition.

"Would you favor stopping the distribution of this matter by the Department of Agriculture?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"No," replied Mr. Myrick, "but I would favor charging the regular second-class rate for the transportation of it."

Before Mr. Myrick took the stand the committee listened to P. S. Collins, Circulation Manager of the Curtis Publishing Company, and Frank N. Doubleday of Doubleday, Page & Co.

President Taft made answer to his magazine critics to-night at the dinner of the periodical publishers here, and it was a straight-from-the-shoulder warning. He had talked in a jocular vein for some time about the troubles of the Chief Magistracy. He told of having received a letter from a man who said, "I don't like the Tariff bill; I don't like your association with Uncle Joe; I don't like your association with Aldrich; in fact, there is hardly anything about your Administration that I do like." To this unhappy person the President said he had replied that if he hadn't a sense of humor he couldn't exist through a four years' administration.

Then turning more to the serious side of affairs the President said:

"As to controversies, let me say that all are questions of evidence, questions of fact that must be weighed broadly to reach an ultimate conclusion. It is the case with every trust, as much as we condemn them for their iniquities. The evidence must be weighed. It does no good to denounce a person on the witness stand if he testifies against you.

"You controllers of public opinion and controllers of the rulers of the country may hammer a man into indifference as to what you say, but at that he will come nearer to doing right than if he tried to fight. But seriously speaking, I would like to say that when you criticise a poor devil exercising a difficult responsibility first give him the same benefit enjoyed by every criminal, that of reasonable doubt.

"Secondly, don't use unparliamentary expressions if you can help it, for if you do, if you overload your criticisms with superlatives and intimations as to his lack of honorable motive, in the end you will weaken your criticism and nobody is going to pay any attention to it.

"In respect to this matter of the postage, it is for judicial investigation, and a conclusion should be reached on a calm business basis. I have no doubt that you will find in the committees of Congress that careful judgment that is needed."

PENNA. R. R. TO DROP B. & O.?

Rumor That Controlling Road Will Dispose of Holdings Is Denied.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—The News to-day says:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad is anxious and will at an opportune time dispose of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common and preferred shares, according to a statement declared to have been made by a high official of the former company. It is declared further that the decision of the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad to sever all relations with the Baltimore & Ohio, so far as its alleged shaping of the policies of the latter is concerned, follows the agitation for divorcing absolutely the two systems.

"Talk of a Congressional investigation into alleged Pennsylvania Railroad domination of the Baltimore & Ohio system also is believed to have been a factor in determining the former company to dispose of its Baltimore & Ohio stock holdings."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials here to-day "semi-officially" denied the report that the Pennsylvania Railroad is anxious to dispose of its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad common and preferred stock. While not authorized to discuss the subject several officials who are in a position to know the facts stated that there was no truth in the report that a sale of the stock was contemplated.

ADOPT BABES; DO NOT TELL.

Chicago Hospital Officer Says Many Women Pretend Children Are Their Own

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—"There are in Chicago to-day fully 3,000 husbands fondling infants that are not their own, but babies adopted by their wives, and the deluded 'fathers' are none the wiser."

This statement was made to-day by Lyman W. Rogers, Treasurer of the National Maternity Hospital, from which institution, he says, some 250 infants are adopted into good homes every year.

The case which gave rise to the inquiries concerning such matters here was the testimony before a Los Angeles jurist of Mrs. C. E. Smith of the California city, who furnished to Mrs. W. Wilson of that city four children which the latter pretended were her own.

"It is rarely that a man wants a child that is not of his own blood," said Mr. Rogers, "and if some husbands who are bringing up children knew the truth about them I tremble to think what the consequences would be.

"There is a man in Chicago who is supposed to be worth millions. He passes much of his time in Europe. It would be a breach of trust to mention his name, but it is a fact that his wife has obtained two babies from one hospital, which he honestly believes to be his own.

"Again, a husband left his wife after an altercation of some kind and went to Indianapolis. The woman was in despair. She wanted him to come back. An idea struck her, and she came to the hospital and adopted a little boy. Then she wired to her husband, and told him a son had been born to them. He never suspected, but came right back on the next train. Over the cradle of that innocent youngster, the flesh and blood of a nameless father and mother, husband and wife effected a reconciliation."

PROFITING BY BABIES' TOIL.

Children of 4 Made to Work in Sweatshops—Consumers' League Exhibit.

The Consumers' League gave an exhibition of sweatshop-made garments with those which it will recommend to be sold under its label at the People's Institute Club A, 318 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon and evening. There were Irish lace collars for which the worker received 50 cents a dozen and the consumer buys for $18 a dozen; wide lace collars for which the worker gets $1.75 apiece, the consumer pays $18 apiece; a daintily made infant's dress retailing at $5, for which the worker receives 4 cents a yard for fine feather stitching, 2 cents a yard for French knots, and in a 14 to 16 hour day could make from 38⅓ to 44 cents. High worsted infant socks crocheted, selling for 25 cents a pair were made for 20 cents a dozen pairs, the worker making a pair an hour, 1 2-3 cents for an hour's work.

Flowers were shown for which the workers get 6 cents a gross for violets, and a large cluster exhibited was made for 2 cents. Five cents was paid for a dozen roses and 30 cents for 144 rosebuds. Daisies shown were made for $1.50 a gross, and with the help of two children one woman made 75 cents a day.

Photographs showed the sweatshop work, a small army of children of the kindergarten age, dirty and ragged, in one making flowers; a baby of four pulling bastings from men's clothes in another.

The Consumers' League underwear, to be bought at certain shops in the city, was made under wholesome conditions in clean factories where there was no danger of tuberculosis germs being carried to the purchaser.

BABY'S CRY AIDS A FATHER.

Court Defers Sentence When Flynn's Infant Wails.

When young John Flynn of 42 West End Avenue went before Judge Foster in General Sessions for sentence yesterday the wail of his baby in the rear of the room induced the court to remand him pending a further consideration of his case.

He was one of four men who held up John Reeney of 309 West Fifty-ninth Street on Dec. 11, a venture by which they realized six loaves of stale bread and a nickel watch. One of the men eluded capture. The other two, Charles Smith of 350 West Fifty-third Street, and Patrick Fitzgerald of 474 Ninth Avenue, have bad records. They were sentenced yesterday to ten years in State prison.

MAN WOUNDED BABY GIRL.

Five-Year-Old Marion Miller Found Unconscious from Knife Cut.

Marion Miller, 5 years old, was found by her mother unconscious yesterday in the cellar of the flat house in which the family lives, at 1,594 Second Avenue.

The girl's grandmother had given her a cent with which to buy candy. After she had been missing for a long time her mother became alarmed and searched for her. She was found unconscious with a knife cut three inches long and an inch and a half deep. She was taken to the hospital, where it was said she would recover.

Other children living in the flat house said that a man who looked like an Italian had been seen leading the child to the cellar. The police are looking for him.

NEEDS $14,000 FOR ORPHANS.

Home for Friendless Has Four Days to Raise a Prescribed Amount.

The officers of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless yesterday sent out an appeal for $14,000, which must be raised within the next four days. The society has been in existence seventy-five years, and to celebrate the diamond jubilee the managers have been trying to raise $75,000 toward a permanent endowment fund.

A well-known philanthropist, who wished his name withheld, announced that until Feb. 1 he would duplicate every dollar raised. Up to date $61,000 has been obtained. The work of the society is confined to taking care of orphans and destitute children, and since it has been in existence it has cared for about 50,000 children. Hundreds have been placed by adoption in permanent homes. Contributions should be sent to Mrs. L. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer, 936 Woody Crest Avenue, New York.

COURT OUSTS COLLINS.

Orders Him to Vacate the Bureau of Highways Office Instanter.

James G. Collins, who has been holding possession of an office on an order of court reinstating him to the position of Superintendent of the Bureau of Highways in the Park Row Building, was ousted yesterday by decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

While Collins was in possession of one of the rooms in the bureau, after the new city administration went into office, papers from the Corporation Counsel's office were served on him on an appeal by the city from the order reinstating him. Collins refused to recognize the service as legal, declaring that the "paper was too thin," not of the weight and quality required for legal papers and continued to stay in possession, though the new Borough President of Manhattan, George McAneny, notified the employes of the office to ignore orders issued by Collins.

John F. Ahearn, then Manhattan Borough President, removed Collins in 1904, and appointed George F. Scannell. Collins, after long litigation, won a decision in his favor, reinstating him and awarding him back salary and interest amounting to $36,000.

The city appealed and Supreme Court Justice Hendricks decided against Collins as to the service of the papers. Collins then carried the case to the Appellate Division, which also decided that the papers had been legally served. He is ordered out at once. The question of his back pay is still to be determined.

Sues to Compel a Sale of Real Estate.

Charles M. Rosenthal filed papers yesterday in a suit against John H. Springer to compel Springer to complete a contract of sale of property at Fort Washington Avenue and 170th Street. Rosenthal alleges he paid $2,000 for an option on this property. He expended an additional $300 for title searches and counsel fees in connection with the deal. In default of specific performance he asks for the return of his money and damages.

MINIMUM TARIFF FOR SEVEN LANDS

Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Persia, Egypt the Favored Countries.

GOOD HOPE FOR GERMANY

Differences with Kaiser's Government Likely to be Adjusted Before Old Agreement Expires.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The tariff officers of the Government to-day recommended to the President, through the Secretary of State, that proclamations be issued by him declaring the following named countries as not being unduly discriminative in their tariffs against the United States, and therefore entitled to receive minimum rates of duty imposed by the Payne-Aldrich act: Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Egypt, and Persia.

It is expected, therefore, that the proclamation recommended will be issued by the President to-morrow or Monday.

The State Department officials having the matter in charge, including the officers of the Board of Foreign Trade Relations, and the newly created Tariff Board, have been working overtime in their efforts to adjust the tariff differences between the United States and certain other European countries, and especially with Germany and France.

The statement was officially made to-day that good progress had been made in settling the tariff issues with Germany. The live cattle and meat inspection provisions of the German law and regulations have been tentatively adjusted, the United States yielding as to live cattle and Germany waiving her microscopic meat inspection regulation. There is a proviso, however, that the question of the importation into Germany of American live cattle be deferred, and later on taken up diplomatically or through a special commission.

It now appears probable that a final adjustment of the tariff differences between Germany and the United States will be made before Feb. 7, when our present tariff arrangement with that country expires, in which event German goods imported into the United States will receive the benefit of our minimum or schedule rates, and goods from the United States will receive the German minimum rate.

EXPLAINS MEAT REPORT.

Hill Tells Germans Uninspected Article Is Not Exported.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—American Ambassador Hill to-day gave to the German press a statement by the Department of Agriculture designed to correct a misunderstanding in regard to the recent report on the system of meat inspection in the United States, made by Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

The statement calls attention to the fact that all meats and provisions prepared in establishments doing an inter-State and export trade are subjected by the Federal laws to an inspection which is carried out in a painstaking and scientific manner. This inspection can easily stand comparison with that in practice in any other country.

Many of the smaller cities, it is explained, do not inspect the meats prepared for local consumption, but such meats are not exported. It was these products of local consumption to which Dr. Melvin referred exclusively when he spoke of meats that were not subject to inspection.

WOMEN AFTER WHITE SLAVERY

Their Club Members to Fight the Evil—One Slaver to Prison.

A "white slave" conference under the auspices of the Woman's Municipal League called out so many women yesterday afternoon that after overflowing from one room into an adjoining one, the gathering had to transfer itself in a body into a larger room some distance off at the Waldorf. It was not supposed to be a popular meeting, only delegates from women's organizations being expected, but the members of most of the women's clubs in the city attended the meeting.

A resolution was passed to form a Central Committee from members of the different women's clubs to work for the protection of women and young girls. A tentative board of officers for this committee was appointed. They were Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Chairman; five Vice Presidents, Miss Maud Miner, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Mrs. Charles Israels, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, and Mrs. Vladimir Simkovitch. Mrs. Frederick Pratt of Brooklyn was elected Treasurer, Mrs. Marian Chapin Weed Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Rose Wood-Allen Chapman Corresponding Secretary.

Mrs. Chapman, who reviewed the report of the Immigration Committee to show that conditions did exist which should be remedied, said, in urging the women to work, that the indifference of good people was as harmful as the active wickedness of those who fostered the evil.

Protective measures for excursion boats and dance halls were mentioned as a matter for work. Miss Miner, the probation officer, told of the evil of immoral women in the tenement houses, where young girls live, and immoral houses in the vicinity of the places in which they work. She spoke of the need of a municipal house of detention, and said that several thousand dollars could be used to advantage in detecting and prosecuting men who have led girls astray. In regard to the need of the house of detention, she told of taking a decent girl of 16 out of a cell occupied by a woman arrested several times for immorality.

The first sentence to follow the findings of the Grand Jury charged with the white slave investigation was that of Giuseppe Picone of 543 East Twelfth Street, who pleaded guilty a day or so ago to criminal assault, the highest count in the indictment. He was sentenced by Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday to not less than four years and six months and not more than nine years and six months. By the statement of the court, this penalty is the most severe allowed under the law, and intended as a warning to others.

The case against Picone was brought by the Gerry Society on behalf of Wanda Boshka, a fifteen-year-old girl, who left her home at 544 East Twelfth Street early last November, lured by Picone's promises of fine clothes and a trip to Paris.

NEW COMET HAS TWO TAILS.

So Arizona University Observer Reports of "A 1910."

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 28.—Prof. A. E. Douglas, observer at the University of Arizona, reports that comet "A 1910" is double-tailed. Wednesday night the second tail was noted branching off due south, with the other pointing straight upward. Prof. Douglas estimated the length of the double tail at 28 degrees, the longest since the comet of 1882.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Jan. 28.—With the appearance of "Comet A 1910" pilgrimages to the shrine of the Virgin of Talpa are being organized, many of the pilgrims making the journey for miles on their knees. Talpa is in the western section of the State of Jalisco, and pilgrimages are made annually to the shrine. Advices from several points state that consternation reigns among the more superstitious class.

Manila Sees a Comet.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—The observatory during the night observed a comet a few degrees to the south of Venus and apparently approaching the earth. It is thought to have been Winnecke's comet.

CAN'T CANVASS THE TOMBS.

Only Lawyers Who Have Filed Notices of Appearance to Visit Cells Hereafter.

By direction of Mr. Whitney, the new Commissioner of Correction, in whose province lies the Tombs, that prison will no longer be haunted by lawyers in search of clients. Only attorneys who have filed notice of appearance will be allowed to visit the cells hereafter. This decision was the outcome of conferences yesterday between Mr. Whitney, Judge Mulqueen, and District Attorney Whitman.

Lung Protectors and Chamois Vests

are a safeguard everyone should have who is exposed to the rigors of this severe, changeable climate. They prevent many a severe cold and case of pneumonia. Lung Protectors, 69c. to $1.39. Chamois Vests, superior quality, $2.19. Paper Vests, 45c.

RIKER DRUG STORES

You are SAFE when you buy at Riker's

COURT FREES YOUNG DUFFY.

But Fails to Censure Police as Arresting Him Unnecessarily.

The question whether young George B. Duffy of Brooklyn has been a victim of police persecution or whether his behavior has justified the police treatment of him was left undecided by Magistrate Higginbotham in the Myrtle Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Both Duffy and his young friend, Frank Burke, were discharged by the Magistrate, who, however, did not censure the police for arresting Duffy.

Duffy and Burke were arrested on Saturday night last by Policemen Riley and Smith of the Classon Avenue Station, who charged them with fighting on the street. The patrolmen alleged that they found Duffy lying on the sidewalk at De Kalb Avenue and Ashland Place, with Burke pummeling him. Burke, they declared, made a complaint of assault against Duffy. The two young men denied that they had been fighting or that Burke had complained against Duffy. In discharging the two yesterday Magistrate Higginbotham said:

"You are charged in this complaint with using profane, indecent, insulting, and threatening language, and collecting a crowd, all tending to a breach of the peace, and with fighting. There is no testimony here of any obscene language, any threatening language, or any insulting language, but there is some testimony of a fight. The Burke boy goes on the stand and, to my mind, looks to be a young man whose word is of some value, and testifies to just what occurred. While the police may have thought at the time they had a right to intervene I think the defendants should be discharged."

The alleged persecution of Duffy, who is 23 years old, by the police led last Summer to an investigation by Justice Gaynor, now Mayor, and to the dismissal of Gen. Bingham as Commissioner of Police. On New Year's morning Duffy was again arrested on the charge of insulting a woman who was entering a Fulton Street restaurant. The Lieutenant released Duffy in the police station.

Duffy, his family, and friends appear to believe still that police persecution has been responsible for his troubles.

PRISON FOR POLICE ASSAULT.

Special Sessions Also Takes the Side of the Police Against Supposed Victim.

For assaulting Police Officers Cohen and Kerns of Inspector Walsh's staff, Andrew Macdonald of 147 Amsterdam Avenue was sentenced in Special Sessions yesterday to sixty days in the Penitentiary. The man was having a family row with his brother on Jan. 15, when the policemen interfered and were attacked in turn. Thomas Macdonald is still in the hospital as the result of a bullet wound from the pistol fired by Cohen in self-defense.

The same Justices accepted the story told by the police in the case of Herman Hoffman, the Stanton Street tailor, whose complaint to Mayor Gaynor of having been clubbed on Dec. 22 by Detectives Horton and Landor resulted in charges against them.

Their trial has not yet been reached, but yesterday Hoffman was fined $25, the Justices deciding that it was he who had assaulted the policemen. He seemed utterly taken aback by the conviction, and his mother fainted in court.

CONVICTED BY HIS CHILDREN.

They Were Witnesses of Frederick Miller's Slaying of His Father-in-Law.

In imposing sentence of from seven to fifteen years yesterday on Frederick Miller, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing John Ziehm, his father-in-law, Supreme Court Justice Jaycox of Brooklyn told him that he was lucky to get off with such a light penalty. The original indictment against Miller was for murder in the first degree, but it was changed to murder in the second degree on a technicality.

While Miller was being sentenced his two children, Charles, 11 years old, and Emily, 13 years, were kept out of the courtroom. They were eye-witnesses of their father's crime, and their testimony, told in a clear, straightforward manner, resulted in his conviction. Mrs. Miller, who was wounded by one of the two shots fired by her husband when he killed her father, was in court. She displayed no emotion when she heard the sentence pronounced.

Mrs. Miller and her two children lived with her father in South Brooklyn after she separated from her husband. Miller called there on the night of Nov. 2. Ziehm tried to keep him out, but Miller got in, and after a quarrel fired at Ziehm, killing him. He fired another shot at his wife, wounding her.

FLATBUSH SLAYER TO DIE.

Sentence Against Burglar Who Killed Woman Is Sustained.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Frank Schleiman, who was jointly indicted with Carlo Giro for the murder of Mrs. Sophie L. Staber at her home in Flatbush last July, must die in the electric chair. The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the judgment of conviction of the lower court. The court recently affirmed the conviction of Giro.

Schleiman and Giro broke into the Staber house for the purpose of robbery. They awakened the family, and while Mrs. Staber's son was struggling with one of the men several shots were fired, one of which struck Mrs. Staber. Schleiman made a confession in which he said he fired blind, never intending to hit any one.

Penna. Traction Co. Increase Wages.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—The Central Pennsylvania Traction Company to-day announced an increase in wages for the men employed in all branches of its system in Harrisburg and Dauphin County. The increase becomes effective Feb. 1 and will amount to about 1 cent an hour.

The doctor says you have got to take Cod Liver Oil—if so, why not take it in the easiest and best form—why not take

Scott's Emulsion

That is what the doctor means. He would not force you to take the crude oil when he knows the Emulsion is better—more easily digested and absorbed into the system—and will not upset the stomach like the plain oil.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE 409 Pearl St., New York

DIED IN STREET OF APOPLEXY.

Sight of Langbein's Struggles Before He Fell Caused Woman to Swoon.

A midday crowd at Broadway and Park Place yesterday noon saw a well-dressed woman, with her hands to her eyes, reel and fall to the pavement. A few feet from her a well-dressed, white-haired man was staggering from one side of the sidewalk to the other. His face was convulsed, and a friend was trying to catch him. In an instant he, too, had fallen. The crowd closed in, not knowing what had happened.

When an ambulance arrived from the Hudson Street Hospital the surgeon found the man dead of apoplexy. The woman, who was the first to witness his distress, had swooned. Upon recovery she hurried away without giving her name.

The dead man was J. C. Julius Langbein, a lawyer, at 302 Broadway, prominent in political and Grand Army circles. He was born in Germany and was brought to this country when he was 4 years old. He studied at the Poughkeepsie Military School, and when he was only 15 years old enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteers, Hawkins Zouaves, as a drummer boy and went to the civil war. For bravery he received a medal of honor from Congress in 1895. He was a member of the Legislature from the Yorkville District from 1877 to 1879. He was a District Court Judge from 1880 to 1886. He had served two terms as Commander of the Medal of Honor Legion.

Mr. Langbein was 64 years old. He leaves a widow. His mother, Mrs. Louise Langbein of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, is 87 years old, and her relatives would not tell her of her son's death yesterday, fearing its effect upon her.

LOST, A CIGAR.

Every One in Action Crossing the Bridge Searched in Vain.

A general alarm was sent out yesterday by the police in Brooklyn for the recovery, dead or alive, of one five-cent cigar. When last seen by its owner the perfecto was belted in the middle with a band artistically printed in seven colors and bearing a picture of Mayor Gaynor.

Yesterday a man who described himself as Charles Lathbun of 460 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, rushed into the Butler Street Police Station and informed Lieut. Fay that he had been robbed.

"It was a Gaynor," he explained.

The name "Gaynor" has a galvanic effect on New York policemen these days, and the Lieutenant sat up at once and took notice.

"What did you say about the Mayor?" he asked.

"Oh, it wasn't the Mayor," responded Lathbun. "It was a cigar, you know, I had just lighted it and was walking in Union Street, near Bond Street, when a young man grabbed it out of my mouth and made off."

Word was at once telephoned to the Manhattan terminals of the bridges and ferries for the police to be on the alert, and every cigar crossing in a man's mouth was searchingly looked in the band, but nothing came of these measures.

J. L. Elliot Arrested in a Woman's Suit

John L. Elliot was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Supreme Court Justice Hendrick in a suit brought against him by Georgia Anna Alcker, who alleges he converted to his own use $4,500, which she says she gave him to purchase stock for her. Mr. Elliot gave bail for $5,000. The plaintiff alleges that on Nov. 29, 1906, she gave Elliot $4,500 to buy 1,000 shares of capital stock in the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, and that he did not do so.

CITY BREVITIES.

The White Star Line learned by cable yesterday that its cruising steamship Arabic arrived at Funchal at 11 A. M. yesterday, an hour ahead of schedule.

Supreme Court Justice Hendrick has appointed Thomas F. Grady, the State Senator and "silver-tongued convention orator of Tammany Hall," referee in the mortgage foreclosure action brought against Michael and Joseph Freedman by the Metropolitan Savings Bank.

New York Section of the Council of Jewish Women acknowledges these contributions sent for the two girls for whom an appeal was made recently: "A Friend," $25; Dr. I. Lewis, $2; Mrs. I. V. Behar, $1; I. S. Fischel, $2; L. F. S., $2; H. F., $10; W. B., $1.

Greenhut and Company
Dry Goods

Men's Fancy Vests

Values $2.50 to $3 $1.65

Materials are Imported Worsteds, Flannels and Mercerized Fabrics, light and dark grounds.

A "special" in a very particular sense because the vests are not only offered at a bargain price—they are new in style and cut—vests for the smart business chap of to-day.

The maker had a few more than 380 vest lengths of material—a number of large Spring orders—made them up for us in one purchase at a third off the prices the specialty haberdashers ask in their stores.

Main Floor—Greenhut and Co.

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th St.

Brentano's
Stationery Department
Special Sale
Writing Paper
125 Sheets
100 Envelopes 75c
Special Value
Brentano's 5th Ave. and 27th St.
New York

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
OMO

Dress Shield

The OMO is the leading high grade Dress Shield. It contains no rubber, is Odorless, Impervious, Hygienic, Durable, Washable. The only shield combining these essentials, rendering it the perfect Dress Shield. Every pair guaranteed.

THE OMO MANFG. CO., Middletown, Conn.

Always Have Money Handy!

Bills Come Out in a Jiffy

Patented HANDY Aug. 24 1909
BILL FOLD
Slide In Just as Easy

Everybody likes the Handy Bill Fold—it's so Thin, so Light, so HANDY. Eleven different leathers, 50c to $3.00. Get one anywhere or send for descriptive leaflet.

A. L. STEINWEG & CO. 49th B'way, N. Y.
Sole Mfrs. and Selling Agents
Handy Bill Fold Co., Pat's, Newark

Protect Yourself!
AT SODA FOUNTAINS OR ELSEWHERE
Get the
Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
"Others are Imitations"
The Food Drink for All Ages
RICH MILK, MALT GRAIN EXTRACT, IN POWDER
Not in any Milk Trust
Insist on "HORLICK'S"
Take a package home

The Best Bitter Liqueur
Underberg
The World's Best
Bitters

The cordial-tonic which for 60 years has won increasing favor. It prevents indigestion.

Sold Everywhere.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
U. S. Agents, New York.

"THE CROWN HAS IT"

What's ailing you? Perhaps your pores are clogged up. Shake a little

BATHODORA

in the bath. This feathery powder softens, scents and purifies the water and hygienically cleanses the skin.

Sold Everywhere.

Generous sample and "Fashion Book of Perfumes" sent for 4 cts. (postage).
Write Dept. C To-day.

Crown Perfumery Co., of London.
30 East 20th St., New York.

Your Watch is your Time Table
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Between New York and Philadelphia

A two-hour train every hour on the hour from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. in addition to other trains. Ten minutes before the hour from West 23d St. On the hour from Liberty St.

Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight train. Hard Coal! No Smoke! Comfort.

NEW YORK TO PHILADELPHIA
A TWO-HOUR TRAIN
EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

RUPTURED?
EISEN'S
Perfection
TRUSS
Not Only Holds the Largest Rupture, but Eventually Relieves.
No hard, deadening pressure on spine or kidneys; no pointed pads to cut the flesh. Strengthens weak muscles, and gives life to dead tissues. Let us fit you. Satisfaction guaranteed.
For Men, Women and Children. Female Service for Women. $1.50 up
WM. M. EISEN CO. Mfr. Surgical Supplies.
Between 30th and 31st Sts. 413 Eighth Avenue

Have You Telephones Enough?
ORDERS LOST WHEN YOUR LINE IS "BUSY" WOULD MORE THAN PAY FOR THE COST OF ANOTHER LINE OR TWO.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.,
15 Dey St.

SIGNED AWAY $62,000 FOR $26,700 LOAN

Trustees of Wetzlar Estate Contest Claim of the New York Finance Co. Against Them.

CALL THEIR LOANS USURY

Young Wetzlar Made Assignments at High Rates—Father's $110,000 Estate Now Gives Him $40,000 at Best.

Julius G. Wetzlar, son of the late Gustave J. Wetzlar of New York and Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, who by the terms of the wills of his father and grandmother inherited some $110,000, admitted on the stand in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice O'Gorman, that he had signed away practically his entire estate to a concern known as the New York Finance Company, and one other person who has since come to a settlement with him, for less than $40,000. The suit was brought against the trustees of the Wetzlar estate by Wetzlar to prevent them from paying his inheritance to the finance company.

Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay are the attorneys for the trustees, and W. H. Cochran, a young lawyer of 11 Broadway, who drew up the original papers by which young Wetzlar assigned property worth $9,500 for a loan of $5,000 in one instance, and in another property valued at $11,000 for a loan of $6,000, appeared for the defendents. The young man, who is now 27 years old, said that the assignments he made were a device to hide "an illegal and usurious rate of interest."

When Gustav J. Wetzlar died in Germany in November, 1898, he left to his son Julius about $100,000, which was to be held in trust for him until he reached the age of twenty-five years, which was Aug. 23, 1908. Young Wetzlar admits that in April, 1905, he wanted $5,000 in cash. The New York Finance Company was suggested as a place where the loan might be put through. Most of the persons interested in this concern are said to be Philadelphians. The New York Finance Company was then doing business at 11 Broadway.

Further on in the same complaint, Mr. Wetzlar tells of another transaction by which he got a loan of $6,000. This loan was to run from Feb. 15, 1907, until his birthday, in August, 1908, a period of one and a half years, and it was agreed at that time that the defendant should receive from him "as a consideration for the loan for said space of time, in addition to the principal of said loan, the sum of $5,000, payable at the maturity of said loan."

The complaint also mentions two other assignments to the total amount of $10,500, and another transaction involving $7,000 of the $10,000 he inherited from his grandmother. In his transactions with the person who has since come to a settlement with him, it was said by a member of the Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay firm yesterday, that the young man signed away $62,000 of his inheritance for loans aggregating about $26,700.

The assignments are carefully drawn papers, and the originals or copies were all offered in evidence yesterday. Here is the paper in which, for $6,000, young Wetzlar promised $5,000 in addition to the principal:

> Now, therefore, know all men by these presents, that I, the aforementioned Julius G. Wetzlar of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and one of the children of the aforementioned Gustave J. Wetzlar, deceased, for and in consideration of the sum of six thousand ($6,000) dollars to me in hand well and truly paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents by the New York Finance Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, and the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, released, and set over, and by these presents do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer, release, and set over unto the said New York Finance Company, its successors and assigns, a certain part or portion to the amount or extent of eleven thousand ($11,000) dollars, of all and every my estate, right, title, and interest of any kind, form, or description whatsoever, in and to the residuary estate of the aforementioned Gustave J. Wetzlar, deceased, to which I am now or may hereafter become entitled, under and by virtue of the "fourth" paragraph of the aforementioned last will and testament of the said Gustave J. Wetzlar, to have and to hold the same unto the said New York Finance Company, its successors, and assigns, to and for its and their own proper use and benefit forever.

Elizabeth Stewart Wood of Philadelphia also figures in the action. She was in court yesterday and asserts that she bought a number of the assignments from the New York Finance Company, as investments.

When Wetzlar left the stand yesterday afternoon Justice O'Gorman announced that he would adjourn the case until next Tuesday, when it would proceed, unless settled by that time.

CHECK TO NEW CABINET.

Hungarian Chamber Votes Lack of Confidence and Is Adjourned.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 28.—The Chamber this afternoon voted by a large majority a want of confidence in the recently formed Hedervary Ministry. The Premier informed the Deputies that he was unable to decide immediately whether to resign or to dissolve Parliament. He then drew from his pocket an imperial rescript adjourning the House to March 4.

The usual scenes of disorder accompanied the departure of the Ministry from the House.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS.

Relief Association Says 80,000 Are Facing Starvation in Cilicia.

The recently organized Armenian Relief Association, of which Bishop David H. Greer is President, has issued an appeal for financial contributions to aid the 80,000 Armenian Christians who are at present facing starvation in Cilicia. The appeal recalls that the downfall of Abdul-Hamid last Spring was accompanied by the massacre of thousands of Armenian Christians. Hordes of fanatical Moslems, it says, took advantage of the change of government to rob and kill Christians, whose prosperity they resented. Thirty thousand Christians were killed and the Christian quarters of cities and entire Christian villages were burned to the ground. Two whole provinces were made desolate.

It is for the helpless Christian inhabitants of this devastated area that the association is now appealing. Nearly 60,000 widows and orphans are in dire need, according to dispatches received by Ambassador Straus.

"It is a question of life and death for the destitute people of Cilicia," says the appeal, and then cites the following: "'Why have you made those mounds by your tent?' asked the correspondent of a woman who was tending her children inside one of the bare tents of the relief camp. 'Those,' answered the woman, 'are the little ones we had to bury; we are afraid to go far from the camp, lest we be killed.'"

The New York association, when it receives funds, cables them over to the International Relief Committee at Constantinople. American Consuls and American missionaries distribute the relief. All checks should be made to J. Adams Brown, Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, and mailed to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, this city. The President of the International Relief Committee at Constantinople is W. W. Peet, Treasurer of American missions in Turkey. The new Turkish Government is co-operating with the committee. The appeal is signed by E. R. D. Gould, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and by General Secretary Herant M. Kiretchjian.

BRITISH ELECTIONS ENDING.

Premier Asquith Suddenly Goes to France to Think Over Results.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The position of the parties in the Parliamentary elections tonight is as follows: Unionists, 264; Liberals, 263; Laborites, 40, and Nationalists, 77. Less than thirty members of the new Parliament remain to be elected.

A. S. Ward son of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who turned a deficiency of 1,476 in the Watford Division of Hertfordshire into a Unionist majority of 1,551, was among to-day's successful candidates. The novelist played a large part in her son's campaign.

William O'Brien emphasized his strength in his own county of Cork, winning the election for the Northeast Division over the official Redmondite candidate, by a majority of 1,471 in a total vote of less than 4,500. O'Brien has now been elected to two seats, one of which he must resign.

Premier Asquith this afternoon furnished the politicians food for gossip when he started unexpectedly for the South of France, where he hopes for a period of quiet during which he may review the situation and develop his plan. His absence is likely to cause a postponement of the Cabinet Councils announced for early in the coming week. The official explanation of the Premier's sudden trip abroad is the great strain put upon him by the campaign, but this hardly satisfies those who realize the urgent importance of the Prime Minister's presence at headquarters in the present state of political affairs.

SAVE DESTROYER'S CREW.

Breeches Buoy Lands Men of Stranded and Probably Doomed Eden.

DOVER, Eng., Jan. 28.—Fifty-three officers and men were saved from the British torpedo boat destroyer Eden today by means of the breeches buoy.

The Eden broke from her moorings during a gale in the Channel last night and was driven ashore off this place. When the tide receded the destroyer was left high and dry and badly damaged.

Her guns, heavy gear, and coal were removed in the hope that she could be floated at the next high tide. Unless this is possible the destroyer will be pounded to pieces. One of the small boats of the battleship Albemarle, which was engaged in salvaging, was overturned, but the fourteen occupants were rescued.

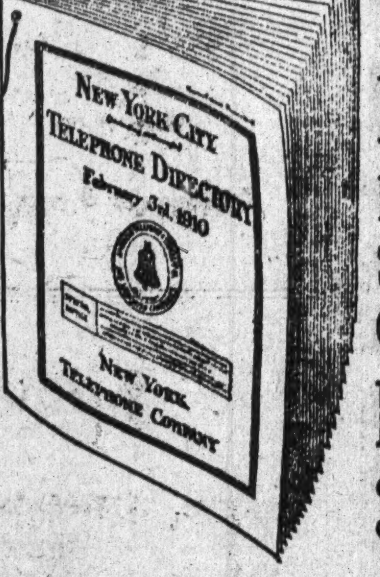
ACQUIT ZELAYA'S COURT.

Men Who Tried Cannon and Groce Produce Orders from ex-President.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—The court at Mesaya to-day acquitted Gen. Medina, Prosecuting Attorney Salomon Selva, and other members of the court-martial, of responsibility for the illegal conviction and execution of the Americans, Groce and Cannon.

The acquittal followed the presentation by Gen. Medina of the original telegrams of instruction signed by President Zelaya. The court, however, does not indict or accuse Zelaya.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Jan. 28.—The Government to-day sent the steamer Angela to the Gulf of Fonseca to intercept Gen. Legerino, who is reported to be attempting an invasion of Nicaragua with 500 men. Troops were dispatched to-day to Chinandega and Corinto.



Telephone
Directory
For the
Spring Months
Goes to Press
February
3rd

The Spring Edition of the New York City Telephone Directory goes to press Thursday, February 3rd. New Directory listings must be received at one of the Company's Contract Offices on or before above date if desired for this issue.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

The BOOKLOVER'S
OPPORTUNITY

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
Are Discontinuing the
Retail Book Business
(with the exception of rare books) and
Offer Their Entire Retail
Stock at Closing Out Prices

Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

25 YEARS IN PRISON FOR BLACK HAND KING

Full Penalty Under the New Law Governing Such Crimes Given to Raefaelo Pisano.

TERRORIZED COUNTRYMEN

Levied Weekly Blackmail and Tried to Kill One Who Refused to Pay More.

A sentence of twenty-five years in Sing Sing at hard labor was imposed yesterday by Judge Fawcett, in Part I. of the County Court, Brooklyn, on Raefaelo Pisano, for assaulting another Italian after attempting to extort money from him. He was known as the "King of the Black Hand," and his crime was the usual offense committed by members of that organization.

Judge Fawcett, in denouncing him, gave him the full penalty of the law, and declared that a life sentence would be the proper punishment for similar Black Hand offenses. Addressing the prisoner, Judge Fawcett said:

"You have been convicted of aiding and abetting Pasquale Albano in an attempt to murder Giuseppe Cacace. Your attempt to kill him resulted in the loss of his left eye. You and Albano were leaders of a gang of general thieves, who also constituted a 'Black Hand' society that has for months terrorized the good Italians that live in the Hamilton Avenue and Conover Street section, and levied tribute on a great number of hard-working, law-abiding, liberty-loving Italians.

"Cacace was one of the many from whom you had extorted money. He made weekly payments and yielded to your demand for an additional $50; but he refused to give you $100, and on Nov. 2 you planned to get him to 137 Conover Street, and there you and your gang attempted to kill him."

Pisano's conviction was the first under a new law which makes an assault, following a demand for money, indictable as an "attempt to commit murder in the first degree." He almost collapsed when he was being taken back to the prisoners' pen. His alleged colleague in crime, Pasquale Albano, is in jail awaiting trial.

TRAINED TO BE A BURGLAR.

Maddocks Practiced Climbing Ropes—Pleads Guilty.

Physical culture as the key to success in burglary is the theory of one William Maddocks, who pleaded guilty to that offense before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday. His clothes were of the finest cut, and he possessed a pair of shoulders and biceps that were the undisguised envy of each and every court attendant.

Prior to his arrest for robbing the house of Henry H. Suplee at 203 West Eighty-first Street six detectives had been trailing him for three weeks, in which time they were much impressed to find that he spent two hours every afternoon in the gymnasium of the New Polo Athletic Club, where he seemed to aim at especial proficiency in climbing ropes.

The police were put on his track by the confession of John Ward, recently sentenced to Sing Sing, who declared that Maddocks was the best of all the men that worked under him in the burglary business. When he was arrested at his home, 516 West 107th Street, there were found in his possession, besides a choice collection of firearms, a crucible for melting gold and jewelers' scales for weighing it.

GREEK PARTIES COMPROMISE.

Agree to Convoke Assembly for Constitutional Reform.

ATHENS, Greece, Jan. 28.—An agreement was reached to-day by the Theotokis Party, the Rhallis Party, and the Military League to convoke the National Assembly for a revision of the Constitution, with the condition that the league shall first be dissolved. The powers of the National Assembly will be limited as to the sections of the Constitution to be revised, and no interference with the royal prerogatives will be permitted.

It is believed that King George will agree to this plan. A new Ministry, it is expected, will replace the present Mavromichalis Cabinet to-morrow.

JAPAN CALLS US FRIENDLY.

Foreign Office Says Knox Manchuria Plan Was Well Meant.

TOKIO, Jan. 28.—The Foreign Office has issued a statement, which is published in all Japanese newspapers to-day, setting forth that the Government is fully satisfied with the good intentions of the American Government in connection with the proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways.

The officials of the department, the statement says, are now firmly convinced that the American suggestion was advanced in a most friendly spirit and with the desire to benefit Japan.

DOUBT TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

The Bell Company's Grant Invalid, Says Head of Rival Concern.

B. G. Hubbel, President of the Federal Telephone Company of Buffalo, testified yesterday at the hearing of the legislative committee which is inquiring into telegraph and telephone companies that he believed the Bell Telephone Company has no franchise to operate a system in this city. He based this belief, he explained, upon a decision of the Supreme Court some time ago in a suit brought by the New York Electric Lines Telephone Company, in which he is interested and which has been trying to get into this city as an independent system.

The company brought mandamus proceedings against the city to compel it to grant the right to construct a telephone subway under a franchise held by the old Eastern Lines Telephone Company, but the Supreme Court held that the franchise of the latter company was invalid, or it had been issued by the Board of Control, then existing, instead of the Board of Aldermen. Under the law, the court held, it was the province of the Aldermen alone to grant such a license.

Mr. Hubbel contended that under this ruling the Bell Telephone Company's franchise must be invalid, as it also had been issued by the old Board of Control instead of the Aldermen. Mr. Hubbel declared that up-State telephone men have been anxious to break into the New York field, but that every effort has been thwarted.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

Greenhut
and
Company
Dry Goods

Silk Petticoats
$3.95
In the new colors for spring—made for $5 selling.
Best quality Taffeta Silk in a large range of beautiful colors; deep plaited or sectional flounces.
Second floor—Greenhut and Company—Saturday.

Misses' $12.50 Long Coats, $7.45
Smart models for street or general wear. Fine broadcloth or cheviots. Semi-fitting, single-breasted, button trimmed, body lining of heavy satin. Colors black, red and blue. Not many of them.
Second floor—Greenhut and Company.

Special Sale of Fashionable
Black Chevron Coats

This is to be the coat fashion of the hour for early Spring; the most exclusive custom couturiers of Fifth Avenue have imported the same model from the same master originator who sent one to our Paris representative.

In just that way all Greenhut's fashions are of unquestionable origin, absolutely correct style, and are shown well in advance of the season, and often, as in this particular instance, at a very low special price,

$27.50

A little later $34.50 will be a special price for this coat.

This smart coat possesses those essentials so much admired but hard to find in ready-to-wear fashions—individuality of style, quality and workmanship.

They are 54 inches long, fashioned as illustrated, of an excellent good quality of black chevron; semi-fitted; designed with revere, faced with moire silk; single-breasted; button-through model; lined throughout with Skinner's satin $27.50

Second Floor—Greenhut and Company—Saturday.

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th Street Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.
The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Women's $50.00 Suits at $25.00

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE of these Suits only—and as handsome Suits of the high grade tailor work that we ordinarily sell for fifty dollars are likely to make a sensation when they can be bought for half price; it is not bad advice to suggest that you come early.

They are made of choice imported fabrics by the American tailor that we would be likely to vote the very best in his class.
Second Floor. None C. O. D. or Credited.

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.85.

FIVE DOLLAR QUALITY; FIVE DOLLAR STYLE; FIVE DOLLAR FOOTWEAR THROUGH AND THROUGH.

TODAY'S SHOE OFFERING for men is next in importance to the introductory offer at the opening of the new Men's Shoe Store, and there are hundreds of men hereabout who know how much that means.

There are just two very smart models of these Shoes at $3.85, one in black, the other in tan. They were made for us by one of our best regular shoemakers, which is sufficient guarantee of their good qualities. They are five dollar Shoes in every way that we know how to measure Shoe worth.

Model No. 1
is made of tan calfskin, blucher cut, a decidedly smart Shoe with good weight soles. Finished in a manner that will please the most conservative man's taste.

Model No. 2
is made of black calfskin in the lace style with dull kid tops and good weight soles. The last has a slight outward swing which gives it snap and smartness.
Shoes that you would choose readily for a five dollar bill, now at $3.85 a pair
Main Floor, Elm Place Entrance.

SPECIAL REASONS FOR BUYING
Suits and Overcoats To-day

SPECIAL REASONS that center on sound economy will make the Store for Men interesting today. Printing them out in brief bulletins they are like this:
$12.50 FOR SUITS REGULARLY $15 TO $20.
$14.50 FOR SUITS REGULARLY $20 TO $25.
$16.50 FOR SUITS REGULARLY $25 TO $30.

These Suits are all out of our regular stock and have the characteristics of style, fit and workmanship that men find better than can commonly be bought for the regular Loeser prices. Also, this group provides

A Special Call for Stout Men.
They seldom have a chance to buy Clothes under the full prices, but in the groups at $14.50 and $16.50 are a considerable number of Suits for stout men.

$15 to $30 Winter Overcoats, $10.50 to $22.50
Excellent and conservative styles that will be as thoroughly in fashion next season as they are now. The prices are small enough to warrant buying the Overcoat NOW that ordinarily you would defer buying until next fall.
Main Floor, Elm Place.

Black Satin Cachemire de Soie,
All Silk, $2.50 Value, for $1.50.

JANUARY NEVER BROUGHT a more wonderful Silk value than this. It has extra weight, extra width, special softness, and no matter how strong your fingers you cannot tear it.

A full yard wide and in a rich, perfect black. Heretofore $2.50 a yard, now for $1.50.
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Women's $1 Biarritz Gloves, 79c.

THESE BIARRITZ GLOVES are used generally abroad for shopping and every day wear. They are most serviceable, and one pleasing feature is that they will slip on or off in very easy manner.

They are in the six button length and come in tans, grays, reds, navy, green, white and black. Dollar value for.......................79c
Main Floor, Bond Street.

Important Reductions on
Girls' and Misses' Dresses.

MOTHERS AND GIRLS who have been waiting for the winter clearance to give them special opportunities in freshening the winter wardrobe will be interested in what they find here today.

One-Piece Dresses at $5.98.
Misses' Frocks of fancy mixtures, some trimmed and others in plain and "regulation" styles. Hardly more than one or two of a style, but a considerable group altogether.

Misses' Suits at $9.98.
Tailored Suits of mixtures and a great many brown fancy cheviots. One of a kind, and sizes broken.

Children's Suits at $4.98.
Tailored Suits, mostly in the 10-year size. There are plain cheviots, plaids, etc. Not a very large group.

Misses' Suits at $19.98.
High grade, strictly tailored Suits of handsome fabrics. Sizes are broken, but the styles are some of the very best of the season.

NOTE—In every case the prices of these Suits and Dresses were originally very much higher than the special prices we make today. In many instances today's prices would not buy the materials put into these Suits.
Second Floor. None C. O. D., Credited or Exchanged.

25c. and 39c. Cotton Fabrics, 12½c.

THIRTY-SEVEN HUNDRED YARDS. General readjustment is going on in the Cotton Goods Store, and all small groups and broken lines are to go to-day at this small price. Fabrics that were formerly priced at 25c. and 39c. a yard.

There are mercerized and silk and cotton Fabrics in a variety of plain colors, stripes and figure effects. Mostly odd pieces and broken lines, all to go now at 12½c. a yard.
Second Floor.

Women's Patent Leather Belts,
75c. to $1.50 Values, for 50c.

PATENT LEATHER BELTS are the Belts to wear with the Russian blouses this spring, say the fashion authorities.

And on top of this news comes this notable event in the Loeser Store today:

There are about five hundred of these smart Belts of fine hyle calf patent leather, each fitted with a dainty gilt or gunmetal buckle. There are various sizes and styles for choice.
Main Floor.

Evans Ale

INFUSES vim, vigor and vitality into every nerve, muscle and fibre of the body and produces lasting strength and energy, besides affording a pleasure as a beverage that is as delightful as it is healthful.

In "Splits" if desired. Leading Dealers and Places.

MOVING FAST.

Suits $15.

Every mixture suit in our stock is now $15, a broad statement, for most of them were $25, some were more—but it's a fact. Many are of medium weight, suitable for early spring wear.

Those that were $15 to $18 now $10.

Overcoats $15.

We have made one big lot of many small lots of Overcoats, including those with Convertible Collar. One lot Black Coats, full silk lined, that were $25, now $15.

$20 Rain-or-Shine-Coats now $15.

These are the biggest values we have ever offered.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S OUTFITTERS
Nassau & Fulton Sts.
For 52 Years
On the same spot and still there.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.

If Your Glasses "Don't Feel Right,"

If they slip or bother you in any way, we shall be glad to adjust them—no charge.

But if you can't see well, if your sight blurs or your eyes ache, by all means have our

Registered Physicians

who are experienced Oculists Re-examine your eyesight.

WE CHARGE for GLASSES ONLY
Perfect-Fitting Glasses as low as $2.50.

J. Ehrlich & Sons.
Oculists and Opticians
223 Sixth Av., 15th St. 350 Sixth Av., 22d St.
1274 B'way, 33d St. 101 Nassau—Ann St.
217 Broadway, Astor House Block.

THE PACKAGE EVERYBODY WANTS

Huyler's

"MY FAVORITES"

The latest packages of Chocolates with Nut Centers, of such Purity, Quality, Flavor & Deliciousness as can be produced only by Huyler's

Without having enjoyed the pleasure of a box of "My Favorites," you have missed the greatest Candy Treat.

LARGE SIZE MORE THAN A POUND, $1.00
MEDIUM SIZE MORE THAN A HALF POUND 50c.
SMALL SIZE MORE THAN A QUARTER POUND 25c.
SOLD AT OUR RETAIL STORES AND SALES AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

LACTAB

A Pure Lactic (milk) ferment
Prevents Old Age
Indigestion, Dyspepsia,
Gas, Liver,
Kidney or Heart Trouble.

Makes the
Best Bulgarian Buttermilk
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RIKER DRUG STORES
50 Cents

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SOLID GOLD FILLED
Attached to your glasses

Buy your glasses direct from the manufacturing optician and save middle-men's profit. We manufacture and grind our own lenses.

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Factory, 116 FULTON STREET, N. Y.
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LACKAWANNA RAILROAD
Best Road to Buffalo

WANTS A CHECK PUT ON RAILROAD CAPITAL

Judge Clements of Inter-State Commission Would Enlarge System of Federal Control.

SPEAKS OF WATERED STOCK

Issue at Economic Club Dinner Over Citation of the Alton Case and Gates's Louisville Deal.

An argument for Federal supervision of the capitalization of railroads, in addition to supervision of their rates, was made by Judge Judson C. Clements of Georgia, a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at the second annual dinner of the Economic Club of New York at the Hotel Astor last night. Such supervision, he told the 875 diners, was necessary in order to get just rates, based upon profit from actual investments. He cited the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the deal by which J. Pierpont Morgan got control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad from John W. Gates as furnishing examples of enormous issues of fictitious stocks.

Judge Clements drew forth a sharp remonstrance from Francis Lynde Stetson, President of the club, who denied that either the railroad rates or interest on indebtedness had been affected adversely by these increases of capital.

"The Louisville & Nashville case was brought before the Inter-State Commerce Commission seven years agod," he said, "and in all that time the commission has never given a decision. Is this the sort of supervision we want?"

Judge Clements said that when brought into court to explain their rates the railroads always insist they are but fair returns on the capital invested, and the public had a right to search their stock issues and decide whether they were bona fide.

"What is an investment?" he asked. "Is it the paper on which the bonds and stocks are printed? It may be and it may be not. [Laughter.] It is important to learn whether the stocks and bonds represent actual money or so much water. It is important not only to the investor, but to the general public, which pays freight rates that are said to be based on investment. It should be left for the Government to determine whether the actual investment is there."

Measures Water in Alton Case.

Judge Clements declared that when the Chicago & Alton Road was reorganized its capital indebtedness of $39,935,887 was expanded to $114,610,937. Of this increase of $80,060,000, he said, only $18,000,000 was actually expended in improvements, leaving an increase of $62,666,000 of stocks and liabilities without one dollar of consideration.

"When John W. Gates obtained control of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at an average price of 125," he said, "J. Pierpont Morgan sent Mr. Schwab to his hotel at 1 o'clock in the morning to wake him and ask on what terms he would give an option on the stock. Mr. Gates agreed to take 150 for all the majority stock.

The option was taken, with the outcome that the Atlantic Coast Line agreed to take it at 150, and it issued almost $50,000,000 additional stocks and bonds simply to take control of the Louisville & Nashville from the hands of Mr. Gates."

Judge Clements explained that the courts could not now repudiate those stocks and bonds, though they were not bona fide, but must accept them as real indebtedness and a basis of actual investment.

Public Service Commissioner William McCarroll submitted that since the railroads are State creations the need was of more State supervision rather than of Federal.

"The trouble so far has been not that railroads have been mismanaged as railroads, but that they have been exploited as financial undertakings," he said. "That day is now passing, and railroad officials are seeing that the railroads must be managed as railroads in the interest of the people and the service of its commerce."

Railroad Man Favors Federal Control.

Walter Downer Hines, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, declared in favor of National rather than State regulation, because, he said, the commerce of the country was National rather than on State lines.

"The control of railroad capitalization is the least objectionable of the proposed regulations," he said. "But if Congress wishes to protect investors let it lend its attention not only to railroads but to all corporations whose securities are held by the public.

"It should be remembered, too, that supervision of capitalization, even if not related to rates, may yet bear very important relation to further railroad development. I have yet to hear of a new and untried railroad venture that could dispose of its stock at par, as Judge Clements would seem to advise.

"The railroad business is a public business, and therefore, from the standpoint of the public as well as of the private capital invested, it is expedient that the Government foster and protect this public service as far as consistent with the interests of the public."

Mr. Hines declared that the present Inter-State commerce law gives ample powers to the commission to regulate excessive or discriminatory rates, and that additional legislation would be unnecessary and might only discourage development of the public service.

Prof. Emory R. Johnson, Professor of Transportation and Commerce in the University of Pennsylvania, traced the history of railroad and inter-State commerce legislation.

Among those present were Charles Baskerville, Emil L. Boas, Henry Clews, Murray H. Coggeshall, Richard C. Colt, Alfred A. Cook, Paul D. Cravath, Lincoln Cromwell, Edward C. Delafield, Miles M. Dawson, E. A. Lima, Abram J. Dittenhoefer, Abram I. Elkus, Robert Erskine Ely, Theodore S. Farrelly, Stuyvesant Fish, J. C. Guggenheimer, Joseph Haag, I. N. Heidelberg, Robert Hoe, Robert Underwood Johnson, Julius Kuhn, Edward Lauterbach, J. Howard Leaycraft, W. G. McAdoo, Maxwell S. Mannes, Robert Grier Monroe, William C. Muschenheim, F. L. Palmieri, Isaac N. Seligman, Samuel Strasbourger, and George Zabriskie.

This is what they ate:

Huitres de Cape Cod.
White Rock.
Creme de Tomates a l'Americaine.
Hors d'Oeuvres Varies.
Lake Champlain Icefish, Derby.
Pommes de Terre des Bermudes.
Noisettes d'Agneau Printanier, Princesse.
Pointes d'Asperges.
Sorbet Helvetienne.
Pigeonneaux Royal Rotis au Cresson.
Salade de Celeri et Betterave.
A la Carte:
Moet & Chandon
White Seal
Very Dry.
Glace de Fantaisie.
Moet & Chandon
Imperial Crown Brut
Cuvee A. A.
Petits Fours. Fruits Assortis.
Cafe Noir.
Egyptian Deities.

The Elder Scalpone Turns Up.

Papers of administration for the estate of Salvator Scalpone, who was slain with his wife and another woman, Jan. 20, at 10 Montgomery Street, were granted to his father, Alfonso Scalpone, yesterday, by Surrogate Thomas. Scalpone left $700 personal property and no real estate. He was survived by his father, mother, two brothers, and four sisters. At the time of the murder, in which the Detective Bureau has yet made no arrests, the detectives professed to regard as important the statement that the elder Scalpone had opposed his son's marriage and that he was not then to be found. His address on the application for papers of administration is 310 East Thirty-second Street.

FOUND THROUGH THE TIMES.

Mr. Ludin Thankful to the Lost Column for Watch Fob and Locket.

Through an advertisement in THE TIMES's Lost and Found Column, Eugene C. Ludin of the Ludin Realty Company, 259 West Thirty-fourth Street, recovered yesterday a gold Waltham watch, fob, and locket, which he lost while walking up Eighth Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, Saturday evening.

Mr. Ludin inserted an advertisement for the watch in THE TIMES on Tuesday morning. Thursday a young man called at his office, saying that he had seen the advertisement in THE TIMES, and that the description tallied with that of a watch found and subsequently pawned by a friend of his. He turned over to Mr. Ludin the pawn ticket, together with the locket and fob, which had escaped the Uncle. Mr. Ludin recovered the watch, which was a gift from his father many years ago, paid the finder a reward of $10, and wrote a letter of thanks to THE TIMES.

TO SUE STANDARD OIL CO.

Independents Plan Test Case Under the Sherman Act.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association held a secret conference in Minneapolis to-day, which will continue through Saturday, to complete plans to bring a test suit for damages against the Standard Oil Company, to be instituted under the provisions of the Sherman act, for violations of which the comany has already been convicted. Among the members of the committee is Thomas L. Hisgen of Springfield, Mass., President of the organization. Mr. Hisgen is known Nationally because of his candidacy for President on the Hearst Independent ticket.

Information as to the damages suffered by the independents because of the trust's methods will be laid before the committee in this city and gone over carefully with the assistance of two attorneys from Ohio. The plan is to have the proposed suit prosecuted jointly by those interested, to give the case a better backing. If the test case is successful other actions will follow.

The members of the committee say they are satisfied that the only way to wage successful war on the trust is to make a concerted effort on the part of every independent dealer because of the vast resources of the Standard Oil Company, permitting it to increase greatly the cost of litigation and to delay action to such an extent that no one independent jobber can afford such a battle. They intend to make it a combination against a combination.

ENGINE TOSSES 20 CHILDREN.

Sledge on Which They Were Is Carried 200 Feet, but None Seriously Hurt.

ANDOVER, Ohio, Jan. 28.—A bobsled carrying twenty school children was struck by a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern passenger train in North Main Street to-day and was carried nearly 200 feet upon the pilot of the locomotive until brushed off by an engine standing upon a side track. Not one child was killed, however, and none is thought to be seriously hurt.

The children live in Andover Township, and each day are brought to the public school here. The conveyance is driven by W. L. Pendleton. When he neared the track Pendleton noticed the train, but instead of stopping, whipped the horses to speed them ahead of the train.

Pendleton was uninjured. One of the horses was hurt and had to be shot. A majority of the children were in the bob when it was crushed between the two engines, and it is not understood how they escaped death or mortal injury.

FINDS OUR CULTURE IN WOMEN'S HANDS

Business Man Too Tired to Do More Than See Comic Opera, Says Prof. Muensterberg.

GOMPERS SEES A HOPE

Men Are Willing to Make Sacrifices for a More Civilized Life, He Declares at Boost Club Dinner.

Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard has a poor opinion of the culture of the average American man. He told the members of the Boost Club of New York last night that the women of this country practically controlled the culture here; that the men were too busy making dollars to pay much attention to it, and that they also make a grave mistake in failing to realize their vocations.

The Boost Club was holding its annual dinner in the Hotel Astor, and Prof. Münsterberg, who occupies the chair of psychology at Harvard, was one of the chief speakers. He had a great deal to say about the women's control of culture on this side of the Atlantic. When he got through, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, told him that a higher civilized life was in sight, and that the men of the country were quite willing to make sacrifices to attain that end.

Prof. Münsterberg started in by telling the Boost Club that he was not quite sure what they meant by boosting until he entered the dining hall and saw a declaration of principles on which appeared, "Teach the duty of modesty."

"Your joyful, optimistic and boosting attitude is hardly commendable if it means only a flabby, lazy optimism," he said. "It is hardly commendable unless it means that it really cares whether the other fellow is doing his best. The average business man is too little interested in anything outside of his business, and there is great room here in this country for spreading the spirit of optimism in its best and truest sense.

"The women of this country control the culture, unfortunately. The higher ideals are in the care of the women here. The higher culture has been left by the busy business man to the women. This is unfortunate, indeed. I do not mean by that that anything should be taken from the women, but that the men, the business men, should bear their share of the culture, too. When the business man here finishes his day's work he thinks he cannot enjoy himself unless he goes to a comic opera. Even in his vocation he takes a wrong attitude. He takes too selfish an interest in himself and his business.

"The haphazard manner in which men drift into their vocations is largely responsible for this. Each life should be adjusted to a more ideal view toward vocation. Every vocation should be looked on in a more ideal way. Take, for instance, the school teacher who looks upon her vocation as a hardship and a drudge. It should be looked upon in a far different way—as an ideal vocation. The business man who simply sees in his vocation a means of getting the better of his fellow man destroys his power to get satisfaction from anything, and until he begins to idealize his vocation he will remain in that condition. We must fill our lives with idealism. Our children often go to school but never learn that to do one's duty one must idealize one's life."

Prof. Münsterberg told of his investigation of Mme. Palladino.

"I caught her with the goods," he said. "She made some uncanny things appear around me, but I discovered that she was performing the apparently mystifying tricks with her foot."

He said that those who believed she was a spirit medium believed in a cheap kind of spiritualism, and that to overcome materialism it was not sufficient to believe in those silly ghosts that Mme. Palladino conjured forth.

Mr. Gompers, who was down on the list for a talk on "Labor's Progress and Human Effort," said that he was not quite sure the Boost Club did not mean its dinner in his honor, as it happened to be the anniversary of his marriage.

"The men of America have not lost hope for a National movement toward the higher civilized life," said Mr. Gompers, "and they will make sacrifices that their ideal of human existence shall find lodgement in American life. It is an age of optimism. All those great inventions of the last fifty years and the inventions and achievements which are being given to us nearly every day, all testify to the fact that we have every cause to be optimistic of the future. But in our most mirthful moments we should never forget the undercurrent of society, the inarticulate discontent of those who suffer in our prosperous times. The bread line in this very city, the human derelicts of our industrial life, should not be overlooked even by the optimists. It should all appeal to us and our activities to bring about a different condition in our civilized life.

"I ask you gentlemen of the Boost Club how much effort you have given in trying to ascertain the cause which has brought 30,000 girls who made shirtwaists agree to brave the pangs of hunger and want because of the conditions which exist in our industrial world.

"No thinking man imagines for a moment that our progress will halt where it is to-day, and optimism will help that advance, if coupled with deep, sincere thought of conditions and means to better them."

For the benefit of the speakers and guests President John A. Anderson of the Boost Club explained before the speechmaking began that the club was an organization of business men, banded together to promote good fellowship and encourage a cheerful outlook on many questions. He received a loving cup from the 200 or so boosters who were there.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association; Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Senator Charles A. Towne, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Frederic R. Coudert, and Gen. Horatio C. King were other speakers.

FUNCTION OF A COLLEGE HEAD.

President Thomas Says It Is Not to Sit on Rockefeller's Doorstep.

The annual dinner of the Middlebury College Alumni Association of this city took place at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The toastmaster was James F. McNaboe, The speakers of the evening were Dr. John M. Thomas, President of the college; Dr. Edward L. Stevens, Charles F. Matthewson, Dr. James J. Walsh, Ledyard B. Hale, and Charles N. Tray.

President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College said in part:

"A college must make efficient use of its capital, whether much or little. My business as President is not to sit on Mr. Rockefeller's doorstep, but to get to work by sound business methods and obtain results from what I have. I found good will in Vermont toward Middlebury, and I have made that pay $6,000 a year through a legislative appropriation. Our dormitories are now returning 5 per cent. a year on their valuation. The income from tuition has been multiplied eight times in two years. Give me a new men's domitory costing $75,000 and I will make it earn the salaries of three professors."

Grand Jury Takes Up Pugilist Johnson

The assault case against Jack Johnson, the heavyweight negro pugilist, was taken up by the Grand Jury yesterday. Norman Pinder, a diminutive negro, swears that he was soundly beaten for refusing to pay tribute to Johnson in the form of wine. Pinder, swathed in many bandages, has been sitting in the corridors of the District Attorney's office for several days, fairly itching for a chance to testify.

MISSING LINK FOUND, DR. HASEMAN SAYS

Icthyic Discovered in Brazil and Sent to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg.

SPECIMEN NOT UNPACKED

Explorer Now on His Way from Manaos, Brazil, Where, He Has Sent Word, Discovery Was Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Reposing in a box at the Carnegie Museum is a specimen of animal life which, if supposition proves to be true, is the greatest discovery in zoology in the last ten years. Dr. John Haseman, who is on an exploring expedition for the Carnegie Institute, discovered the strange animal near Manaos, Brazil, and, according to him, it seems to be the long-looked-for missing link between the salamander and the fish. It is a fish with rudimentary legs.

Dr. W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, is not inclined to talk about the new discovery at length until he has made further investigations.

"About six weeks ago," said Dr. Holland, "I received a letter from Dr. Haseman, written from Manaos, in Brazil, on Dec. 2, in which he announced that he had discovered a scaleless, aquatic animal which is blind, has a dorsal cartilaginous cord instead of a true skeleton, has teeth in a small head, mouth on the under side and a protruding jaw, a dorsal skin flap resembling a fin, and is apparently a link between lepidosirens and reptiles.

"What Dr. Haseman has discovered I really do not know, but I hope to have him explain fully on his arrival, when we will open the box together. He wrote me in his last letter that instead of eating his Christmas dinner with us, as he expected, he will not arrive in Pittsburg until the end of January. I am looking for his coming daily. The cases containing his specimens have been received and they are here in the museum.

"I have not had time to unpack his collections. His statement is highly interesting to say the least."

In the vernacular of newspaper men the biggest news "*SCOOP*" ever pulled off appeared last night in the following papers:

The World.
JOURNAL
The Evening Sun
THE EVENING MAIL
The Globe

It told the public all about the tremendous sale of men's suits and overcoats to be held to-day at the uptown and downtown stores of Wm. Vogel & Son. Here are the important facts.

All $18 Suits and Overcoats
All $20 Suits and Overcoats
All $22 Suits and Overcoats
Most of our $25 Suits & Overcoats
To-day **$14.50**

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Two Broadway Stores { at 44th Street / at Houston Street

FRANKO CONCERTS DAILY, Restaurant, 8th Floor

31 Years Leaders of Fashion
Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH STREET, NEW YORK

BIG BOOK SALE

To-day Will Clear Away All That's Left

The Sensation of the Book World

21c A volume—published by a celebrated concern to be sold by their agents at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

THE demand last Saturday was enormous—something absolutely unprecedented. The Books are bound in best quality English buckram, some with gilt tops, titles stamped in gold; printed from new plates on imported book paper. Each Book averages 500 pages. On sale To-day. ☞ Third Floor.

The Demand for the Remaining Volumes of the Histories of Nations Will Be Large.

In addition to the sale of histories we have included hundreds of books of fiction, humor, poetry, etc. The 45c and $1.08 kinds, and mark them at **21c**

Among them are such titles as stories of Sherlock Holmes, by A. Conan Doyle.
The Fisher Maiden and other works, by Bjornstjerne Bjornson.
Ickery Ann and other Boys and Girls, by Ella W. Peattie.
Misrepresentative Men, by Harry Graham.
A Child of the Jago, by Arthur Morrison.
Sir Elyot of the Woods, by Emma Brooke.
The Impudent Comedian and others, by Frankfort Moore.
The False Gods, by George Horace Lorimer.
The Borderland of Society, by Charles Belmont Davis.
The Life of a Woman, by R. V. Risley.
The Highroad, being the autobiography of an ambitious mother.
New Stories from the Chap Book, a collection of delightful stories by celebrated writers.
The Ferry of Fate, by Samuel Gordon.
A Revolutionary Love Story, by Ellen Olney Kirk.
At the Sign of the Sphinx, by Carolyn Wells.
The History of Canada, from its discovery to the present. By J. Castell Hopkins. 1 volume.
The History of Sweden, by Victor Nilsson. 1 vol.

The History of France, by M. Guizot, translated by Robert Black, with a supplementary chapter of recent events, including an account of the Franco-Prussian War, by Mayo W. Hazeltine. 8 vols.

The History of Germany, by Wolfgang Menzel. Translated by George Horrocks, with a chapter of recent events, including the formation of the German Empire. By Edgar Saltus. 4 vols.

The History of Russia, by Alfred Rambaud, with a chapter of recent events by Gilson Willets, including the Trans-Siberian Railroad, the Jews and the Massacre at Kishineff, the Russo-Japanese War, etc. 2 vols.

The History of England, by John Richard Green, with a supplementary chapter of recent events by Julian Hawthorne. 4 vols.

The History of Peru, by Wm. Prescott. 1 vol.

The World's Great Events. A history of the world from Ancient to Modern Times, B. C. 4004 to A. D. 1903. By Esther Singleton. Illustrated with numerous full-page drawings. 5 vols.

The Nineteenth Century and After. A history, year by year from A. D. 1800 to the present. By Edwin Emerson, Jr., and Marion Mills Miller. Illustrated with eight colored plates and sixteen full-page engravings and two maps. 3 vols.

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Clearance Sale
Men's Bath Robes and House Coats

Double-faced Cloth House Coats
$2.50, value $5.00

Imported Matelasse House Coats
$7.50 were $15.00 — *$10.50* were $20.00

Imported Turkish Toweling Bath Robes
$2.50, were $5.00

Blanket Robes, Jacquard Figures
$2.95 were $5.00 — *$3.95* were $6.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

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INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LATEST SELECTIONS OF

IMPORTED FOULARD SILKS

INCLUDING THE NEW BORDERED EFFECTS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF WHICH ARE NOW ON SALE.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

ALCOHOLISM
Morphinism, Neurasthenia
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OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
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Many people have an erroneous impression of a "liquor cure." They fear a "hospital," with burly attendants, isolation, possible rough handling, and unpleasant notoriety. They find here, instead, comfortable surroundings, trained nursing, expert medical attention, and the same privacy they would have in their own homes. They can, if they wish, keep in constant personal touch with friends or business. A call at our Institute will verify these statements and involve for the inquirer no obligation and no publicity.

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Boys' Reefers

We are offering at a Special Sale, at our Broadway Store only, 133 Boys' fine Reefers and Russian Overcoats at reduced prices.

They are of red and blue Chinchilla, and gray and mixed Cheviots. Sizes from 2½ to 16 years.

Former prices were $6.50, $8.00, $10.00 and up to $16.50. We offer them now at these remarkable reductions:

$3.50, $5.00 and $7.50

At the same time we offer 125 Boys' Russian and Sailor Suits, in weights suitable for Spring,

$5.00

These Suits formerly sold at $6.50 to $12.00.

Browning, King & Company
Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

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February Records OUT TO-DAY
Unusually Good—Many Novelties.

Harry Lauder
the great Scottish Comedian, who is the highest salaried Entertainer in the World, has just made
Fifteen New Records.

The Opera-Lover and the Victor.
This is the season when lovers of opera and operatic music should be reminded that with the Victor and the Red Seal Records their enjoyment of the opera may be greatly increased. Special Exposition in our Warerooms.

Come and Hear Them.
The prices of Victor Machines range from $10 to $250. A call entails no obligation whatever to purchase. Catalogues gratis.

Music Boxes.
A large assortment at greatly reduced prices.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.
NEW MUSICAL WAREROOMS,
8, 10, 12 East 34th St., near 5th Av.

GAYNOR ENCOURAGES THE STREET CLEANERS

Mayor in Talk to Officers of Department Praises Their Work and Tells Them to be Loyal.

ONLY DISHONEST NEED FEAR

But These the Mayor Declares He Will Pursue Relentlessly, No Matter What Their Party Affiliations.

Mayor Gaynor, on the invitation of "Big Bill" Edwards, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, set a new precedent for the Mayors of this city by addressing the officers of the department yesterday afternoon in Stable A, at Kent and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn. He impressed the 550 men assembled—practically all the officers of the force—that their work was something to be proud of. Beyond that he urged them to be loyal and honest.

The Mayor arrived at 4:30 o'clock with Commissioner Edwards. Half an hour before that the officers of the department—Superintendents, foremen, Inspectors, and Dump Inspectors—were massed in military formation, in their dun-colored overcoats and caps, on the main floor of the new three-hundred-thousand-dollar stable, above the smithy and wheelwright works in the basement and below the stalls of 250 horses on the second floor.

The order of "Attention!" brought them into erect positions when the Mayor arrived. Commissioner Edwards introduced him to Deputy Commissioner James Hogan, General Supt. Robbins, who has been in the department twenty-nine years, and Deputies Lynch and Scott.

Then Commissioner Edwards said:

"Officers of the Street Cleaning Department: I take great pleasure in announcing that Mayor Gaynor has consented to say a few words to you. This is the first time in the history of the department that a Mayor has done this thing. I wish to assure him for you and myself that such co-operation is appreciated by the department and by every man in it."

The Mayor, looking down on the fine body of men, then said:

"I suppose some people who do not think seriously would regard it as odd that I have come over here to talk to you. I do not regard it as in the least odd or remarkable. I, like you, am engaged in serving the city. Like the Commissioner, your head, I am engaged with you and all under you in a common cause—to give honest and efficient service to the city. Therefore it does not strike me as odd that I have come here to express my sincerest wish that this department may be efficient and may work as well, or better, and as cheaply as any such department in any city in the world.

"I wish that all the men were here, too—all the 'White Wings,' as they call them—for I have come here to make it known to you all that I am interested in the welfare of every last man of you. I wish there were a hall big enough to hold you all.

"Your department is a very important one. There is the Police Department, of which you hear a good deal every day. Its business is preservation and protection, and it is important. There is the Department of Health, that looks out for the sanitary condition of the city. And I might go on through all the departments.

"But it is for you to look out for the sightliness, the good appearance, and to some extent the health of the city. And no department is more important to the city than yours. Cleanliness, they say, is next to godliness, and it is your duty to keep the city clean.

"I want to impress upon you that you are engaged in no mean work. I want you to feel that you are under good men—a good head and good Deputies—and, above all, I want you to feel you are under honest men. I want to say that if anything has happened here recently to promote honesty and down dishonesty, that thing is likely to happen at any time that I learn of dishonesty in any section or part of the city.

"When I learn of such a thing as that a payroll is carried for 100 men where there are really but twenty men at work, I cannot but feel that in the department where such fraud exists the whole department is degraded, and I want officers and men to look out for and stop any such thing. A great many people, probably otherwise honest, seem to feel that it is no moral dereliction to cheat the city, and that in the meanest, lowest, and most indefensible manner.

"Above all, I want you to feel the meanness of that, and I want you to feel that the men over you are worthy of confidence and that if they are not worthy, without any regard to politics whatever or any political organization whatever, they will have to 'git.' You look like a body of sturdy, clean men, loyal and honest. I don't conceal from you that I have received from all over the city a great many complaints in the recent snows of the outrage that snow is not removed and that the men are loafing.

"You have had two great snowstorms, one closely following the other, and after the first there was really no thaw. The department found itself without contracts, and yet you men went to work with a will, and I think that in what you did every reasonable person may be satisfied. You did well.

"But very many people are not reasonable. None of us who serve the city escapes censure, and that of the meanest sort. We must just go right ahead doing our duty as best we can; we must not care about it. The only censure that hurts is deserved censure, and the only thing then to do is to turn over a new leaf and do otherwise. But above all things be honest and be loyal—be honest and loyal to those above you in the department and to the city.

"Somehow people have got the idea that the Street Cleaning Department is made up of football players. I am sure I don't know how many football players there are beyond one, and he's a good one; but if there are any more than he, I am entirely satisfied. Go ahead and play football all you like with the snow and clean it up. I am glad to meet you."

So Mayor Gaynor stopped, and then Commissioner Edwards thanked him for the department for giving a "talk straight from the shoulder," which he said was what the men wanted. He declared they could only show their own appreciation by their work.

Gaynor Names Higgins's Successor.

Mayor Gaynor appointed Alphonse Weiner of 276 East 200th Street to the Board of Education yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Thomas J. Higgins as Park Commissioner for the Bronx. Mr. Weiner is a jeweler and a member of the North Side Board of Trade.

Gaynor Reappoints Hamburger.

Mayor Gaynor has reappointed Samuel B. Hamburger Commissioner of Parole of the City Reformatory. Mr. Hamburger is greatly interested in the work of reclamation of young criminals. He is one of the founders and a Director of the Jewish Protectory, Vice President of the Educational Alliance, and President of the Congregation Ahawath Chesed, Fifty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Job for a Brooklyn Democrat.

Thomas J. Drennan, Democratic leader of the Fourth Assembly District, Brooklyn, was appointed Secretary of the new Board of Assessors yesterday, in place of William H. Jasper, resigned. The salary is $5,000 a year. Mr. Jasper had been in the city service since October, 1878. The naming of Drennan is about the first piece of patronage the Brooklyn organization has had under the new administration.

DEPOSITORIES ON NEW BASIS.

Politics to Play No Part in Placing of State Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—A new policy inaugurated by State Controller Clark Williams and State Treasurer Thomas B. Dunn for the distribution of the millions of the State's funds means that the selection of State depositories will depend no longer upon political or individual preference.

In making deposits of State funds preference will be given to those banks, State or National, which give as security for such deposits State or surety company bonds. Private banks, because of the fact that they are under neither Federal nor State supervision, are not to be considered in the appointment of depositories.

The custodians of both the canal fund and the general fund of the State will limit their approval of depositories to institutions whose surplus and undivided profits exceed 20 per cent. of their share capital. Another stipulation is that the State's balances in any institution will not exceed 5 per cent. of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

In drawing upon the State's depositories the same principle will be observed, so far as convenient, and will be ratably on a percentage basis. The fiscal agent of the State and the banks upon which Treasury checks are issued ordinarily will not be subject to the requirements and restrictions imposed upon depositories.

The State officials announce that they will arrange for the acceptance of a uniform bond to secure deposits, and will require a uniform rate of interest on deposits, excepting "active accounts," which will not be less than 3 per cent. The Controller and State Treasurer have called upon all State depositories for the last published statement of their condition.

MAY CHANGE LIABILITY LAW.

Bill Would Make Employers Responsible for Defect in Implements.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Assemblyman Harry W. Haines of Westchester to-day introduced a bill which, if enacted, will make the employers' liability law more favorable to the employes by holding the employers responsible for defects in tools and implements used in business.

The present provision of the law, which makes the employer liable for the negligence of his Superintendent, is broadened so as to make the employer liable for the negligence of any person intrusted with superintendency, or with power to command any employe.

NO PARSONS SUCCESSOR YET.

Report to Republican Executives Due To-day—May Be a Division of Office.

The committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to select a successor to Congressman Parsons met again yesterday afternoon at the home of Otto T. Bannard, the Chairman, but failed to choose a man. Mr. Bennet was absent and Mr. Bannard declared, after the committee had adjourned, that no selection would be made until the Congressman had been consulted. He will come up from Washington to-day and the committee will convene again this afternoon. It is expected that it will be ready to report to the Executive Committee of the County Committee, which will meet this afternoon.

The full County Committee will meet on Monday night to consider the report of the committee. As to who the new leader is to be, or whether the suggested system of a division of power between a County Chairman and a Chairman of the Executive Committee will be adopted, there were only guesses yesterday.

It is believed that if the plan of dividing control of the organization is adopted Congressman Olcott will be made County Chairman and Collin H. Woodward, who was First Vice President of the County Committee under Mr. Parsons, head of the Executive Committee.

Suffragettes Fail to Convert Ward.

Mrs. William M. Ivins, who is Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee for the Twenty-fifth Assembly District of this city, with John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Chapman Catt, and Mrs. William Cummings Story, called at noon yesterday upon Artemus Ward, Assemblyman of the Twenty-fifth District, at his office, 79 Wall Street, to discuss suffrage. Mr. Ward is an anti-suffragist. He gave some of the reasons for his opposition. The callers were treated with much courtesy, but did not make a convert.

TO EXCEED BUDGET MEANS LOSS OF PLACE

The Mayor Warns Department Heads He's in Earnest When He Talks Economy.

$525,000 FOR SNOW REMOVAL

$842,506 for Street Opening Fund and $959,025 for Queensboro Bridge Approach Also Appropriated.

Mayor Gaynor announced at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday that he will consider the overrunning of a budget appropriation by any departmental head a sufficient cause for bringing charges for removal against him.

The matter came up when the Controller called attention to the requests from several department heads for transfers of appropriations to meet deficiencies in their 1909 budgets. Mr. Prendergast read Section 1,542 of the charter, which says that expenses of departments must not exceed the budget appropriations, and offered a resolution that all the heads of departments be notified that appropriations must not be exceeded.

"You are quite right," declared the Mayor. "This is a very important matter, and things cannot go on as they have been going. I shall consider it sufficient ground for removal if any department head exceeds his appropriation in the future without just and proper cause."

The Controller's resolution was unanimously adopted. Thereupon he added: "I shall very gladly notify the board of any violations of this rule."

Nearly all the financial matters on the board's calendar were laid over for future consideration. The only appropriations granted were $842,506 to replenish the street and park opening fund and $959,025 to pay awards on the Queens approach to the new Queensboro Bridge.

President Mitchel's request for the establishment of five new places in his office was referred to the Controller. Similar action was taken with a request from the Board of Health for the employment of twelve additional hospital physicians at salaries of $1,200 a year.

The proposal for the erection of an ornamental recreation pagoda in the upper end of Times Square was referred to Borough President McAneny of Manhattan.

To Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards $525,000 was voted to cover the cost of snow removal; $31,000 was appropriated for the construction of a new terminal of the Subway at 181st Street and Boston Road, the Bronx.

The Mayor announced the board's new committee to investigate the teachers' equal pay question. The members are John M. Gifford, Lee K. Frankel, Clinton D. Rossiter, and Leonard P. Ayres. A woman will be selected later as the fifth member.

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TIPS $100 A WEEK, WAITER'S WIFE SAYS

Authoritative Sizing Up of the Income of Wendling of the Waldorf in a Suit.

SHE WANTS A SEPARATION

And He Says She's Extravagant and Is Also Over Friendly with a Bookmaker.

William Wendling, a Waldorf waiter, whose tips, according to his wife, Julia Wendling, come to $100 and upward a week, was in the Supreme Court yesterday to answer a suit for separation. Robert Mazet, who was Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee of 1899, was counsel for Wendling, who has filed a counter suit for divorce.

Abraham Snydecker, counsel for Mrs. Wendling, told Justice Gerard that he had been told the tips of a waiter at the Waldorf come to some $20 a day and frequently exceed that amount. He said $100 a week was a fair estimate of Wendling's income. Wendling was formerly a waiter at Rector's, where his tips amounted to $70 a week. He has accounts in several banks, Mr. Snydecker told the court.

Cruelty, habitual drunkenness, and non-support are charged by Mrs. Wendling. Wendling alleges his wife has been guilty of extravagance, neglect of her three children, and misconduct with a bookmaker and glambler known as Garrison or Evans. Justice Gerard resedved decision on the question of granting counsel fee and alimony pending trial.

Wendling was married in Newark July 27, 1895. Since the marriage, Mrs. Wendling asserts, her husband has beaten her and called her disagreeable names. In spite of his large income, she says he expected her to support herself and later his three children on $1 a day. The children are now in a home on Long Island, where their joint maintenance costs $32 a month. Wendling, according to his wife's deposition, spends much of his income for liquor, and abuses her when intoxicated. Mr. Snydecker said he would submit additional affidavits on the subject of tips.

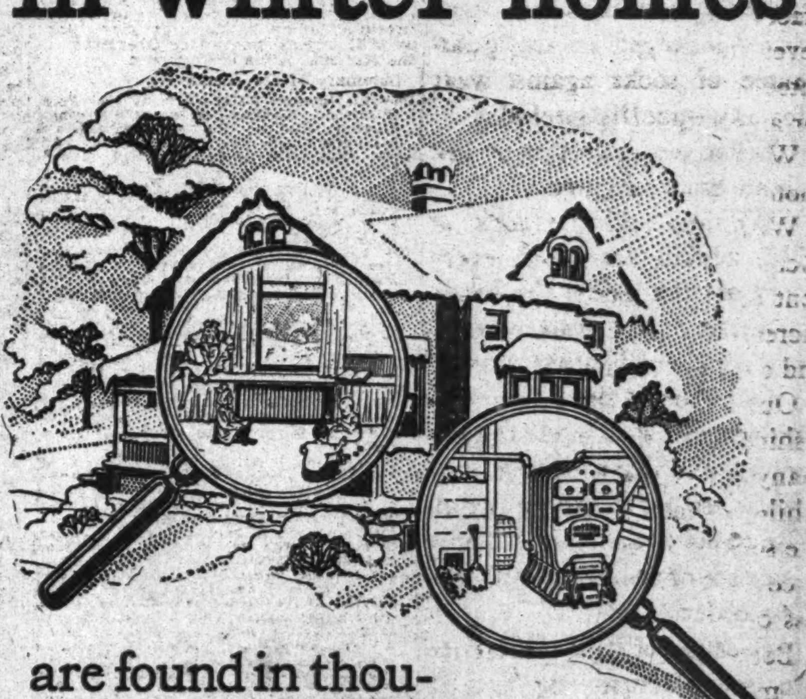
In his opposing affidavit Wendling explained that the money he had in the bank was saved as a legacy for his children upon his death, and pleaded that, owing to the expense of "keeping up a decent appearance as a waiter," he should not have to pay his wife more than $4 weekly. Oscar Tschirky—Oscar of the Waldorf—signed an affidavit in which he testified to Wendling's good character and sobriety.

Asks a Commission for Mrs. Curtiss.

The case of Mrs. Julia Watt Morris Curtiss is again before the Supreme Court. Application was made to Justice Gerard yesterday by L. Laflin Kellogg, her counsel, for a commission of three to examine into her mental condition and for a jury trial. The motion was opposed by Morgan J. O'Brien, attorney for the Connecticut conservators of her estate. Justice Gerard reserved decision. Mr. Kellogg charged that selfish motives actuated Mrs. Curtiss's son, Louis Morris, in opposing a legal determination of her competency.

June warmth in winter homes

Examine the heating question in the homes you know about and you will find a great big share of their coziness is due to their modern heating outfits



AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS are found in thousands of homes of happy, healthy children and contented grown folks. Whether your home is *old* or newly built, you can have the comfort and warmth of summer in winter. No tearing up, and the change from discomfort to comfort is made as though your house were transported to California; only it is better than that, for it lasts a lifetime—nothing to rust out or wear out if you use IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators.

ADVANTAGE 16: Air must be supplied under the grate to the fuel in the fire-pot, in addition to a proper amount through the fire-door slide over the top or face of the fire to mix with the flame and free fuel-gases, and thus to cause good, sharp, complete combustion. In proportion as the right amount of air is supplied, at right points, the right economy in fuel is secured. The air-burning features of IDEAL Boilers are as fully developed as in the highest forms of modern gas and oil burners.

A No. 17-3-W IDEAL Boiler and 300 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $145, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

A No. 1-22-W IDEAL Boiler and 400 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $200, were used to Hot-Water heat this cottage.

At these prices the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which installation is extra and varies according to climatic and other conditions.

The thousands of unsolicited, delightful testimonials we receive do not in the least magnify the comforts and the economies of these heating outfits. Do not wait to build a new home, but enjoy comfort and *content* in the present one. Sizes for all classes of buildings—smallest or largest—in town or country. Our *free* book, "Heating Investments Successful," tells much that it will pay you well to know. Write us today, kind and size of building you wish to heat.

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Sox Sense

In the long run you get from reputable merchants about what you pay for.

But sometimes you don't realize **what** you are paying for.

For an example, take socks guaranteed or assured against wear.

The market has been flooded with such offers and speaking generally the purchasers get what they pay for—viz., socks **and** insurance.

The socks are usually of a quality that is regular value at 15c. a pair or two pairs for 25c.

With the insurance they usually sell at $1.50 per box of half dozen.

That is 75c. for insurance and 75c. for socks.

Even then the proposition would not be profitable to the seller were it not for two things:—

First—The socks are mostly much heavier and coarser than their buyers have been accustomed to wear, and so outwear ordinary socks—as brogans outwear fine walking shoes.

Second — Relatively few men will take the trouble to claim the insurance.

Though we guarantee everything we sell to give satisfactory service, we have never indulged in any guarantee of socks against wear for any **specific period.**

What we do offer is just about twice as good.

We are selling a sock at 25c. which was worth every cent of that before the heavy increase in the hosiery tariff, and so is worth more now.

Our **No. 31 Sock** is a "full fashioned" sock made in Germany, and woven into shape; while, so far as we know, all the socks you buy with insurance are of the seamless shapeless order.

Because of this difference in manufacture our **No. 31 Sock** retains its shape and doesn't bag around the ankles.

Because **four** threads of the finest Maco Egyptian yarn are used in the sole, toe and high spliced heel, we believe it will actually outwear many of the coarser, less sightly socks which you buy with insurance on which you don't collect.

No. 31 Sock; black, gray or tan; 25c. a pair; $1.38 a half dozen.

Good and strong still on men's Winter suits.

Because we revised prices so freely that some thousands of suits were affected.

$15, $20, $25 and so on up—all prices show substantial savings.

Some black cheviots included with the mixtures.

Our Dollar Glove is strong enough to back up our statement that it is the equal of many a $1.50 glove.

Made in England, specially for us.

Whenever you see a "Redman" collar advertised—

Think of us.

Every new style is here as soon as it's out.

Two for 25c.

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NEW YORK CRACKS WIN INTER-CITY RACE

Big Crowd Cheers Wildly as Gissing Runs His Relay in Madison Square Garden.

PENN'S RUNNERS BEAT YALE

Pastime Athletic Club Games Produce Best Sport of the Season—6,000 Persons Witness Carnival.

The 6,000 spectators who filled Madison Square Garden last night to witness the annual games of the Pastime Athletic Club could have asked no prettier race than was actually forthcoming in the inter-city relay. It was finally won by Manhattan, with Brooklyn second and Boston third, after several heart-breaking sprints by Egan and Gissing. Coming as the second event on the progrmme, there was no let-up in the attractiveness of the events throughout the balance of the evening.

In the first lap of the inter-city relay Dorland, running for Brooklyn, ended his quarter mile with a five-yard lead over Gram of Boston, who was that distance ahead of Richmond of Manhattan. In the second relay Robbins of Brooklyn raced around the track, leading McEntee of Manhattan and Ranney of Boston in that order by seven yards. McEntee was about five yards in front of Ranney. Egan did fine work for Manhattan in the third relay, and when Sheppard of Brooklyn crossed the line he was only two yards ahead of the local sprinter, who beat Prout of Boston by about ten yards.

The final relay was replete with thrills and excitement. Gissing of Manhattan went after Rosenberger of Brooklyn right from the start. Merrihew of Boston was simply outclassed. Gissing trailed Rosenberger so closely that it would have been impossible for them to have been closer without bumping. As the bell sounded for the last lap's approach Gissing jumped into the lead in fewer than ten strides, keeping it nicely.

In fact, he increased it steadily, so that he broke the worsted ten yards ahead of Rosenberger, who in turn was fifteen yards ahead of Merrihew, in the splendid time of 3:26 1-5 only one-fifth of a second behind the American indoor record. As all four members of Manhattan's team in this event belong to the New York Athletic Club, it will be seen that Capt. Halpin has here a sure scoring machine of great possibilities.

The special two-mile relay between Yale and Pennsylvania was for two relays a good race. But Levering was too fast for Miles, despite the latter's ten-yard lead over him, and beat the Yale man by five yards. After that it was easy for Paull, the intercollegiate champion, who breasted the tape ten yards ahead of M. D. Kirjassof. The time of the relays was 2:02 1-5, 2:02 1-5, 2:01 1-5, and 2:00 1-5.

The 600-yard run, which was arranged especially for Gissing, Sheppard, and Egan, was from its very start an intensely interesting affair. Egan and Gissing broke, and Starter McHugh called them back three yards. Sheppard refused to take any advantage of that mistake, and voluntarily dropped back with them, leaving Buist alone on the regular starting line. With the crack of the pistol Buist, of course, got into the lead. Close behind him were Gissing, Egan, and Sheppard in that order. For two laps they raced around the track without a change of position, and then, as he turned into the backstretch, Gissing jumped into a terrific sprint, which carried him past the judges a winner by two yards over Sheppard, with Egan only a foot behind the Irish-American athlete.

That the programme was well arranged is evidenced by the fact that everybody remained for the ten-mile scratch run, notwithstanding it did not start until after 11 o'clock, and which Obermeyer of the National Athletic Club won.

Summary of the events:

One-Mile Intercity Relay.—Won by New York, (Richmond, McEntee, Egan, and Gissing;) Brooklyn, (Dorland, Robbins, Sheppard, and Rosenberger,) second; Boston, (Gram, Ranney, Prout, and Merrihew,) third. Time—3:26 1-5.

Sixty-yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. C. Goode, New York A. C., (12 feet;) Frank L. Stephenson, Trinity Club, (8 feet,) second; J. R. Reed, Xavier A. A., (7 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Walther, New York A. C., (16 yards;) F. Wright, Pastime A. C., (26 yards,) second; E. A. Kelly, Twenty-third Street Branch Y. M. C. A., (42 yards,) third. Time—1:58 3-5.

Twenty-eight-Pound Shot-Put, Scratch.—Won by Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., with a put of 32 feet 8½ inches; W. W. Coe, Boston A. A., with a put of 30 feet 8½ inches, second.

Two-mile Intercollegiate Relay, (Scratch.)—Won by University of Pennsylvania, (Boyle, Gray, Levering, and Paull;) Yale, (Boyd, May, Miles, and M. D. Kirjassof,) second. Time—8:05 4-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by F. J. Mulligan, Grace Athletic Club, (4 inches,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 11⅛ inches; F. E. Koechlein, St. George Athletic Club, (7 inches,) second, with an actual jump of 5 feet 7¼ inches; E. Jennings, Pastime Athletic Club, (6 inches,) third, with an actual jump of 5 feet 7¾ inches.

440-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by F. G. Bradley, Boston Athletic Association; P. E. Fimpel, Pratt Institute, second; W. Knaack, Cuyler Athletic Association, third. Time—0:55.

One-Mile Relay, Handicap.—Won by Xavier Athletic Association (Helland, Coyle, Freeman, and Nichols,) 104 yards; West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, (Krug, Schnabel, Fallon, and Hocking,) scratch, second; East Side House, Intersettlement Athletic Association, (Garretson, Bloch, Carroll, and Fetts,) 60 yards, third. Time—3:32 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. Marceau, Boston Athletic Association, (40 yards;) C. A. Finneran, West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, (60 yards,) second; W. B. Schreiber, National Athletic Club, (85 yards,) third. Time—4:27.

300-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. Pepis, Clark House Athletic Association, (13 yards;) George F. Morrissey, Pastime Athletic Club, (11 yards,) second; V. Parke, Pastime Athletic Club, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:33 3-5.

One-Mile Catholic Athletic League Relay, Handicap.—Won by Knights of St. Anthony, (Quinn, Miller, McLaughlin, and Holmes,) 40 yards; Loughlin Lyceum first team, (McCaffrey, McLoughlin, Harris, and Buckley,) scratch, second; St. Ann's, (Golden, Smith, Ringwald, and Reeve,) scratch, third. Time—3:38.

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Al. Voellmecke, Pastime Athletic Club, (30 seconds;) E. Eisenring, Mohawk Athletic Club, (25 seconds,) second; B. Mann, Pastime Athletic Club, (20 seconds,) third. Time—7:14. F. R. Plant, Acorn Athletic Association, (40 seconds,) finished second, but was disqualified for running three yards from the tape.

600-Yard Run, Special.—Won by H. E. Gissing, New York Athletic Club; M. W. Sheppard, Irish-American Athletic Club, second; R. J. Egan, unattached, third. Time—1:15 1-5.

Ten-Mile Run, (Scratch.)—Won by George J. Obermeyer; M. Ryan, Irish-American Athletic Club, second; L. Tewanina, Carlisle Indian School, third. Time—54:49 1-5.

Semi-Finals in Palm Beach Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 28.—The finals in the first tournament of the season for the New Year's Cup at the Palm Beach Golf Club will be played to-morrow. Playing in the semi-finals to-day, H. P. Farrington of Boston was defeated by L. B. Myers, former State champion of Massachusetts, 3 up and 2 to play; Walter Fairbanks of Denver beat R. Harvey McElwee, Onwentsia, 3 up and 2 to play. In the second division H. C. Haskins beat Vincent H. Hubbell, 1 up, and S. J. Phillips beat J. Way, 2 up and 1 to play. In the third division John Birkholz beat E. P. Goodwin, 3 and 2, and H. K. Bolton beat S. P. Vickers, 9 and 7.

NOTES OF THE TURF.

Spring stakes of the Westchester Racing Association, to be decided at Belmont Park, were made public yesterday. The list was published two weeks ago, but at that time Mr. Belmont said that the list was only a tentative one, not official, and was given out by mistake. The Metropolitan Handicap is the chief stake, its guaranted value being $5,000. The Withers and National Stallion Stakes have a guaranteed value of $4,000 each. Secretary Pelz says "that should the racing warrant, the association will reserve its ability to increase the value of the overnight events." The stake values of the Westchester Association are a decided disappointment to turfmen, considering the increases made by other associations.

Representatives of the different racing associations will hold another conference on the question of racing dates in the Jockey Club rooms next Thursday, when it is expected that the schedule will be announced. A schedule has been framed, and it only awaits the sanction of the track managers. One thing is almost certain, and that is that racing will begin on New York tracks April 15, the legal opening day for racing in the State of New York, and the season will continue until Nov. 15.

Chauncey Olcott has subscribed to the stake fund of the Saratoga Racing Association.

For men and women in search of Employment see Page 15.

LYNCH REBUKES MURPHY.

National League President Scores Chicagoan for Talking Too Much.

President Thomas J. Lynch of the National Baseball League administered a sharp rebuke to Charles W. Murphy, President of the Chicago Baseball Club, yesterday, when he read Mr. Murphy's caustic conversation in relation to the Rules Committee daring to make changes in the rules. Mr. Murphy says the game is in fine running order now and does not need any new rules.

President Lynch says that he expects common courtesy from the club owners and believes they should reserve their criticism until the contemplated changes are officially placed before them. He also says that when Mr. Murphy talks, he talks for himself and nobody else. Mr. Lynch also has great praise for the American Baseball League members who worked over the schedule with the National Baseball League Committee at Pittsburg. President Lynch's statement yesterday was as follows:

"If Mr. Murphy has been correctly quoted I wish to state that he is only expressing the views of Charles Murphy, President of one club in the league. He does not speak for the National League. No criticism of the work of the Rules Committee is in order until the changes made are officially promulgated by that committee, and if I understand correctly the provisions of the National agreement, the power of such committee is absolute, and its acts are not subject to revision or approval by either major league. This is as it should be; for the making of playing rules should not be left to the whims or prejudices of individual club owners. The private interests of no league or no club were considered at the Pittsburg meeting. The deliberations of the committee and the gentlemen of the press who were present were most thorough and painstaking, and had only th best interests of the game at large in view. I do not expect the committee's report to meet with unanimous approval, but I do expect the common courtesy of club owners reserving criticism until they have something official placed before them.

"The same views go for the Schedule Committee. After four long days of hard work the National League's representatives finished both a 168 and a 154 game schedule. The American League delegates, although committed to a 154-game schedule, were fair enough to give up two days' time to assist us in framing our 168-game schedule. Our committee was therefore enabled to comply with the instructions given it by the National League. Both long and short schedules will be ready for consideration by the league at its February meeting. Neither of these schedules is public property, and therefore criticism of the committee's labors is all out of order until the National League, meets as a body to select the schedule it considers most feasible."

AUTO RACES FOR 1910.

New Yorkers May See Speed Contests at Brighton Beach May 30.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 28.—The unofficial list of dates for the 1910 A. A. A. National motor racing circuit has been announced here. This list was sent to W. H. Wellman of this city by S. M. Butler of New York, who is Chairman of the A. A. A. Contest Board. The list follows:

New Orleans, Feb. 5 and 6; Montgomery, Feb. 12 or April 20; Los Angeles, Feb. 18 to 22; Birmingham, April 27; Atlanta, May 5, 6, and 7; Indianapolis, May 29, 30, and 31; Boston, May 30; New York, Brighton Beach, May 30; Philadelphia, June 4; Milwaukee, June 4; Columbus, June 14; Detroit, June 21; Indianapolis, July 1, 2, and 4; Dallas, July 4; Galveston, July —; Kansas City, July 25; Louisville, July 9; Cincinnati, July 16; Cleveland, Aug. 1; Philadelphia, Aug. 6; Indianapolis, Aug. 12, 13; Buffalo, Aug. 22; Pittsburg, Aug. 29; Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 3, and 5; Minneapolis, Sept. 5 to 10; Baltimore, Sept. 16; Washington, Oct. 1; Providence, Sept. 9 and 10; Indianapolis, Oct. 7 and 8; Dallas, Oct. 25; Atlanta, Nov. 15; New Orleans, Nov. 5 and 6; San Antonio, Nov. 6, 9, and 13.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

In a fast game of basket ball, played yesterday at the Horace Mann gymnasium, the Horace Mann School team defeated Collegiate School by a score of 20 to 13.

Sachs School yesterday defeated the basket ball team of Trinity School in a hard game played at the Young Men's Hebrew Association by the score of 42 to 13.

By a score of 27 to 21 Irving School defeated Berkeley School in a basket ball game played at the gymnasium of the victors.

Lloyd Jevne, former world's three-cushion billiard champion, made what is thought to be a world's three-cushion record in a game with Adamson in Salt Lake City Thursday night by making the score of 50 points to 15 in forty-nine innings. The old world's record was held by James Shea of Chicago, with a score of 46 in forty-nine innings.

The American League will meet in Chicago on Feb. 15 to ratify the schedule drafted by its committee. The season will start April 14.

Mayor McCarthy of San Francisco will start the Hayes-Dorando Marathon race to be run in that city to-morrow. The Italian Consul, Cavallier Rocca, will root for Dorando. St. Yves will challenge the winner.

The Albany Club has signed "Cy" McDonald, former first basemen of Georgetown University, to play next season.

"Wild Bill" Donovan of the Detroit Club has quit smoking cigarettes and is now a lecturer against the habit.

The Brooklyn Club has released players Evans, Hamilton, Kroft, Prout, Swain, and Webster, secured by drafting last Fall.

Hillside A. A. will hold its weekly cross-country run to-morrow at 3 o'clock, starting from the clubhouse at 114 Manhattan Street. Athletes are invited to compete.

There is talk again of a basket ball game being played soon between New York and Columbia University teams; but, like last season, it probably will end in talk.

Secretary Thomas Davis of the New York American League Club yesterday received the signed contract of Pitcher Tom Hughes.

SHEPPARD CHARGES MAY BAR ATHLETE

Military Athletic League Upholds Suspension of Famous Runner.

TO BE TRIED IN TWO WEEKS

Made Exorbitant Charges for Expenses in Going to Philadelphia Games—Then Failed to Race.

There is a strong probability that Melvin W. Sheppard of the Irish-American Athletic Club and of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., who ranks as the world's greatest middle-distance runner, may be barred from the amateur ranks in the near future. Last night, at a meeting of the Athletic Committee of the Military Athletic League, at the Ninth Regiment Armory, Sheppard was suspended on two charges, either of which, if sustained, will bar him from competition as an amateur. The Irish-American athlete will now have to face a trial on the charge of exorbitant expense demands and also because of using language "unbecoming a gentleman."

The whole matter is the outcome of the trouble in Philadelphia early in December, when Sheppard was suspended by the Military Athletic League of Philadelphia. The action of last night is a concurrence in the suspension by the Military Athletic League and bars Sheppard from competition in any athletic event prior to the trial. The trial will be held in about two weeks, but it will undoubtedly not be early enough to allow Sheppard to compete in the Irish-American games even if he is able to prove his innocence of any wrongdoing.

There is a very general impression that Sheppard is in a position from which it will be hard to extricate himself. The charge of exorbitant expense demands means practically a charge of professionalism. Sheppard was offered $20 to compete in the Philadelphia meet, but asked that $30 be allowed him. Finally, after the latter amount had been refused him, he consented to compete for the first-named sum. The charge of exorbitant demands for expenses comes from the fact that the Irish-American runner went to Philadelphia at 4 o'clock on the day of the games and returned to this city the same night after the games were run. In view of this it is held that the charge of $20 was far in excess of the necessary demands for expenses and showed a disposition to obtain money from the competition in the games. Sheppard failed to compete in the games.

The other charge, that of using unbecoming language, arises from the fact that there was considerable difficulty over the running of the event in which he was entered, and Sheppard, it is alleged, permitted his temper to run riot, and he spoke in what military terms might be considered "language unbecoming a gentleman."

The action by the Military Athletic League last night came after a review of the testimony taken in the case at Philadelphia and at the meeting of the body held a week ago yesterday at the Ninth Regiment Armory. At the latter session Sheppard was represented by two lawyers, and the Philadelphia Military Athletic League was also represented by a like number. The controversy between the two legal forces extended well into the following morning, and then it was announced that the officials of the National body of the Military Athletic League were not prepared to render a decision.

After a short session last night it was announced that the suspension of Sheppard by the Military Athletic League of Philadelphia was concurred in by the National body.

It is considered by many that the testimony in the case, practically all of which has been kept secret, is sufficient to warrant the declaration that Sheppard is a professional, and that he will be unable to defend himself against either one of the two charges registered against him. The Military Athletic League is determined to push the case to the fullest extent to bring about a conviction of Sheppard.

To-day Major Turpin will notify the Amateur Athletic Union of its action, and then that body will be forced to suspend Sheppard, according to its agreement with the Military Athletic League as an affiliated body. The whole matter is practically out of the hands of the A. A. U. except to ratify any action that the Military Athletic League may decide. On this score it is considered that the charge of improper language used to the officials in Philadelphia will have a greater bearing than would otherwise be the case, for a breach of this sort by a military man to officers has graver consequence than if only civilian officials were involved.

The Military Athletic League refused to concur in the suspension of W. J. Hayes, who came under the ban of the Philadelphia officials at the same time that Sheppard had his trouble. It was declared that the grounds for suspending him were not sufficiently strong to cause the National body to concur in the Quaker City suspension.

Those present at the meeting last night were Lieut. Col. Garcia, Fourteenth Regiment, Chairman; Major Thomas R. Flemming, Coast Artillery; Major W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment, retired; Capt. John W. Elmes, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Capt. Robert S. Cooke, Twenty-third Regiment, and Capt. Robert Henn, Seventy-first Regiment. The only absentee was Capt. Charles J. Dieges, Twenty-second Regiment.

WOMEN GOLFERS MEET.

Montclair Club Wants to Hold Metropolitan Tournament.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association held in this city yesterday afternoon application was received from the Montclair Golf Club for the next annual championship of the organization. The selection of a course and dates was left to the next Executive Committee. There was some talk of having the next championship held in the Fall instead of the Spring, but the majority seemed to be opposed to any change.

Word was also received from the Plainfield Country Club and the Richmond County Country Club to the effect that both these organizations were desirous of giving their links for one-day tournaments during the coming season. Semi-official statements of a like nature were also received from a number of other delegates, so that it is expected that these one-day affairs will continue to thrive.

Mrs. Tiffany made a motion to the effect that the Executive Committee in future be instructed to communicate with the United States Golf Association with regard to the women's National championship tournament, with a view to having the parent organization ascertain the wishes of a majority of the women. This could be done, it is said, by communicating with the Boston, Philadelphia, and Metropolitan women's associations. The recent action at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association of awarding the next women's National event to the West came as a surprise to many in this part of the country.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Tiffany in appreciation of her faithful work during the nine years she had served the association in an official capacity. Mrs. Tiffany has at different times been Treasurer, Secretary, and President. Mrs. M. D. Paterson of Baltusrol was elected President; Mrs. Howard F. Whitney of Nassau, Vice President; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County Country Club, Secretary; Miss Julia R. Mix of Englewood, Treasurer, and Mrs. F. E. Donohoe of Montclair as fifth member of the Executive Committee.

The following clubs were represented at yesterday's meeting: Baltusrol, Mrs. M. D. Paterson and Miss Page Schwarzwalder; Englewood Golf Club, Mrs. Frank Enos and Miss Elizabeth Hurry; Essex County Country Club, Mrs. E. F. Sanford; Nassau Country Club, Mrs. C. L. Tiffany and Mrs. H. F. Whitney; Forest Hill Field Club, Miss Dale and Mrs. C. A. Dixon; Plainfield Country Club, Mrs. Elsbury and Mrs. Stockton; Hackensack Golf Club, Mrs. James Barclay and Mrs. C. F. Siebelacker; Richmond County Country Club, Miss Van Rensselaer and Mrs. L. M. Daniels; Country Club of Brooklawn, Miss Georgianna M. Bishop; Montclair Golf Club, Mrs. F. E. Donohoe.

Dyker Meadow Golfers Meet To-night.

When the members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club are called to order for their annual meeting at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, to-night, they will learn that the interest in the game and activity at the club steadily increased last year. One of the most interesting reports was that of the Tournament Committee, which showed that 118 competitions were held over the club course during the year, for which there were 3,424 entries. Of the competitions, 55 were for cups or purses, and 63 were golf ball sweepstakes. There were in all about 229 prizes played for by about 122 members, of whom 77 won prizes.

Dr. Charles S. Pool won the club championship, with Andrew I. Sherman as the runner up. Charles A. Boody captured the Maxwell Memorial Cup, Herbert N. Warbasse the Marine and Field Golf Cup, and George Abbott the Crowell Hadden, Jr., memorial competition. Charles J. Crookall won the first prize in the Governors' Cups event and Edward F. Hunt the second. The record of the new eighteen-hole coruse, 73, was made by Marshall Whitlatch in a bogey competition. He also made a 74 in medal competition, and E. F. Hunt was next with a 75.

The Governors who will be elected to-night are Clark Burnham, Daniel Chauncey, Horace C. Du Val, John B. Holland, Thomas Hovenden, Edward F. Hunt, John Lee, Frederick J. Phillips, Samuel K. Probasco, Charles J. Sawyer, James L. Taylor, William H. Thurston, James E. Way, Howard F. Whitney, and J. Harvey Williams.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

Jerome Keogh had two pool opponents in yesterday's practice games at Daly's billiard room, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. In the afternoon he vanquished Bert Wilson 200 to 64, with a high run of 59. Ed. Cuvey was his opponent in the evening, and again Keogh won, 100 to 38, with the bust run 40 points.

In the amateur handicap pool tournament in progress at the Broadway Billiar Academy, B. Williams, (80,) defeated Dr. Howe, (100,) by a score of 80 to 63. Williams's high run was 17. Howe's high run was 12. To-morrow night C. Edwards, (100,) will play Dr. Borden, (90).

Thomas Hueston, the pool champion, who is matched to play Jerome Keogh next week, played two games yesterday at John Doyle's Academy, Broadway and Forty-second Street. In the afternoon he defeated Joe Kane by a score of 50 to 9, making a high run of 21. In the evening game he won from Alec Smith by a score of 100 to 58, making a high run of 30. This afternoon at 1:30 o'clock he will meet Kid McCoy, and to-night his opponent will be C. Emerson.

WANDERERS' HOCKEY DEFEATS CRESCENTS

Rough Work on Rink Ice Results in Eleven Penalties to Players.

BROWNE SPILLS TEAM MATE

Scarborough Gets Such a Severe Jolt and Fall That He Retires from the Game.

The Wanderers won from the Crescent Athletic Club in the Amateur League hockey game at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 3 to 1 in a fast match, during which the two sevens showed fine defensive play and an ineffective attack. The Crescent team, although defeated, held the Wanderers at bay most of the time, and during the greater part of the game the puck was being chased continually in the territory close to the Wanderers' goal. In each half the Wanderers shot five times at the Crescent net, but Thomas, the new player from Toronto University, was very much in the way of the rubber and made several pretty stops.

Browne, formerly of the Cornell team, was at the Crescent right wing and was the biggest man on the ice. He roughed it often, and slowly but surely plowed into the Wanderers' rush line in a way that broke up all attempts at team play. Toward the end of the game Browne collided with Scarborough at one side of the rink with such force that the Crescent left wing went down in a heap with his hands on his ribs, where Browne's elbow had collided. Scarborough had to be carried off the ice, and was unable to finish the game, so the Crescents dropped O'Rourke to make the teams even in number. The penalties came so thick and fast toward the finish of the game that when the struggle ended there were only four Crescent players on the ice and five Wanderers. The line-up:

Wanderers.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Ellison	Goal	Thomas
Smeaton	Point	Kennedy
Dufresne	Cover point	Liffiton
Harmon	Rover	C. O'Rourke
S. Cleghorn	Centre	McDonnell
Bulger	Left wing	Scarborough
O. Cleghorn	Right wing	Browne

Goals—First half: First for Wanderers by Harmon in 3:15. Second half: Second for Wanderers by Harmon in 3:15, third for Wanderers by O. Cleghorn in 16:03. First for Crescent A. C. by Scarborough in 17:32. Penalties—O. Cleghorn, 1 minute; O. Cleghorn, 1 minute; Brown, 1 minute; Brown, 3 minutes; McDonnell, 1 minute; Scarborough, 1 minute; Kennedy, 2 minutes; O. Cleghorn, 2 minutes; Scarborough, 2 minutes. Referee—Brock Putnam, St. Nicholas. Assistant Referee—F. C. Britton, Hockey Club. Goal umpires—T. Winters and J. Brush. Timers—George F. Stebbins, Crescent A. C., and W. J. Crocker, Wanderers. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Hockey Games Transferred to New York

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 28.—Owing to delay in the completion of the Boston Arena, which will probably not be opened until about March 1, the Harvard-Yale hockey game, which was scheduled for Feb. 19 in Boston, has been transferred to the St. Nicholas Rink in New York. Three other games in the league series have been transferred for the same reason, these being Cornell-Dartmouth, Feb. 9; Harvard-Dartmouth, Feb. 12, and Columbia-Dartmouth, Feb. 16. As these dates may conflict with games already scheduled for the St. Nicholas Rink there may have to be a change of dates.

Clinton Team Wins from Commerce.

In an exceedingly fast and thrilling game, marked with excitement from start to finish, the De Witt Clinton basket ball team downed the Commerce team last night at the College of the City of New York gymnasium by the score of 28 to 22. The Clinton aggregation started the scoring in the first half, and through its fast and clever all around work was able to run up a comfortable lead, the score at the close of the half being 19 to 10. The guard work of Commerce was a trifle slow, and this, along with its bad judgment of the baskets, was responsible for the tallying of Clinton.

In the preliminary game the Clinton second team was also victorious over the Commerce lads by the score of 18 to 15, in which Greenberg played a great game for Clinton second. The line-up of big game:

Clinton, Srs.	Position.	Commerce, Srs.
Grossman	Left forward	Israel
Klepper	Right forward	White
Levy	Centre	Leslie
Gallubier	Left guard	Schulman
Wolf	Right guard	Goldberg

Goals from field—Goldberg, (5,) Levy, (4,) White, (2,) Klepper, (2,) Grossman, (2,) Gallubier, and Schulman. Points awarded by fouls—Clinton, 10; Commerce, 4. Referee—Mr. Schaenig. Umpire—Mr. Rado, P. S. A. L. Time of halves—Fifteen minutes.

Fighter Young Britt Disqualified.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—In the midst of the thirteenth round of what was to have been a fifteen-round bout before the Eureka Athletic Club to-night Frankie Neil of California received the decision over Young Britt of this city, Referee Swigert disqualifying the latter for repeated wrestling, despite warnings.

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CANADIAN SKATERS WIN.

Lamy Qualifies for Races, but He Is Stricken with Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Canada made a clean sweep of skating laurels at Duquesne Garden to-night where the international races were held. It was perhaps owing to the illness of Edmund Lamy, the American champion, that the Canadians had things their own way and were allowed to take down not only the half-mile international championship, but the two-mile international championship as well.

Lamy had qualified for the finals in both events, but a short time before the finals were run off he became ill and was unable to compete in either of them. He had to be assisted from the rink by his father and a physician. Lot Roe of Toronto, Ontario, took the half-mile event, with Fred Robson, his old-time skating mate, second. The final in the two-mile international championship was taken by Wheeler, a Montreal skater, after a hard struggle with Phil Kearney, formerly of Brooklyn, and with Roe, the fast Montreal skater

MONORO CHAMPION DOG.

Rogers Springs Setter Wins National Field Trials Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

ROGERS SPRINGS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—By winning first prize in the National championship to-day, Monoro, a setter owned and handled by J. M. Avent of Rogers Springs, was crowned champion of the world among field trial hunters. Powhatan, also a setter, owned and handled by Charlie Tway of Union Springs, Ala., was second.

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CORBIN	1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) 'Phone 5903 Columbus.
GROUT	45 H. P. $2,500. Garage and Machine Shop. Imperial Motor Vehicle Co., 210 W. 76th St.
HUDSON	A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 64th St., N. Y. 'Phone 3208 Col.
ISOTTA	IMPORT COMPANY, 1,623 Broadway, (49th St.) Also J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.
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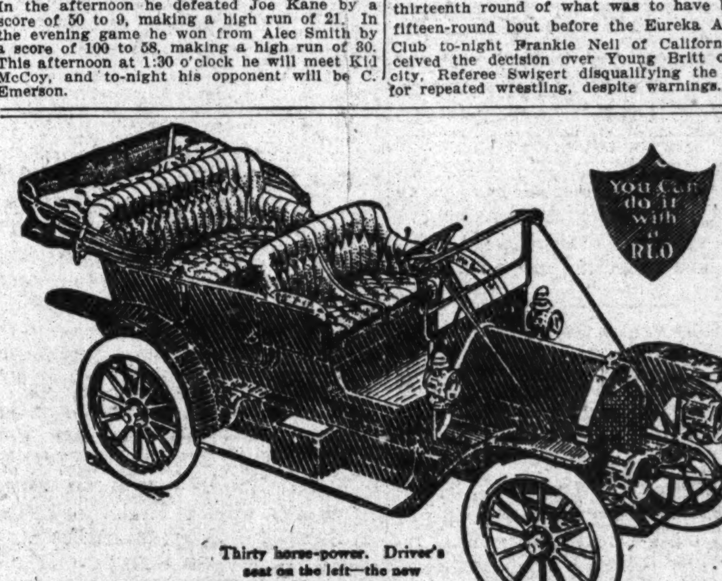
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1910.

WHAT WILL MR. TAFT FIND?

When Mr. TAFT goes to Albany in March it will be more or less on a tour of inspection as the titular head of the Republican Party in the Nation. What will he find?

One thing will be particularly plain to him, for which his experience in Washington may to some extent have prepared him. He will see that the Executive and the majority in the Legislature, though nominally devoted to the same party aims, are not at all in accord. He will probably think that in both cases it is the fault of the Legislature, and as to Albany he can safely think so. If he talks the matter over with the Governor, he will find that the latter has scrupulously respected the independence of the Legislature, has declined in any way to try to influence its course with patronage or the refusal thereof, and, where differences arose, has contented himself with presenting his side to the people. As a result of this policy, Mr. TAFT may note that there is every sign that the people are on the side of the Governor, and that the majority of the Legislature can give few evidences of popular confidence. He will hear a good deal as to the prevalence of discord in the party, and many exhortations to use his influence for the promotion of party harmony. But back of the many signs of discord in the party he should have no trouble in perceiving the essential fact that the party as it has been run for the past four years has suffered increasingly from the distrust and disapproval of the thoughtful part of the people, save so far as the Governor has checked the process.

We do not know that he will feel called upon to say or do anything in the premises. It may very well be that he thinks his hands are sufficiently full with matters at Washington. But he will naturally and inevitably observe the situation and the causes of it, and he can hardly fail to form some opinion as to what can and should be done. In view of that certainty it would not be amiss for the Republican leaders to take thought as to what can be done in the interval, what preparation may be practicable to enable them to meet the visit of inspection. The Conger-Allds affair will offer them a fine opportunity which should not be neglected. These two gentlemen at the present moment occupy a curiously representative position. One is the official leader of the majority, the other is the leader of the party opposition. The latter has accused the former of a serious offense, and an investigation has been ordered. If the Senate majority make that investigation thorough and honest, if each of the men involved shall be accorded his just deserts, if all the evils exposed shall be handled firmly and with courage and the party cleansed and rejuvenated, we venture to say that the National inspector will find a vast improvement over the present situation. If, on the other hand, the investigation is in effect a mere pretense, if technicalities are interposed, if the parties entangled are granted an impartial coat of whitewash, the situation will be far worse in March than it is now. "Harmony" between a lot of political leaders struggling to save themselves from common condemnation by public opinion is hopeless, and not even the powers of Mr. TAFT as a pacificator can do anything to establish it. The heart and conscience of the body of Republicans in this State are as sound as in any State. By carelessness, by excessive partisanship, to some extent by the fatuity of the opposition party, they have accepted bad leaders. The only possible way to strengthen the party and to unite it is to get these leaders out of the way. If Mr. TAFT can do anything in that direction, he will be of service to his party, but not otherwise.

NO CHARTER CHANGES.

The difference between the Legislative Joint Committee and the Ivins Charter Commission relates chiefly to the share the several boroughs should have in the management of city affairs. The committee says in its report:

> The fundamental idea as proposed by the majority of the Commission was the extreme centralization of power in the Executive and the Board of Estimate, and the complete destruction of local self-government exercised in the boroughs through their elective officers. From this view a minority of the Commission vigorously dissented.

When it comes to defining the duties and powers of the elective officers of the boroughs the committee is divided. The report agrees, however, that the Borough Presidents should not be members of the Board of Estimate and vote the money they are themselves to spend. The members are not agreed as to whether the members of the board should be elected at large or by the various boroughs. The committee rejects the plan of efficient bureaus under the Board of Estimate, and the plan for a change in the Board of Aldermen.

In these circumstances it is hardly worth while to examine the details of the committee's report. It amounts to a substantial disapproval of the Commission's plan, and will doubtless prevent any systematic revision of the charter at this session. The present Legislature is not a hopeful source of action on the needs of this city. With the actual Government in as good hands as at present, another year will see a very different situation. We shall know much better than now what can or can not be done under the present charter, what of the misgovernment of the past has been due to the charter, and what has been due to the men in charge under it. We can understand what changes are needed to remove obstacles to efficiency and economy or to provide better agencies for sound administration. The next year, and the next four years, may be made a practical experiment in charter revision of the most valuable sort, and there is good reason to hope that it will result in a system that will enable good administration to do the best work and will induce the voters to choose the best men.

BOYCOTT THE SALT COMET.

The comet labeled A, 1910, which is not included in the authentic catalogue of 22 identified comets, 14 with periods ranging from 4 to 14 years, and 8 with periods of from 32 to 76 years, is causing a great deal of perplexity, as might have been expected. Few have seen it, but all know it is there, as Mr. George Sampson remarked of Miss Lavinia Wilfer's flannel petticoat. Those who have seen it pronounce strange things concerning it. One spectroscopic artist has discovered sodium, an element hitherto lacking in well-ordered comets, in A, 1910. It is just possible that some alert scientist has been putting salt on its tail, but it is more likely that this strangely perverse comet has a lot of things in its composition which do not belong to other comets. A salt comet is certainly a novelty. No wonder the simple, credulous Mexicans are scared. It has two tails, one of them of extraordinary length! Its behavior from the beginning has been unlike that of the catalogued comets.

We do not believe for a moment that its appearance should cause any apprehension, because comets are all arrant humbugs, the tails of which do not blaze at all, but only seem to, while their heads are as light as any known to the best society, and their bodies non-existent. But it would serve this comet right if it were wholly ignored. That would teach it a lesson. This year of 1910 belongs exclusively, according to the astronomers, to the big comet called Halley's. The programme of performances this Summer by Halley's comet was arranged more than seventy years ago, and appeared in the textbooks when one's grandfather went to school. It will be carried out with no postponement on account of indisposition or the weather.

But some months before the scheduled time for Halley's comet to reveal itself to the unaided eye this double-tailed, well-salted hobo of the heavens wanders into our ken and rashly assumes responsibility for the floods and fires and strikes and the high cost of living, without any historical authority whatever. The wine of 1910 will be remarkably good, because comet-year wine is always better than that of other years, and Halley's comet was prepared to take the credit for it. We know what Halley's comet has already done for the world, since it outgrew its old evil ways. Let us stick to Halley's and boycott the unheralded comet.

FINANCING THE NATION.

The Chairman of the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives has been expected to introduce the bill necessary to provide for the Government's financial needs. That would have been a normal and suitable procedure. No reason has been given why events did not take that course. Instead the Secretary of the Treasury sends to the House another "Administration measure," and, we regret to add, another regarding which competent opinions are divided. Respecting all these contentious proposals the danger is that they may fail and thus embarrass the Administration in its functions, or else that the Administration may embark upon a campaign, and cause the passage of measures, not satisfactory on their merits, by methods and influences which it is better should not be employed by the Executive under our system of separate and coordinate departments of Government.

Secretary MACVEAGH makes his familiar proposal that the taxation of the bonds of the United States bearing various rates of interest shall be so adjusted that they shall be equally available as a basis for banknote circulation. Otherwise there would be such discrimination against the bonds bearing the lower rates that they would fall below par. He cannot pay more than 3 per cent. for the bonds necessary to build the Panama Canal, and can hardly expect to raise them above par unless he gives them some additional value. It is obvious that if 3 per cents are worth around par, 2 per cents are worth less. Accordingly he proposes to admit the 3 per cents to the privilege enjoyed by the 2s of being used as the basis of banknote circulation, equalizing their value by varying the tax upon them when used for this purpose.

This proposal is made at a time when, according to the circular of the City Bank,

> we have too much National bank circulation afloat now. Banks are having great difficulty in keeping it out, but they continue to push it into circulation by every expedient known, in order to avoid losses in their circulation accounts. National bank note circulation stands at the highest figure in our history, * * * and while the causes which influence price levels are many and complex, it is generally admitted that a redundant circulating medium is one of them. Inflation as to prices and currency are usually found together. If, therefore, the United States shall issue more bonds which are destined at last to find their general market with the banks instead of with the investing public, we may only look for further increases in an already oversaturated National currency situation.

It would be hard to put this argument more strongly. There are so many alternatives that it is difficult to see why the Secretary should have chosen the least desirable. His need is not for income, but for resources to be expended upon capital account. It would be just as easy for him to equalize bond taxation by reducing the taxes upon them as by increasing it. He is under no necessity of extending the circulation privilege, and could have raised the value of the 2 per cents by confining it to them, incidentally making our banknote conditions better instead of worse. He is even under no immediate necessity of issuing bonds at all. He could issue certificates of indebtedness during the delay for legislation, which is likely to be rather longer for his proposal than for the amendments which may be anticipated.

It is difficult to foresee how objectionable his proposal might prove. If the Panama Canal were to be entirely financed in this way, $500,000,000 of banknote currency might be injected into circulation, with effects upon our gold supply and bank reserves unpleasant to contemplate. Moreover, the situation will never be better for placing our Government issues upon a pure investment basis. This is one of Secretary MACVEAGH'S objects, but he opposes his own plans by giving to the new issues a value which would enable the banks to overbid investors who might not wish to issue banknotes. When the circulation is redundant, when the money market is favorable, when the Government's credit is good, it would be a good time to start a reform with which any Secretary might be proud to associate his name and administration. It is unfortunate to make contrary proposals at a time when the Monetary Commission is about to report, and when its Chairman is known to be hostile to the plans proposed.

THE PLIGHT OF PARIS.

All day yesterday and all last night the swollen waters of the Seine overflowed their banks. There is strong hope of a subsidence of the flood today. But the same hope was entertained forty-eight hours ago, when the announcement that the waters were falling in the affluents of the great river made Paris rejoice. The plight of the capital of the gay world is pitiful. While we must still believe that many of the startling reports of damage done to splendid monuments of the past, conveyed in the rapid-fire bulletins spread before the whole world since the waters began to rise, are colored by the exaggeration inevitable when danger threatens, and millions of men and women are in a state of apprehension, yet the havoc wrought to the streets and the vast network of sewers beneath them, the bridges, and the historic buildings on the islands of the Seine is undoubtedly great. Many months will be needed to restore the city, and many millions of francs must be paid for the work of repair, and to feed and shelter the homeless. The people of other countries will surely bear a share of this money burden willingly.

As for the menace of much sickness to follow, let us hope that it will be faced with resolute energy and overcome. Paris is alert, intelligent, and used to meeting emergencies. France is a rich country. It is a fact worth noting that, while tidings of fresh disaster were coming thick and fast yesterday, the price of rentes in the market rose 1 point.

HYSTERIA.

It must be admitted that our Captains of Industry are coming bravely through the infantile diseases connected with cutting their eye teeth. Long ago they were "cured of enterprise." It was a good thing for them, however it might have been for the country. Now they are cured of hysteria, according to one of them who has taken the treatment, and knows. This also may or may not be good for the country. When the last disease is cured the condition of rest may resemble the final sleep. When that condition of unemployment is reached the dependents of their employers may too late perceive that it is for their interest that those whom they are plaguing should have life enough to have the diseases now under heroic treatment.

Let us see what is likely to follow the treatment through which Mr. HILL says he has passed unscathed, and at the same time inviting other criminals in restraint of trade to submit having the bell placed on their necks. He says his maleficent activities have not been interfered with at all. His road is thriving. It has plenty of business, and he makes no complaint of rates. He is cured, but the country is left to suffer from its complaints. Shippers must still pay whatever the Inter-State Commerce Commission will allow to be charged. Transportation will not be cheapened even if Mr. HILL has recovered.

Mr. TAFT'S latest statement seems to say the same thing. His tender heart will not allow him to cure others by the rough process of decapitation which has left Mr. HILL so cheerful. His life preserver enables him "to change the character, organization, and extent of their business into one within the lines of the law under Federal control and supervision." Here is much about form and little about conduct. The rascals are to be cured of restraint of commerce by formal authorization instead of by capital punishment. Instead of being dwarfed like a Japanese oak they are to be allowed to grow until they reach the sky. Instead of being made to cut each other's throats until the markets are filled with gory bargains they are to be allowed to combine under letters of marque—that is to say, under Federal license—to prey upon helpless consumers in the same old way.

Either this or else that guileless smile is deceiving somebody. Is it the trusts who are being enticed into the spider's web? Or is it the innocent prey of the trusts who are being delivered over to the tender mercies of the ogre? What the people demand is that the trusts shall be smashed and prices lowered. They do not value the privilege of buying dear goods from inspected and disinfected and officially certified trusts. There is no good trust which holds its wares out of people's reach. We had almost said that there was no bad trust which sold cheap goods. But that is heresy. All trusts are bad. The law says so. Still we are glad Mr. HILL no longer suffers from hysteria, and offers his services as vicarious sacrifice, or bellwether, as well as prophet. Long may he live and much good may his counsel do his countrymen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Tidal Waves Are Like Other Waves.

As long as ships go to sea and encounter storms, they will now and then be boarded by a wave apparently much larger than those which come before and after it. There is no illusion as to the greater damage which these waves do, as to the greater amount of water which they pile on deck, or as to the greater height to which they rise on mast or bridge, and therefore there will probably never be an end to the talk about "tidal waves" or to the belief in the existence of rollers differing from other rollers, not in the common, but in an extraordinary degree. And yet all the talk is nonsense and the belief false.

The waves in any storm do, indeed, vary among themselves in size, and seemingly the sequence of big and little waves has something of regularity, but the difference between the largest and the smallest of them is minute—far too little to account for the different effects they produce. The explanation lies elsewhere, and it is set forth with unusual clearness in an account given by The Scientific American of the Lusitania's recent experience, when one wave out of the thousands it encountered during the storm brought solid water over the pilot house, eighty feet aloft, and seriously damaged it.

The so-called tidal wave comes when there is "a combination of seas so related to the length of the ship that she may be riding down one wave with her bow buried deep and her forecastle deck awash just as her stern drives into a roller, steep of front and of vast height." In other words, any big wave would be a "tidal wave" if the ship hit it just right, or rather just wrong, but to do this requires a complex coincidence of many conditions, which is fortunately very rare. Were it not so, the mysterious disappearances of vessels with all on board would be of frequent occurrence instead of coming hardly once a decade, for almost every one of them are probably so caused.

To learn the real differences in the size of waves they must be watched from the shore, and, according to The Scientific American, the wave that rose so high on the Lusitania could not have shown a face of more than thirty-five feet between trough and crest.

An Appeal for the Armenians.

In another column we print this morning an eloquent appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the United States in behalf of the Armenians in Asia Minor. By the thousands they are facing starvation as a result of the frightful massacres ordered by ABD-UL-HAMID just before his deposition. More wretched than those who died before the guns and under the knives and clubs of their fanatical Moslem neighbors, these unfortunates, the majority of whom are women and children, find themselves quite without resources.

Their villages were burned, their industries destroyed, their crops ravaged. In innumerable cases they are without shelter as well as without food, and they are the objects of a newly embittered hatred because they have brought punishment and, in a few cases, death upon "the faithful," who had been guilty of nothing worse than putting to the sword enemies of the Prophet. The present Turkish Government has done for them something, perhaps as much as it could, but its resources are small, and it has had many other difficult problems to solve. The situation is evidently one demanding assistance from the outside, and America, which is always ready with money for the afflicted, will doubtless heed an appeal so desperate.

The work of raising funds for these Armenians is in trustworthy and competent hands, and every contributor can be sure that his gift will be well used.

To Increase the Cost of Living.

Of course it would be Senator BOIES PENROSE, that peculiarly Pennsylvanian statesman, who would be selected to introduce the long-threatened bill to increase the tax on oleomargarine. The object and only possible effect of such an increase, as also of the tax as it stands, is to enable the makers of butter and the dealers in it to keep the price of that product far above what it would naturally be, now that a cheap, wholesome, and in every way adequate substitute for it can be put on the market in practically limitless quantities.

With a fair field and no favor, oleomargarine would sell on its merits in enormous quantities, and, as the butter bill is a far from minute fraction of every family's monthly expenditure for food, its reduction would have an easily measurable result in the way of decreasing the now much-discussed and lamented "cost of living." Of that fact Senator PENROSE and the comparatively small group of men who are demanding the passage by Congress of his bill obviously take no thought. Long habit has enabled them to view with composure, and even with satisfaction, the spectacle of the few profiting at the expense of the many, and, instead of heeding the urgent demand now coming from many quarters that the oleomargarine tax be wholly removed, they coolly ask that it be jacked up another notch!

The time would seem to be particularly inauspicious for such action, but Senator PENROSE is a shrewd and intensely practical politician, and he has behind him in making this impudent demand that rather mysterious organization known as "the Grange." It is composed, presumably, of farmers, the class which, above all others, is disposed to do the very things in the way of economic exploitation and monopolization and combination at which its members shriek with horror and indignation when done by other people. So, perhaps he will get his increase. But it will be outrageous if he does—there's no doubt whatever about that.

DOMESTICATED CRIMINALS.

Too Many of Them Are In This Country for Its Good.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The higher criminality in our foreign population" may be "more apparent than real," as Dr. Robinson suggests, but that there are numbers of foreign criminals of the most fiendish type in our cities is apparent, some of them criminals that condemn women and children to horrible deaths in burning buildings simply because they want to wreak their vengeance on one man. Our cities seem to swarm with murderers, and they are not all Americans by a long jump.

In the same issue of THE TIMES which publishes Dr. Robinson's letter is an interesting account of a remarkable plot "at the head of which is Ignazio Lupo, convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment in Italy for murder after he fled to this country, and Giuseppe Morello, who is under a six-year sentence in Italy for forgery. These two men are also suspected of having had some knowledge of the murder of Police Lieut. Petrosino."

Why doesn't Italy ask for these criminals?

The men to be tried for counterfeiting seem to have money. Some wear fur-lined coats, a luxury American workmen cannot indulge in. They have "pull" enough probably, especially if they are voters. Will they go "scot free"? Rather an interesting trial to watch.

America and Americans are too "dead easy." They allowed tongs, Black Hand societies, the slow murder of the sweat shop, and other unspeakable things to get a foothold, and are now having a lively time to cope with them. America has enough criminals of her own without opening the country to the ignorance and crime of other lands.

If the Government of the United States would tighten up the screws on immigration this country could serve her own citizens far better and also serve the deserving peoples from other lands far better.

The howl which goes up every time an alien is refused entrance to New York through Ellis Island, if he is diseased or without money, shows that sentiment is standing in the way of common sense. If sentiment were leavened with common sense there wouldn't be so many alien insane, criminals, and paupers, and there would be fewer outcries about starving children and diseased children in the American public schools.

There is such a thing as being too easy. Americans are just that. G. A. C.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1910.

The Single Taxer's Cue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "Topics of the Times" column today I notice the following:

> Land, however, has a peculiar importance and dignity. Ownership of it is not quite like the ownership of other things, since land, all land, in a way, belongs to all of us. Upon its use depend general life and happiness to a degree approached by no other possession.

This being true, can you assign any reason, sound in morals or in economics, why the public revenues, or as much of them as possible, should not be raised by an ad valorem tax on land, to the entire exemption, if it be found practicable, of all improvements and wealth made by human labor? The personal property tax, the inheritance tax, the corporation tax—even the tariff taxes—could thus be eliminated, and the use of land, upon which "general life and happiness" so much depend, would certainly be encouraged and facilitated by exempting the improvements which make its use possible. STEPHEN BELL.

Millburn, N. J., Jan. 27, 1910.

Americans of Irish Descent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read to-day in a London conservative daily the following passage from an article in The London Times in 1863:

> Indeed, Ireland is much more American and America much more Irish than English people are apt to conceive. The great majority of the white population of America is of Irish descent. It is the Irish element that has long governed the politics of the Union.

It is stated in the same paper that the Irish population here has more than quadrupled since those words were written. Does the description of The Times still remain true? I have seen Mr. Wilcox's estimate, but it is so different from every other I remember seeing that I cannot credit it. Are there other figures?

New York, Jan. 28, 1910. ANGLO-CELT.

"Jack" Johnson Not Y. M. C. A. Instructor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An item appeared in your issue of the 24th inst. to the effect that "Jack" Johnson, the famous negro heavyweight champion, had been "unanimously elected instructor of boxing in the Colored Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City." The report was widely circulated, and the alleged action of the branch severely criticised. I wish to say that the report was wholly erroneous. The Colored's Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has no gymnasium nor any organized physical work department. Kindly do us the favor to make this denial through your columns. THOMAS J. BELL,

Secretary Colored Men's Branch, Y. M. C. A.

New York, Jan. 27, 1910.

No Revolution in Uruguay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago there appeared in the daily papers an article to the effect that a revolution has started, or was about to start, in Uruguay. I now take this opportunity to ask you to publish a denial in your valuable paper, as there is absolutely no truth in such a report, nor any reason why such a rumor should have arisen. In fact, the people of my country were never more contented and the country more prosperous than at the present time. The present administration is most popular and the outlook for the future is most gratifying.

ALFREDO METZ GREEN,
Consul of Uruguay.

New York, Jan. 27, 1910.

The Oleomargarine Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Abolish the tax on oleomargarine. This tax was placed on the product to protect the "poor" farmer. It should be repealed to protect the poor consumer.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

New York, Jan. 28, 1910.

PROTESTS AT MEAT BOYCOTT.

It Will Not Hurt the Beef Trust, but the Producers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one who has shipped cattle to Chicago and found that for grades of cattle that were handled exclusively by the large packers, their buyers had each a day to buy, and if the shipper was on the market Monday only Swift's buyer would bid, on Tuesday only Morris's buyer would bid, on Wednesday only Armour's buyer would make bids on this class of cattle, &c., and the shipper could take what this buyer offered or ship his cattle home, it takes no evidence to show there is a Meat Trust.

The real question is, Who will be hurt by this boycott? It will hurt the retailer, but only for a few days, because he will buy lightly until business becomes settled. It will not hurt the packer, because he absolutely controls the great markets, and if the price of meat falls he will pass the loss on to the farmer by reducing the price he pays for the live animal.

The farmer has the hogs and cattle in his feed yards. In a way they are perishable property. He is feeding them sixty-cent corn and hay costing $15 a ton. He must sell in a few days or weeks. The price he has received is only a living price, when we consider the price of grain. This boycott is reducing the price for live stock every day. The farmer must suffer loss. He cannot help himself this year, but next year he will raise fewer hogs, he will sell the heifers to the butchers rather than let them raise calves, and next year and the years that follow the supplies of stock will be reduced to a greater extent than to-day.

There is a fairer and more sensible plan than the boycott. Secretary Wilson's reports show that retailers are taking excessive profits—an average of nearly 38 per cent. Now, if the consumers in the cities will combine, and establish co-operative markets and eliminate the retailer, they can reduce the cost of their meat on the average fully 20 per cent. without killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

The Government would have the people believe it intends to prosecute the Packers' Trust, but if we may judge the present Administration by what it has done, a few minor employes will be imprisoned, a fine levied against the packers, which either the stock growers or consumers will have to pay; the packers will pay the usual dividend on water as well as value, and the Administration will point with pride to its record as a "trust buster."

For half a century the people of the agricultural sections have paid under the guise of a protective tariff millions of tribute, with the only hope that they were building a home market and enhancing wages for American workers. It is with poor grace that these same people now refuse to allow the farmers of the West an honest living price for the meat they produce. The people of the Middle West are now in a state of political rebellion because of unjust trade regulations. This boycott is bound to add fuel to the flame, and it will not be long until as distinct lines will be drawn between those favored by legislation and those discriminated against as was Mason and Dixon's line of former years.

GEORGE C. WHITE.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 26, 1910.

MASTER BUTCHERS' REMEDY.

Demand for the Removal of Duty on All Live Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the present agitation against the consumption of meats for human food, the retail butcher, the man who must earn his living and also support his family through the sale of meat, is the person who receives the most severe blow.

In endeavoring to remedy an evil, why not go to the root of it? Why not first seek the cause?

Our United Master Butchers' Association of America, in convention assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 11 and 12, 1908; also our New York State United Master Butchers' Association in conventions held at Utica and Saratoga in 1908 and 1909; also our East Side Branch of New York City, United Master Butchers of America, at our meeting held on Jan. 24, 1910, all have passed the following preamble and resolutions:

> Whereas, The great scarcity of live cattle, attributed to financial conditions, depriving the greater portion of the people of a sufficient supply of meats; and
>
> Whereas, Such scarcity has been the means of the enormous advance in the price of meats; and
>
> Whereas, Such scarcity is reputed to be owing to the demand being greater than the supply; and
>
> Whereas, Our National Government exacts a tariff on live stock, shutting out our outside sources of supply; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That we, the United Master Butchers of America, in convention assembled, expert in the knowledge of the conditions and the remedies to apply, demand in the name of the great American consuming public that the Federal Government take immediate steps to have the duty on all live stock removed; and it is further
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions and preamble be sent to the President of these United States, and that, in addition, they be given the greatest publicity.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary,
United Master Butchers of America.

New York, Jan. 27, 1910.

Bad Luck with Housekeepers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of the "Retired Doctor" in your issue of to-day strikes a responsive chord in my breast. I have asked myself, and my friends, repeatedly: "Is it not possible to find in this big city, and, for that matter, in this big State, an honest, capable, and loyal woman to take charge of a house and family and so provide for herself a comfortable, even luxurious, home and kind friends, with little work to do and a liberal salary?"

I have run the gamut of them, all well recommended by friends, and all impossible—liars, thieves, dissipated, immoral; but principally incapable, inexperienced, selfish, lazy, or designing.

Is it possible that there are no women left capable of appreciating a good home, liberal pay, and the respect and appreciation of refined and substantial people?

I would like to know just one.

"WIDOWER."

Orange, N. J., Jan. 27, 1910.

THE DISSENTERS.

Scalpel declares it's my liver;
Says I need surgery bad;
Capsule says it makes him shiver,
Cuttin' has grown such a fad;
Scalpel says I'll not be better
Till I come down an' git fixed,
Capsule says wrong to the letter—
Gosh, how this Science is mixed!

Sheepskin declares he can fix it
So they can't filch my estate;
Shingle says Sheepskin'll mix it
So it will never git straight;
Sheepskin says lawyers won't bust it
Once I let him git it fixed,
Shingle says he wouldn't trust it—
Gosh, how this will-drawin's mixed!

Churchbell says Heaven—he knows it—
Lies right this way—knows it well;
Choker says whoever goes it
Won't land in Heaven but Hell;
Churchbell says humblin' th' spirit
Brings a man right to th' gate,
Choker says that's nowhere near it—
Even religion ain't straight!

Capsule is treatin'—or near it—
What he calls biliary chill;
Churchbell is mendin' my spirit,
Shingle is drawin' my will;
Talk about wisdom's advances,
Why, when it's all done an' said,
Looks like I'm takin' long chances
Livin' an' dyin' an' dead!

J. W. FOLEY.

MR. TRASK'S DEATH LAID TO ENGINEER

Coroner Holds Flanagan of the Fast Freight That Telescoped Montreal Express at Croton.

ALL OTHERS DISCHARGED

New York Central, the Coroner Says, Doesn't Provide Adequate Train Protection Where the Wreck Occurred.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 28.—Coroner A. O. Squire of this village, who has been investigating the fatal accident on the New York Central Railroad at Croton on Friday, Dec. 31, when a fast freight train telescoped the Montreal express, killing Spencer Trask, the New York banker, rendered his decision to-day. He finds that the death of Mr. Trask was due to culpable negligence on the part of Eugene Flanagan, engineer of the freight train, and holds him on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree, to await the action of the Grand Jury at White Plains.

Coroner Squire discharges from custody John T. Bellew, the towerman, and commends his thoughtfulness in throwing the dwarf signal in an attempt to stop the freight. He also discharges John Knapp, the fireman of the freight, and Eugene B. Ritter, the rear trainman of the express.

Some recommendations to the New York Central Railroad for the better safety and protection of its trains and passengers are made by the Coroner in his conclusions. This is the full decision:

FIRST—That Spencer Trask came to his death on Dec. 31, 1909. That the cause of his death was a fracture of the skull and internal injuries received while a passenger on Train Second 62 on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

SECOND—That the accident was caused by the silk train in the rear of Second 62, south of Croton Station, in the Village of Croton, N. Y.

THIRD—That the death of Spencer Trask was due to the culpable negligence on the part of Eugene Flanagan, the engineer of the silk train. I therefore hold Eugene Flanagan to await the action of the Grand Jury at White Plains, N. Y., on the charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

FOURTH—I discharge Mr. Bellew, the towerman of Tower 32, as I fail to find sufficient evidence that he disobeyed any of the rules of the company, or was careless, or criminally negligent in the performance of his duties, and I commend his thoughtfulness in throwing Dwarf Signal 5, hoping to stop the freight train before it reached the "home signal." It must be understood that the towerman at Tower 32 has no control of the Distance Signal 3,521, only that of throwing Dwarf Signal 5.

FIFTH—I discharge John Knapp, the fireman of the silk train, as his duties at the time and just before the accident caused him to attend to the taking of water, and it appears he could not have watched the signal at this point.

SIXTH—I discharge Eugene Burton Ritter, the rear trainman of Second 62, as I do not find sufficient corroborative evidence that he did not go back as soon as the train stopped in front of Tower 32, while his own and the testimony of Mr. Childs shows that he started to protect his train as soon as Second 62 came to a full stop.

SEVENTH.—The testimony of Mr. Flanagan and Mr. Knapp, the engineer and fireman of the "Silk Train," to the effect that the distance signal 3,521 was clear when they passed it cannot be denied, although Mr. Elliott of the Signal Department testified that it was at caution if the signal system was working properly. Be that as it may, from most of the testimony and my own personal observation and examination of the premises, I am convinced that if the engineer was in the cab of his engine looking forward he could have seen the "home signal," known as "19," and the rear end of the train known as Second 62 as far north as the overhead steel bridge some 2,200 feet north of where the accident occurred. Mr. Flanagan testified that his train was traveling at the time between thirty and thirty-five miles an hour, and, taking his time as he passed Tower 5 to the time he collided into Second 62, his train was averaging 31 1-16 miles per hour. He further testified that the brakes and sand of his engine were working properly, and had been ever since he took the run; that he had made several stops, and was able to judge how much distance he would require to stop his train. He further testified that he did not see the "home signal" until he was a short distance north of the Croton station, while as a matter of fact you can see the Signal 19 several hundred feet north of the Croton station. I firmly believe that had the engineer been looking for his signals, and (this was a clear, bright morning) at a point where Signal 19 comes within his vision, he could have and would have stopped his train several hundred feet north of the "home signal" 19, and the wreck would have been avoided.

EIGHTH.—As to the merits or demerits of the new automatic block signal system of the semaphore type over that of the old "block" signal system that has been in use for the past fifteen years on this railroad I will leave to the Public Service Commission of the Second District of this State, which has a copy of these proceedings and which is now investigating the two signal systems.

NINTH—I believe that the railroad does not provide sufficient protection to its trains at the place where the wreck occurred. I do not think the company should permit its trains to pass the Home Signal 19 and leave but one signal at "Stop" against approaching trains when that signal indicating "Stop" is but from twenty-five to fifty feet in the rear of the train.

TENTH—I believe it would be safer to the traveling public that the towerman at Tower 32 should have control of the "distance signal," so that in case a train should stop in front of Tower 32 the towerman could warn a train approaching from the rear.

ELEVENTH—I would suggest that the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad enforce the rule more rigidly governing the conduct of the rear trainman as his train slows down or comes to a stop, as per Rule 99.

TWELFTH—I would request the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad to reinstruct its engineers not to reverse the motion of the driving wheels when endeavoring to make a quick stop, as in a case of emergency, as the testimony before me of the engineers of both Second 62 and the "Silk Train" was to the effect that they were taught to reverse the motion of the driving wheels notwithstanding it appears from the testimony of Mr. Albers, the Supervisor of Air Brakes, that the reversal of the driving wheels in an emergency hinders rather than helps the quick stopping of a train.

THIRTEENTH—From the evidence taken before me on this hearing it would appear: That greater protection should be afforded "Croton local" trains entering the main track at this point, or for trains similarly situated to Second 62 at the time of the accident. The evidence taken on this investigation has been furnished to the Public Service Commission, which has full jurisdiction in the premises.

AMOS O. SQUIRE,
Coroner, Westchester County.

The wreck occurred a few minutes after 8 o'clock, near the bridge at Croton-on-Hudson. The Montreal Express had stopped because a Peekskill local was stalled ahead. The fast freight was following close behind. Engineer Flanagan saw the express on the track ahead of him too late to bring his train to a stop.

Mr. Trask was on his way to New York from Saratoga and was in the drawing room dressing. He was killed instantly. Two railroad porters were in the Ossining Hospital as a result of the accident, but they recovered.

BEHIND IN FRANCHISE TAXES.

Metropolitan Receivers Asked to Pay or Give Up Leased Lines.

Counsel for the Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroads and for the New York & Harlem Railroad, owner of the Fourth and Madison Avenue surface line, appeared before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, to urge a motion directing the receivers of the Metropolitan Street Railway either to pay the back franchise taxes on those lines or else to turn them back to their own stockholders.

Arthur H. Masten, as counsel for the receivers, explained that the payment of the franchise taxes had been delayed on account of certiorari proceedings instituted to have the assessment of the franchise tax reviewed. Judge Lacombe accordingly reserved decision.

The receivers have a petition before the court asking instructions as to whether they shall pay the franchise taxes or not, and the decision of yesterday's motion will probably depend upon the court's holding on this petition.

SAMSON ET DALILA AT THE MANHATTAN

Saint-Saens's Opera Revived with Mlle. Gerville-Reache and Dalmores in Title Roles.

EFFECTIVE STAGE PICTURES

But Work Is Not Strongly Dramatic and Leans Toward Oratorio Style—Mr. Dufranne's Superb Singing.

Delilah	Mlle. Gerville-Reache
Samson	M. Dalmores
High Priest of Dagon	M. Dufranne
Abimilech	M. Crabbe
An Old Hebrew	M. Vallier
Messenger	M. Venturini
Philistines	M. Fossetta, M. Venturini, and M. Dauche.
Musical director	M. Henriques de la Fuente.

Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila," which was one of Mr. Hammerstein's French novelties last season at the Manhattan Opera House, was revived there last evening. The audience was numerous, and found evident pleasure not only in the music but in some of the picturesque features of the production.

The work is not strongly dramatic in its character, and leans much toward the oratorio style. The action that takes place on the stage has little continuity. Some of that even is singularly inept, as Dalila's elaborate love-making to Samson in the public square in sight and hearing of an attentive populace, and against the protests of an aged Hebrew, who tries to dissuades Samson from listening. There are massive choruses in the set manner of the oratorio, and there are duos and other concerted pieces, but they are not always closely related with action. Indeed, some have suggested that Saint-Saëns, not having easy access to French opera houses when he composed this work in his younger days, deliberately made it in this compromise of form, in order that it might be equally available for performance on the stage or in the concert room. At any rate, it has been heard in New York as often in the one guise as in the other.

The work lends itself to effective stage pictures at least, and advantage has been taken of this fact in the handsome mounting that Mr. Hammerstein has given it and in the rich costumes that are worn. The most effective musical numbers around which it almost seems as if the opera were written are among the most characteristic examples of Saint-Saëns's workmanship. Most familiar, of course, is the air for the heroine, "Mon coeur s'ouvre à ta voix"; the love duet in the public square is another. There is melodious ballet music and some solidly written choruses. But these are separated by arid stretches that weigh down the effect of the whole.

Mme. Gerville-Réache sang the heroine's part, as she did last year, and was in excellent voice. Mr. Dalmores's voice seemed somewhat veiled and of less than his usual power at the outset; and the explanation was given in an announcement made by Mr. Arthur Hammerstein from the stage, that the singer was suffering from a severe hoarseness, wherefore indulgence for him would be necessary. Yet his singing had much, even so, that gave pleasure. And he made of the character of Samson something that can be accepted as a dramatic personality without too great an effort of the imagination—a figure of picturesque appearance, and, within the limits imposed, vigorous and striking in action.

The music of the High Priest was ennobled by the superb singing of Mr. Dufranne, whose voice it admirably fits. Mr. Crabbé and Mr. Vallier were Abimelech and an old Hebrew, respectively.

The chorus did some very good singing, and Mr. de la Fuente, who conducted, obtained an orchestral performance that was not without delicacy and finish.

FRITZ KREISLER'S RECITAL.

Violinist Gives a Superb Performance in Carnegie Hall.

The third violin recital of Fritz Kreisler yesterday afternoon again filled Carnegie Hall with music lovers and students. It was interesting to observe, also, that there were many professional violinists in the audience. Yesterday's programme contained none of the short arrangements which the violinist himself has made of old pieces originally written for piano or harpsichord. In many ways, in fact, yesterday's programme resembled those which are offered by the average virtuoso. Not Mr. Kreisler's playing of it, however!

Tartini's "Devil's Trill" began the list; Vieuxtemps's concerto in F sharp minor followed and received a superb performance; Mr. Kreisler then played the adagio and fugue from Bach's solo sonata in G minor. In the fourth group were Rawlins Cottenet's charming "Chanson Méditation," which has appeared on some of Mr. Kreisler's programmes in former seasons; a Slavonic Dance of Dvorak, and two pretty old Viennese waltzes of Lanner's, which also have been played here before by this violinist. The programme was completed by Sinigaglia's "Rapsodie Piedmontaise." Haddon Squires furnished the afternoon's accompaniments.

Benefit Gives Athletic League $1,500.

The performance for the benefit of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, at the Criterion Theatre yesterday afternoon, netted about $1,500 from admissions and the sale of souvenir programmes. Those who had volunteered their services to appear in single "turns" or sketches were Otis Skinner, Chauncey Olcott, Donald Brian, Henry Stanford, Charles P. Hammond, Alexander Cassy, Robert McKay, Nance O'Neill, Margaret Wycherly, Ann Warrington, Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Janet Beecher, Louise Galloway, Louise Collins, Fola La Follette, Laura Bert, Helen Ashley, Bernice Yerance, Kate Carlyton, Molly Pearson, and Margaret McKinney. Members of the Twelfth Night Club had charge of the sale of programmes.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A benefit performance in aid of the House of Rest, a home for tuberculosis patients at Inwood, Washington Heights, will be given on the roof of the American Music Hall next Thursday evening, Feb. 3. The theatre has been donated by William Morris, Incorporated, and many vaudeville performers have volunteered their services.

Winchell Smith's new comedy, "Love Among the Lions," will have its first performance at Waterbury, Conn., on Feb. 5. In the cast will be Wallace Eddinger, Fred W. Strong, H. J. Carvill, W. L. Abington, Ernest Lawford, Jane Oaker, Dorothy Sadler, Amy Sumers, and Zelda Sears.

Charles Frohman has completed arrangements for Doris Keane, now playing in "Arsene Lupin," to appear in Paris in June in a one-act play in French.

The London rights to Paul Armstrong's play "Alias Jimmy Valentine" have been obtained by Charles Frohman. J. C. Williamson has arranged for the Australian rights, and Miss Elizabeth Andrews of Paris yesterday cabled for the French and German rights to the play.

The first performance of John Mason in Ernest Poole's play "None So Blind" will be given at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven, to-night under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske and Lee Shubert.

Forbes-Robertson has been requested to furnish gramophone records of a speech from "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and of the address to the players from "Hamlet," which he delivered at the formal opening of The New Theatre.

When the Hippodrome season closes in the Spring the Shuberts are planning to establish the Maoris, who form a part of the show there, at one of the uptown amusement parks. A Maori village will be built, and the natives will give performances of their dances, including a number of special dances that have not been given in this country. There also will be an exhibition of weaving and mat-making.

Helena Frederick, a singer, who underwent an operation for appendicitis early last week, has so far recovered as to be able to return to her home. She will soon begin rehearsals of a one-act musical comedy to be presented in vaudeville.

"Her Husband's Wife," a play by A. E. Thomas, a New York newspaper man, will be produced at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Feb. 14 under the personal direction of Henry Miller. The people in the cast will be Laura Hope Crews, Robert Warwick, Arthur Lewis, Nellie Rowland, and Rome Calder.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Mackay will entertain this evening with a musicale, preceded by a dinner. Miss Geraldine Farrar, Edmond Clement, and Fritz Kreisler will be the artists.

Mrs. Malcolm Stuart entertained with a luncheon at the Plaza yesterday. Among the guests were Mrs. John Duncan Emmet, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Mrs. Henry S. Morton, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Mazie Delafield, and Miss Ethel Du Bois.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman have returned to town from Newport.

Miss Elizabeth Yoakum will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mrs. John H. Iselin will entertain this evening with a theatre party for Miss Charlotte Wyeth, the débutante daughter of Mrs. George Edward Wyeth. The play will be followed by a supper and dancing.

Mrs. J. Alexander Tyler and Miss Tyler, who have been spending the Winter at the Murray Hill Hotel, will leave to-day for Cairo, Egypt.

Mrs. Paul Morton will give a dinner this evening at 844 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. James Greenleaf Sykes will be at home from 4 to 7 this afternoon at 131 East Sixty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Carl Von Mayhoff will give a bridge this afternoon at her home, 59 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schumacher of Short Hills, N. J., are in town and stopping at the Hotel Wolcott for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge have returned to town from Princeton, where they spent several days.

A musicale in aid of the Little Mothers' Aid Association is to be given on Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 in the Plaza ballroom. Operatic selections will be sung.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Whitelaw Reid Among Passengers Sailing To-day on the Oceanic.

The transatlantic steamships sailing to-day and some of those booked to depart on them are:

CINCINNATI (Mediterranean Cruise)—Mrs. J. B. Foraker and her son, J. B. Foraker, Jr., of Cincinnati, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Caldwell of Philadelphia, and the following New Yorkers: Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cortis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Miss Florence M. Dimond, J. Renwick Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. K. De Beixedon, Rafael de Montis, Mrs. Helen de Bardosey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Eddleman, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Godfrey, Mrs. E. M. Harrington, Miss E. G. Hammond, Miss D. E. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Howard, Mrs. Hamilton R. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. P. Merrill, Henry Oliver, A. Sackett, Mrs. A. Sackett, Miss J. Sackett, Mrs. Smith Thompson, Mrs. J. A. Tyler, Miss Tilion G. Tyler, William von Sachs, and James Hildebrandt.

BERLIN (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac D. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Alsop, D. W. Ansell, Consul General of Mexico to Canada; Miss Helen O. Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph S. Blome, Mrs. C. N. Chamberlain, John R. Christie, Mme. de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Cranford, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dwinnell, Mrs. Arthur Draper, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Fownes, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Garland, Mrs. Oscar Hammerstein, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haines, Dr. Paul W. Harrison, Mrs. William Hyslop, Henry Lorenzo Janes, Secretary United States Embassy at Constantinople; Mrs. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Klee, Prof. Charles Mc de Planche, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, H. Moore, Mrs. C. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps, the Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Chilton Powell, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. F. Randolph, Mrs. W. C. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Roundtree, Prof. and Mrs. Julius Sachs, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Siegman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Woodhouse.

OCEANIC (Southampton)—Marquis and Marquise Breviaire d'Alaincourt, Frederick H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bowers, Miss C. E. Bryce, John Ridgely Carter, United States Minister to Roumania; Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Cloman, Rudolph de Cordova, Maynard A. Dominick, Lewis Einstein, First Secretary American Legation at Peking; A. H. Randolph Fitz, Philip Heineken, George Keppel, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Leaventritt, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Emily M. Morgan, Frank Partridge, Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to Great Britain; John Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Whitman, Walter Wellman, and Lieut. Col. J. A. Wylie.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Canda, W. F. Bennett, Dr. L. C. Ecker, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dernham, Mrs. Lucille K. Everat, Frederick C. Gates, George W. Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur V. Hause, Thomas L. Jackson, Miss Evelina W. Morford, J. S. McCobb, W. W. McGill, Mrs. H. M. Orem, Proctor Patterson, Henry J. Steffen, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Vernam, W. H. Wallace, and Mrs. K. D. Watson.

MINNEAPOLIS (London)—Philip Devlin, Col. C. W. S. Hallett, David T. Hanburg, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jarvis, E. Trevor Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. D. Malkin, R. A. C. Miles, E. D. Morgan, George W. Otis, W. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Shoemaker, Charles J. Strobel, and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Treat.

COTILLION FOR MISS CLAFLIN.

Mrs. John Claflin Entertains at Sherry's for Her Debutante Daughter.

Mrs. John Claflin gave a cotillion at Sherry's last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Bessie Claflin. Mrs. Claflin entertained with a dinner of forty covers at her residence, 15 Washington Square North before the dance, which was held in the small ballroom.

The guests, who numbered more than two hundred, began arriving shortly after 10 o'clock, and were received by Mrs. Claflin and her daughter in the reception hall adjoining the ballroom. The cotillion came before supper and was led by Philip Stimson, dancing with the débutante. The favors were fancy colored scarfs, heart-shaped sachet handkerchief cases, drum major hats, paper muffs, military sashes, directoire staffs, fans, tambourines, and castanets.

A seated supper was served at 1 o'clock in the banquet room, where twenty-five small tables were placed, each adorned with vases of roses.

Among those invited to the dance were the Misses Laura Webb, Catherine Hamersley, Frances Burr, Marie Seton, Joan Tuckerman, Virginia and Civilise Alexandre, Edith Mortimer, Beatrice Flagg, Elise Ladew, Ruth Adams, Elizabeth Claflin, Katherine Greene, Leila Haven, Dorothy Kane, Wilfreda Mortimer, Rosette Ford, Marjorie Curtis, Louise Munroe, Zelina Clark, Justine Barber, Elizabeth Fowler, Minere Wardwell, Elizabeth Bertron, and Snowden Fahnestock, Harold F. Haddon, Jr., Le Roy King, Seymour Johnson, John Rutherfurd, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Orson D. Munn, Newton Rae, Lydig Hoyt, William Remsen, Orme Wilson, Jr., George Wagstaff, Merritt Wyatt, and Bertram Cruger.

Dinner Dance for Miss Perkins.

Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge entertained yesterday evening at her residence, 123 East Seventy-third Street, with a dinner dance for Miss Constance Perkins. Mrs. Goodridge and the débutante received alone. There were sixty guests for the dinner, which was at 8 o'clock, and about a hundred additional of the friends of Miss Perkins arrived afterward for the dancing. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

Among those asked were the Misses Beulah Hepburn, Frances Burr, Dolly La Montagne, Alice Kortright, Eleanor Brown, Lesley Pearson, Hilda Holmes, Ursula Brown, Viola Townsend, Marie Seton, Marjorie Bourne, Doris Dick, Lisa Stillman, Virginia Livingston Hunt, Mildred Poor, Anita Ingersoll, Lillian Endicott, and Jeanne King.

Mme. Liza Lehmann's Song Recital.

Mme. Liza Lehmann, the English composer, gave a second concert at Carnegie Hall last evening, at which her new song cycle, "Breton Folk Songs," received its first New York performance.

The quartet which assisted Mme. Lehmann, who presided at the piano, in presenting these songs, consisted of Miss Inez Barbour, Miss Palgrave-Turner, Daniel Beddoe, and Frederick Hastings. The quartet was also heard in the "Nonsense Songs," from "Alice in Wonderland," which were brought out at Mme. Lehmann's first concert here. The middle part of the programme consisted of miscellaneous songs, which were intrusted to the various soloists of the quartet and Master Albert Hole, the boy soprano. The audience was not a large one.

Lund and Copeland Recital.

Miss Charlotte Lund, soprano, and George Copeland, pianist, gave a joint recital in Mendelssohn Hall last evening. Miss Lund sang songs by Hahn, Grieg, Duparc, Bemberg, and Debussy, and Mr. Copeland played piano numbers by Rameau, Scarlatti, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Albenix, Chabrier, and Debussy.

"Germania" at the Metropolitan.

"Germania" received its second performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening before a very large audience. The cast included Mme. Destinn and Messrs. Caruso and Amato. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

HAMMERSTEIN MAY QUIT PHILADELPHIA

Says Season Will End in Deficit, and Guarantee Is Necessary to Continue Next Fall.

ROOF THEATRE HERE IN MAY

Impresario Renews Contracts with Mmes. Garden, Tetrazzini, Gerville-Reache, Cavalieri, and Dalmores and McCormack.

Oscar Hammerstein announced yesterday that the roof theatre on top of the Manhattan Opera House would be opened in May with some sort of musical entertainment. In the Winter opera performances in English of a light character will be given on the roof at the same time as the performances in the theatre below.

This enormous roof garden is nearing completion. The steel and brick construction is fully finished, and the interior work has begun. Already a score of workmen are busy enlarging the big elevators and staircases leading to the roof. The roof theatre will have twenty-five boxes, a balcony seating 1,200, and a sloping main floor seating 1,500. The stage is unusually large.

Mr. Hammerstein announces also that he has made new contracts with Mmes. Garden, Tetrazzini, Gérville-Reache, D'Alvarez, Mazarin, Trentini, and Cavalieri, and Messrs. Dalmorès, Renaud, McCormack, Polese, Devries, Huberdeau, Gilibert, and Vallier. He also announces that Orville Harrold, the new tenor, whom he "discovered" singing in vaudeville, would sing at the Manhattan next season. Mme. Carola Esinoff, a Greek dramatic soprano, at present singing in Constantinople, has also been secured for next season.

Mr. Hammerstein says that next season he will add Wednesday matinées and Thursday evening performances to the performances already given at the Manhattan.

Structural changes are to be made in the Manhattan. A number of new boxes and anterooms are to be added. By separate corridors the boxholders as well as the audience as a whole will be able to reach the promenade foyer.

Mr. Hammerstein says that he will stay in Europe this Summer much longer than usual, but that he will add to his list of singers, and secure many new operas.

"The continuation of opera in Philadelphia is problematical," he states. "The enormous railroad expenses figure over $30,000 a season. The steady employment of a resident orchestra, chorus, and immense working forces for but four operas a week makes the present mode of giving opera without any guarantee, even with large attendance, unremunerative. The theatre, including the improvements made since its erection, cost nearly $1,500,000. There is a mortgage of only $400,000 on this property. Though each of the forty boxes in this theatre is subscribed for, the season will end in a deficit of no mean dimensions. As theatrical managers have offered a rental of $100,000 a year for the property, it is probable that there will be no opera in Philadelphia next season unless a guarantee is raised."

"SIEGFRIED" IN "RING" CYCLE.

A Good Performance of the Third "Nibelung" Drama at the Metropolitan.

Siegfried	Carl Burrian
Mime	Albert Reiss
Der Wanderer	Walter Soomer
Alberich	Otto Goritz
Fafner	Robert Blass
Erda	Louise Homer
Brunnhilde	Johanna Gadski
Stimme Des Waldvogels	Bella Alten
Conductor	Alfred Hertz

"Siegfried" was given yesterday afternoon in the cycle performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience that heard it, though it was somewhat smaller than those that heard the previous performances in the cycle, was a large one. There was nothing that is unfamiliar to lovers of Wagner's music drama in this performance. Mme. Gadski's Brünnhilde has gained in breadth and dramatic power, and she sang with splendid fullness of tone. Mr. Burrian's Siegfried was also notable for his singing, especially of the songs at the forging of the sword. Mme. Homer again took up the voice of Erda, and the brief scene in the last act in which she emerges was much the gainer thereby. There should be praise for Mr. Soomer's impersonation of the Wanderer. And it is impossible to hear this performance without expression of admiration anew for that remarkable study of Mime that has been made so familiar by Mr. Reiss—familiar, but ever admirable in its expression of dwarfish pettishness and shallow craft, in which every pose and look and gesture, every phrase of the declaimed music, is expressive and in keeping with the conception.

Mr. Hertz's conducting of the score was on familiar lines, but it was at times coarse and overemphatic. The change of scene in the last act was not accomplished without a good deal of noise.

MASSENET MAY VISIT HERE.

French Composer Likely to Conduct Some of His Works at Manhattan.

Jules Massenet, one of the most celebrated of present day French composers, is quite likely to visit America next season for the first time, it was learned last night. The visits of famous foreign composers to this country have always been attended with more or less interest by the musical public. Of late years many of the composers who have come over, Puccini, Humperdinck, Mascagni, and Leoncavallo, have been operatic composers. Saint-Saëns and Rachmaninoff, on the other hand, have been principally concerned in the pianoforte performances of their own works for that instrument.

If Massenet comes to this country it is more than likely that he will assist at operatic performances of his works and possibly conduct some of them. Mr. Hammerstein, who has been largely instrumental in bringing Massenet's name before the public and making his operas popular, said last night that he could say nothing as yet about the proposed visit of the composer.

It is a fact that more of Massenet's operas have been given this year than during any previous operatic season. Mr. Hammerstein has brought out "Herodiade," "Sapho," "Griselidis," "Thaïs," and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," and he has produced in former seasons "La Navarraise." At the Metropolitan "Werther" and "Manon" are in the répertoire, "Le Cid" and "Le Portrait de Manon" have been given in New York in former seasons.

Massenet will be 68 years old on May 11, but Saint-Saëns, who visited this country three years ago, is seven years older than that. The two are the most celebrated and the most beloved composers in Paris. Saint-Saëns holds the operatic stage with but a single work, "Samson et Dalila," but Massenet is principally know in Paris through his operas, which have only recently become popular here.

In Aid of Italian Immigrants.

The annual operatic benefit in aid of the Society for Italian Immigrants will take place Tuesday evening, Feb. 22. The committee in charge held a meeting Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom to decide certain matters. The committee numbers among its members Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. Nathaniel Bowditch Potter, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. W. R. Osgood Field, Mrs. Theodore M. Taft, Mrs. Edward Robinson, Mrs. Eliot Norton, Celestina Piva, Dr. Antonio Stella, William B. Howland, Lawrence F. Abbott, James K. Paulding, and J. H. Francolini.

Mme. Milka Ternina to Return.

Mme. Milka Ternina, the German dramatic soprano who came to New York last October in order to prepare talented young singers for operatic careers, has agreed to return next Autumn to the Institute of Musical Art.

EDUCATIONAL FREE CONCERTS

Orchestral and Chamber Music Programmes to be Given at Normal College

Prominent citizens of New York, it was announced yesterday, have started a fund for the purpose of giving a series of orchestral and chamber music concerts free at the Normal College. The concerts are to be of an educational character and especially planned to develop an interest and love for music of the highest class. President Davis of the college consented to the use of the rooms, and the first concert will be given on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 3:30 P. M. Prof. Henry T. Fleck of the Normal College will conduct and the orchestra will be composed of fifty members from the New York Philharmonic and Symphony Societies. Mrs. Etta B. Nobbis, contralto of the voice department of the college, will be soloist.

It is the purpose of those interested to extend these concerts over all boroughs of the city, thereby giving as large a number of people as possible the opportunity to hear music that is seldom heard outside the large opera houses and concert halls.

Gen. William F. Draper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gen. William F. Draper, former American Ambassador to Italy, died at his home here to-night after a prolonged illness, aged 68 years.

Gen. William Franklin Draper was born in Lowell, Mass., on April 9, 1842. He enlisted in the Union Army and served throughout the war, and attained the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers. He was severely wounded on two occasions.

After the war Gen. Draper returned to New England, where he obtained employment in the cotton mills of E. D. & G. Draper. He rapidly gained a wide knowledge of the business, and upon the death of his father, in 1887, he became the head of the firm of George Draper & Sons. He also was a Director of several railroad, gas, water, and insurance companies.

Gen. Draper was known as the first expert in this country on spinning machinery subjects.

He served on the staff of Gen. Long for three years, and was a delegate to the National Republican Conventions which nominated Presidents Hayes and Harrison. After being defeated for the Governorship by Gov. Ames he was elected to Congress in 1892.

In 1897 he was named by President McKinley to be Ambassador to Italy. He served for three years.

Dr. Ramon Miranda.

Dr. Ramon Miranda died in his home, 20 West 131st Street, on Thursday following a stroke of paralysis received seven weeks ago. He was born in Matanzas, Cuba, in 1836, and completed his education in Havana University and studied medicine in Havana, Paris, and Madrid. He was elected three times as Treasurer of the Academy of Sciences in Havana.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LANIER DUNN, widow of Gen. William McKee Dunn, formerly Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, died on Thursday in Washington, D. C., at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David R. McKee, in her 88th year. More than forty years of her life was spent in Washington, where Mrs. Dunn held a high social position. Two sons, Col. George M. Dunn, U. S. A., now stationed in Washington, and Lanier Dunn, who is in Europe, and a daughter, Mrs. McKee, survive her.

WILLIAM FLEGENHEIMER, for sixty years a resident of Richmond, Va., died at his home in that city on Thursday. He was one of the oldest Republican leaders in that State, having been a member of that party when it meant possible danger to life in the South. He engrossed the ordinance of secession for the Virginia Convention, wrote the credentials of Mason and Slidell, whose seizure from an English vessel by Union naval officers nearly involved this country in a war with England, and later wrote the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He saw military service around Richmond as a member of the Confederate Army.

Mrs. OCEANA SEABORN POLLOCK died yesterday at her residence near Christiansburg, Va., in her 70th year. She was one of the best known educators in the South, having been principal of the Montgomery Female College from 1878 to 1886. Her former pupils had a memorial window placed in her honor in St. Paul's Methodist Church in Christiansburg twenty years ago.

DENIS W. O'HALLORAN, a retired hotel proprietor and well known politician of the old Seventh Ward, died Thursday evening at his residence, 233 West 132d Street. He was in his seventy-seventh year. He formerly had an interest in the old Marion House, at East Broadway and Catharine Street.

JAMES W. TREADWELL, theatrical manager, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 32 Church Street, White Plains, N. Y. He was 57 years of age.

EDWARD H. WALSH, a Brooklyn newspaper man, died yesterday afternoon in the Seney Hospital, that borough, following an operation for appendicitis. He was born in this city twenty-six years ago. For the last three years he had been on the staff of The New York Herald.

Mrs. MARY F. GILL, wife of Andrew T. Gill, formerly a Bayonne Councilman, died on Thursday at her home, 84 West Sixteenth Street, Manhattan. It was said that grief caused by the death of her two sons of spinal meningitis brought on heart disease, from which she died.

BENJAMIN F. MEAD, for many years in the clothing business with his father-in-law, the late Daniel Pierson, in Newark, died on Thursday at his home in Jersey City in his seventy-sixth year. For twenty years Mr. Mead was connected with the Western Electric Company.

Miss ELIZA CAREW THOMAS, daughter of the late James P. and Mrs. Mary Carew Thomas and a first cousin of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, died at the St. Elizabeth Hospital on Thursday of paralysis. She was born in New York City but had lived in Elizabeth, N. J., for half a century.

Capt. JAMES R. MINUGH, a pioneer hook and line fisherman of the North Jersey Coast, died at his home at Rumsen on Thursday in his eighty-third year. He was born in Jersey City and settled forty years ago in Seabright, then a fishing settlement called Mauvee. He organized the Methodist Church at that place and was a Trustee at the time of his death. He was married four times and left a widow and five children.

CHARLES WHEELER, owner and trainer of trotting horses, died in Long Branch, N. J., on Thursday in his sixtieth year. He was born at Freehold and educated at Pennington Seminary. His father built the Metropolitan Hotel at Eatontown and ran the Wheeler House at Long Branch until it was sold to the Siegel-Cooper Company ten years ago.

JACOB LEICHT, one of the best-known merchants on the upper west side, died on Thursday at his home, 2,296 Broadway, of pneumonia after three days' illness, in his forty-fourth year. He was born in this city and educated in the public schools, and for eighteen years had been engaged in business in the neighborhood where he died. He left a widow and two children.

STEPHEN BOND STORY, who for thirty years was connected with the Board of City Works in the old City of Brooklyn, died on Thursday in his home, Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I., in his eighty-fourth year. He had lived in Freeport for thirty years. Mr. Story was born on a farm outside the old City of Brooklyn, part of which is now included in the site occupied by Greenwood Cemetery. A widow and four sons survive him.

JOSEPH BECKER, who had been for twenty-five years the manager of the art department of Leslie's Weekly, died at his home, 515 Fifth Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday. He was born in Pottsville, Penn., in 1841, and when 17 years old became a member of the staff of Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper as an artist and engraver. He went to the front as an artist for this paper in the civil war. A picture by him which attracted wide attention was entitled "The Last Christmas in the Field of the Army of the Potomac." He also made sketches of the laying of the Atlantic cable by the Great Eastern. As an artist he represented Leslie's at the funeral of Jefferson Davis. He is survived by two sons and three daughters.

Miss LEAH LEMIRA HENRIQUES, daughter of the late Joseph Henriques and Abigail Henriques, died yesterday at the residence of her sister at 373 West End Avenue. She was in her eighty-eighth year.

J. L. SCHOOLCRAFT HASTINGS, an editor, son of the late Robert and Elizabeth Hastings, died yesterday at his residence, 220 West 132d Street.

Purssell Mfg. Co.
Maker for over 40 years of
Delicious Pastry,
Dainty Cakes, Ices,
Iced Creams, Chocolates
FOR PEOPLE WHO KNOW
User of World Famed Chocolate
Suchard
SU-SHAR
B'way at 21st St., B'way at 99th St.,
6th Av. at 53d St., Col. Av. at 76th St.

JUSTICE PATTERSON, RETIRED, DIES AT 71

Completed on Dec. 31 Last 24 Years' Service on Supreme Court Bench.

A VERY POPULAR JURIST

Presiding Justice of Appellate Division for Many Years—Well Known as an Art Connoisseur.

Former Justice Edward Patterson, for many years Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 124 East Thirty-ninth Street, after having rounded out nearly a quarter of a century on the bench.

Justice Patterson retired from the bench on Dec. 31 last because of old age and was placed on the pension list. Early last year an affection of the arteries and heart developed, and on the advice of his physician, Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, the Justice sailed for Europe on June 1. Late in August he returned, apparently improved in health. On the last day of the year he went to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, on Madison Square, where he bade good-bye to his fellow-Justices and told them that he had decided to retire.

The death of former Justice Truax a few weeks ago made a deep impression on Justice Patterson, for he and Judge Truax were warm friends. After that last visit to the Appellate Division on Dec. 31 Justice Patterson spent most of his time at home. His family knew that he had not much longer to live, but his death yesterday had not been expected. A few hours before death came Justice Patterson became unconscious and his five children were called to his bedside. They were with him when he died.

Justice Patterson was born in 1839 in the old Ninth Ward in this city. As a young man he became interested in politics, and through the years following his arrival at manhood he was actively identified with the Democratic Party until his elevation to the bench. Although he held no political office he was an earnest worker for the party in the old days and was looked upon as a shrewd adviser in all things political. Justice Patterson studied at Columbia and the University of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and began the practice of law in this city. For twenty-six years he practiced here, and in 1886 was elected Supreme Court Justice of the State on the Democratic ticket. In 1895, at the designation of the Governor, Justice Patterson began to serve in the Appellate Division, and during recent years he was the Presiding Justice.

Justice Patterson was a member of the Law Institute of New York, and was once its President. He was also a member of the Bar Association, the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and the American Museum of Natural History. Among the clubs to which Justice Patterson belonged were the Century, Manhattan, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Players.

Justice Patterson's wife, who was Miss Isabel Lidden Cox, died about a year ago. He is survived by three sons, Edward L., Dr. Henry S., and Arthur Cox Patterson, and by two daughters, Mrs. Harris R. Childs and Mrs. Richard W. Hale.

When news of Justice Patterson's death reached the Appellate Division yesterday the flag on the Court House was placed at half mast.

Funeral services will be held Monday morning at the Church of the Heavenly Rest and Justices of the Appellate Division will act as pallbearers. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Kurtz Modern Pictures to be Sold.

An important sale of modern art is to take place at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries on March 24 and 25, comprising the pictures belonging to the estate of the late Charles M. Kurtz. Mr. Kurtz not only had exceptional opportunities, through his connection with the Buffalo Academy, to become acquainted with the best in modern art, but he had the peculiar "flair" for the art that has not yet arrived which is the making of a collector of moderate means. His favorite pictures among those not yet known in an exhibition frequently turned out the prize winners. His collection contains, among many interesting items, a number of paintings by the Glasgow school, which has been little known in New York. There are also paintings by Ralph Blakelock, William M. Chase, Charles Melville Dewey, Childe Hassam, George V. Maynard, Irving R. Wiles, and other highly esteemed American artists. There are several examples of Sorolla, one of Mauvé, and one by Leo Putz, the German.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WINNEMORE.—Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Augustine E. Winnemore announce the birth of a son, Phillips Winnemore.

O'BRIEN.—Jan. 24, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. O'Brien, a daughter.

Married.

BROCKETT—DOTY.—On Jan. 25, in New York City, by the Rev. Archibald S. Van Orden, Mabelle Costain, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wheeler Kirkland Doty, to Dr. Lewis Edwin Brockett.

DENNINGTON—BOGUE.—Jan. 22, Sadie Bogue to Rowland B. Dennington.

PERKINS—SCHOONMAKER.—Jan. 27, Georgia T. Schoonmaker to Edward A. Perkins.

New York State.

DOLITTLE—HENDERSON.—Jan. 26, Yonkers, Doris E. Henderson to Gilbert Dolittle.

MEE—HOFFARTH.—Jan. 26, Sophia Hoffarth to Edward P. Mee.

Connecticut.

KILLEEN.—GLYNN.—Jan. 26, New Britain, Catherine Glynn to Thomas Killeen.

New Jersey.

CLARK—BIRCH.—Jan. 26, Jersey City, Annie E. Birch to John W. Clark.

COVERT—WYCKOFF.—Jan. 26, North Branch, Jeannette Wyckoff to J. S. Covert.

FARMER—HART.—Jan. 26, Glen Ridge, Helen H. Hart to Edward D. Farmer.

GAIGE—CARTER.—Jan. 26, West Orange, Lilian Carter to Ray J. Gaige.

GRILL—CAHALIN.—Jan. 27, Newark, Margaret Cahalin to Louis H. Grill.

HEARN—TURNER.—Jan. 26, Orange, Mary Turner to James Hearn.

KIEL—THOMA.—Jan. 26, Hackensack, Olga Thoma to Frederick W. Kiel.

WARNOCK—MORRISON.—Jan. 26, Elizabeth Elizabeth Morrison to William Warnock.

Died.

ANSPACKER.—Henrietta, wife of Leopold H. Anspacker, on Friday evening, Jan. 28. Notice of funeral later.

BRYAN.—Suddenly, at San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 28, Edward Payson of Bound Brook, N. J., beloved husband of Arabella Welch. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 2, 2 P. M., at Frankfort, Ky. St. Louis and Louisville papers please copy.

BRYAN-ENTZ.—At her residence, 1,018 Trinity Av., Bronx, on Thursday, Jan. 27, Caroline Crocker Bryan-Entz, beloved daughter of Frances Foster and the late Oliver Bryan and wife of Frederick A. Entz. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday at 1:30 P. M.

HASTINGS.—Friday, Jan. 28, at his residence, 220 West 132d St., J. L. Schoolcraft, son of the late Robert and Elizabeth Hastings. Notice of funeral hereafter. Albany papers copy.

HENRIQUES.—On Jan. 28, in her 88th year, Leah Lemira, daughter of the late Joseph and Abigail Henriques. Funeral private.

HOWELLS.—On Jan. 27, George Howells, aged 68, born Bristol, England, husband of Mary Glasco of Prescott, Canada. Funeral private. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KELLOGG.—On Friday, Jan. 28, Lavinia Livingston Steele, wife of Amos M. Kellogg, in her 78th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Robert W. Barington, New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private.

K-C
Kent-Costikyan
The Largest and Best Known Oriental Rug House in America
Have Removed to
No. 8 West 38th St.
Murray Hill Bldg.

Died.

LINDEBERG.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, Frederick Herbert Lindeberg, in his 32d year, at Wyoming, N. J. Funeral services at his late home, Saturday evening, 8 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

PATTERSON.—At his residence in New York City, on Jan. 28, Edward Patterson, son of the late Edward and the late Martina Talmadge Patterson, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

PATTERSON.—The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th St., Jan. 28, 1910: The ex-President, President, and officers of the association have been appointed to represent the association at the funeral of Edward Patterson, the late presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the First Department of the State of New York, on Monday, Jan. 31, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St.
S. B. BROWNELL, Secretary.

PATTERSON.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of Hon. Edward Patterson, a member of this society, on Friday, Jan. 28, 1910.
WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET, President.
WARREN LESLIE, Secretary.

RENWICK.—On Jan. 25, 1910, at 1,112 Broadway, Denver, Col., Lilian Macy, beloved wife of William Rhinelander Renwick, in her twenty-fifth year.

THOMAS.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 27, 1910, at Elizabeth, N. J., Eliza Carow Thomas, daughter of the late James Provoost Thomas and Mary Carow Thomas. Funeral services will be held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock, at 218 West Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

TRYON.—On Thursday, Jan. 27, in New York City, Benjamin Tryon of Coxsackie, N. Y., in the 63d year of his age. Interment at Athens, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 29.

VAN WYCK.—At Hopewell Junction, N. Y., Thursday noon, Jan. 27, Phebé Curry Wortman, widow of Cornelius R. Van Wyck, in the 87th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence on Monday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet 7:53 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot at Hopewell Junction.

AHEARN.—William, 106 East 108th St., Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

BEANE.—Lawrence F., Sr., 39 West 60th St., Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

BOGAN.—Catherine, 1,157 3d Av., Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow.

BRADY.—James, Cottage Row, Kingsbridge, Jan. 27.

BREE.—Daniel, Gouverneur Hospital, Jan. 26, aged 45.

CRANE.—Thomas H., 81 Jackson St., Jan. 26.

DEVLIN.—Mary R., 557 West 57th St., Jan. 27. Funeral to-day.

DUNN.—Peter, 208 East 75th St., Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

GEBHARDT.—Christine, 201 East 92d St., Jan. 27, aged 45. Funeral to-day.

GREEN.—William, 2,489 Broadway, Jan. 25. Funeral private.

HOFFMAN.—Edward, Jan. 27, aged 41. Funeral service 171 8th Av., to-day.

KAUFMAN.—Rebecca, 106 West 114th St., Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

KENNY.—John, 13 Dominick St., Jan. 26, aged 40. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

LEICHT.—Jacob, 232 West 83d St., Jan. 27, aged 43. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

McNAMARA.—Alice, 617 East 141st St., Jan. 26, aged 21 months.

MIRANDA.—Dr. Ramin L., 20 West 131st St., Jan. 27, aged 73. Funeral private.

MISKELL.—Margaret, 2,500 8th Av., Jan. 27, aged 58. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

MYERS.—Soloman A., Jan. 27, aged 84. Funeral 150 West 13th St., to-morrow noon.

O'NEILL.—Catherine, 144 West 62d St., Jan. 25. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

ROGERS.—Michael F., 307 East 70th St., Jan. 27.

SALOMON.—Anna, 2,373 7th Av., Jan. 27. Funeral notice later.

SULLIVAN.—Margaret, Bellevue Hospital, Jan. 26, aged 54.

WILSON.—Elanor P., 313 West 136th St., Jan. 27, aged 91. Funeral notice later.

YATES.—Mary, Jan. 27, aged 53. Funeral 171 8th Av., to-day, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—John, St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan. 26, aged 28.

AYRES.—Sarah C., 179 South 4th St., Jan. 27, aged 54.

BECKER.—Joseph, 515 5th St., Jan. 27, aged 70.

BINNS.—David W., 865 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 28. Funeral to-morrow.

CARNEY.—Thomas H., 396 Gates Av., Jan. 26.

COLGAN.—Mary J., 191 Nassau St., Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31, 10 A. M.

FAY.—Patrick, 2,407 Tilden Av., Jan. 27.

FLAHERTY.—Alfred E., 301 Ocean Parkway, Jan. 28, aged 11. Funeral Jan. 31.

GOATER.—George, 81 Madison St., Jan. 28, aged 82. Funeral service to-day.

HARFORD.—Matthew, 172 Amity St., Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31.

HARVEY.—Bridget, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, Jan. 27, aged 49.

KING.—William J., 420 Bedford Av., Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

KRESS.—George, 197 Wyckoff Av., Jan. 26.

KULL.—Christian, 1,646 De Kalb Av., Jan. 26, aged 56. Funeral to-morrow.

LOHMANN.—Harry J., 91 Coffee St., Jan. 27. Funeral to-day.

MacDONALD.—George, 1,512 Bedford Av., Jan. 27, aged 33. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

McDONALD.—William F., 541½ 3d Av., Jan. 27, aged 27. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

McGUINNESS.—Edward, Kingston Av. Hospital, Jan. 26.

McQUILLIN.—John P., Jr., 414 58th St., Jan. 26.

MACKENZIE.—Allan, 53 Elton St., Jan. 27, aged 75. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

MAYER.—Adolph C., 96 Scholes St., Jan. 26, aged 53. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MYERS.—Harry L., 390 Decatur St., Jan. 27. Funeral service to-day.

RAPPOLD.—John G., 428 Gold St., Jan. 27, aged 69. Funeral Jan. 31.

SEAMAN.—Adeline, 47 Adelphi St., Jan. 27, aged 93. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

SHERMAN.—James, Jr., 71 Nassau St., Jan. 27.

STANTON.—Hugh, St. Peter's Hospital, Jan. 28, aged 25. Funeral to-morrow.

STORCK.—Philip, 49 Himrod St., Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SWEET.—Lillis T., 362 Ocean Parkway, Jan. 27, aged 59.

WESTERHOLD.—Frank, St. Catharine's Hospital, Jan. 28, aged 22. Funeral to-day.

Connecticut.

CHANDA.—Viola, Hartford, Jan. 26.

DOELLNER.—Wilhelmina, Manchester, Jan. 26, aged 73. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

GARDNER.—Charlotte C., Hartford, Jan. 26, aged 76.

HEATH.—Myrtle, New Haven, Jan. 26.

HOPPER.—Harriett L., West Haven, Jan. 27, aged 69.

LEE.—James, Hartford, Jan. 26.

SPENCER.—Rowena, Hartford, Jan. 26, aged 50.

WAY.—Henry A., Bristol, Jan. 26, aged 72.

Long Island.

ALT.—George H., 522 Johnson Av., Union Course, Jan. 25, aged 35.

ASHDOWN.—Margaret, 137 Union Hall St., Jamaica, Jan. 25, aged 67.

BURKE.—Otto, 13 Flushing Av., Long Island City, Jan. 25, aged 68.

BUSHING.—Charlotte H., 92 Nott Av., Long Island City, Jan. 26, aged 1.

DEMPSEY.—Margaret, Rockville Centre, Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

EBERHARD.—Jacob, 451 Bleecker St., Ridgewood, Jan. 25, aged 76.

FEX.—Joseph, Broadway, Morris Park, Jan. 26, aged 86.

FISH.—Mary G., 69 Taylor St., Astoria, Jan. 26, aged 59.

FLANAGAN.—Martin, Bay Shore, Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

FLYNN.—John, 416 10th Av., Long Island City, Jan. 25, aged 1.

GREENBAUM.—Julius, 75 Beaver St., Jamaica, Jan. 25.

GROPPER.—Creszentia, 252 12th Av., Long Island City, Jan. 25, aged 68.

HEGEL.—John, 54 Johnson Av., Union Course, Jan. 25, aged 45.

HENRY.—Jacob, Middle Village, Jan. 26, aged 51.

JARDIN.—Harriet, Hillcrest Av., Elmhurst, Jan. 25, aged 87.

JOHNSON.—Alberta, 118 Lincoln St., Flushing, Jan. 25, aged 21.

JORDAN.—Henry, Belmont Av., Richmond Hill, Jan. 27.

KARL.—Peter, Hanover Av., Elmhurst, Jan. 26, aged 64.

KNOLL.—Elizabeth B., Springfield, Jan. 27. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

LLOYD.—Edith B., 29 1st Av., Long Island City, Jan. 27.

MANNING.—Joseph, 2 Shore Road, Long Island City, Jan. 25, aged 32.

SCHEHR.—Philip, 18 Dutch Kill St., Long Island City, Jan. 26. Funeral to-morrow.

SPECKETER.—Henry, Richmond Hill, Jan. 27, aged 44. Funeral to-morrow.

WINFIELD.—Eugene, 92 Smith St., Jamaica, Jan. 25, aged 22.

WISSEMANN.—Conrad, Richmond Hill, Jan. 27, aged 68. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

New Jersey.

ALLING.—Isaac A., 284 Johnson Av., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 55. Funeral to-day.

BARRY.—Ellen, 708 Monroe St., Hoboken, Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31.

BELL.—Thomas F., 140 Spring St., Paterson, Jan. 26.

BOOZ.—Elizabeth, Trenton, Jan. 26, aged 89. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

BURR.—Joseph W., Danbury, Jan. 26, aged 73.

BURTON.—Robert O., Bayonne, Jan. 27, aged 79. Funeral service to-day.

CAUFIELD.—Mary, 166 Grand St., Jersey City, Jan. 26.

TOMORROW

This word is borrowed from the dictionary of the devil.

There is no tomorrow, but only a belief in it.

But that is enough to hold up some building enterprises that might otherwise go ahead.

Of course no owner delays his building improvement without good reasons.

But obstacles can better be met today than in the mythical tomorrow, and that is why your building should go ahead now.

To-morrow belongs to to-morrow, but today belongs to you.

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Died.

CONNORTON.—Thomas, 131 Academy St., Newark, Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31.

CORBY.—Emily E., Springfield, Jan. 28. Funeral to-morrow, 3 P. M.

DALY.—Jennie M., 36 Willett St., Bloomfield, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day.

DU BOIS.—Clara, Irvington, Jan. 28, aged 27. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

DONOHUE.—Catherine, 527 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, Jan. 28. Funeral Jan. 31.

DUFFY.—Mary, Trenton, Jan. 25.

ELLING.—Frederick, 564 Avenue C, Bayonne, Jan. 28, aged 73.

FENNIMORE.—Anna, Burlington, Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

HALL.—Mrs. Joseph, Plainfield, Jan. 26.

HARTIG.—Elsie, Orange, Jan. 27, aged 53.

HICKEY.—Bridget, Newark, Jan. 27.

HUGHES.—Carlton F., Millville, Jan. 25, aged 3 months.

KEARNEY.—James G., Trenton, Jan. 26. Funeral private.

KELLY.—John, 3,019 Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

KIRCH.—John, Jr., 175 South 9th St., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 2. Funeral to-morrow.

LEACH.—Julia E., 8 Wildman Place, Danbury, Jan. 26.

MAHADY.—Peter, Edgewater, Jan. 24.

MARSHALL.—Emma, 77 3d Av., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 64. Funeral service to-day.

MEAD.—Benjamin F., 299 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27.

MICHEL.—John, New Brunswick, Jan. 27, aged 55.

MINUGH.—James R., Seabright, Jan. 26, aged 82.

MULVANEY.—Joseph A., 134 Pennington St., Newark, Jan. 28. Funeral notice later.

PERAGALLA.—Louisa, 135 Nelson Av., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day.

PETERS.—James, Paterson, Jan. 26. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

POWELSON.—Eliza, Whitehouse, Jan. 25, aged 80.

RATH.—Elizabeth, 374 Elm St., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 2. Funeral to-day.

REDDING.—Michael, South Orange, Jan. 27. Funeral Jan. 31.

REILLY.—Patrick, Newark, Jan. 26, aged 69.

RUBY.—Emma, 66 Lexington Av., Jersey City, Jan. 28. Funeral to-morrow.

SCHILL.—Mary E., 50 Grace St., Jersey City, Jan. 26. Funeral to-day.

SCHROEDER.—Johanna, 2,465 Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 28.

SCULTHORPE.—Mrs. John, Long Branch, Jan. 26, aged 60.

SEXTON.—Michael, 460 Grove St., Jersey City, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day, 8 A. M.

SMITH.—Patrick, 100 Hunterdon St., Newark, Jan. 28. Funeral Jan. 31.

SMITH.—Sarah E., Whitehouse, Jan. 27, aged 49. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

SNOW.—Myrtie G., Paterson, Jan. 26, aged 18. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

THOMASSIN.—Ferdinand, 3,607 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, Jan. 26, aged 68.

TRAYNOR.—Frank, Newton, Jan. 27, aged 38. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

VOSS.—Alice M., 8 Lienau Place, Jersey City, Jan. 25.

WALLACE.—George D., 153 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 28, aged 64.

WEEBER.—Frederick, Arlington, Jan. 27, aged 91. Funeral to-day.

WHEELER.—Charles H., Long Branch, Jan. 27, aged 59. Funeral to-day.

WILD.—Karl, 42 Bremen St., Newark, Jan. 27, aged 73. Funeral Jan. 31.

New York State.

BEEBE.—Ira, White Plains, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day.

FERRIS.—J. T., New Rochelle, Jan. 25.

GUARDENIER.—Elizabeth, Albany, Jan. 24.

HUGHES.—Mary, Yonkers, Jan. 27. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

HULBERT.—William, Kingston, Jan. 26, aged 38.

LITTS.—Catherine J., Kingston, Jan. 24, aged 65.

SUTTON.—Cornelius B., Kingston, Jan. 26, aged 79.

In Memoriam.

GORMAN.—Catharine, mass, St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

KERNAN.—Mary L., mass, St. Bernard's Church, to-day, 9 A. M.

McTAGUE.—Catherine, mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., to-day, 8 A. M.

WALSH.—Emma F., mass, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., to-day, 9 A. M.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

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SUBSIDENCE OF EXCITEMENT

Price Movements Mark Return of Confidence—Currency Movements Indicate Heavy Cash Gain by Banks.

The narrower movements of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday as well as the universal advances recorded at the close of the trading denoted a return on the part of the Wall Street community to sobriety after its indulgence in the extreme excitement of the earlier days of the week. From Washington there came neither affirmations of corporation investigations nor denials, and having concluded that nothing along this line was to be expected from the Capitol during the day the financial community settled down to a quiet appraisal of the events of the past few days. It found that prices had been pushed down from 5 to 10 points in stocks whose dividends were not even threatened by the panic of 1907 and the subsequent period of business depression; that money had declined to levels lower than any witnessed since August of last year; that, judging from the great increases in bank clearings as reported for the week over the corresponding period last year and even in 1906, business generally was maintaining an exceptional volume in the face of the financial markets' uneasiness; that investment buying, both in the form of odd lots and by the larger interests here and in Europe, was assuming substantial proportions, and, finally, that a common sense interpretation of the "corporation question" seemed to point to a postponement of all further activity by the Government until a line of conduct had been struck out for it through the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Tobacco and Standard Oil cases. Mr. Schiff's impassive discussion of the relations existing between Washington and Wall Street served to re-enforce the hopefulness drawn from somewhat similar statements by Mr. Hill and Mr. Rockefeller on the previous day. Efforts were made on several occasions during the day's session to depress prices, particularly in the afternoon through heavy selling of Pennsylvania and the circulation of reports that the dividend would not be increased at the forthcoming Directors' meeting—although contrary reports emanated from nearly identical sources on the previous day—but the results were not commensurate with the exertions and the market closed quiet and strong. Further recessions may, of course, occur from time to time, but plunges like those of late are hardly expected, and in any event the market is rapidly attaining a level where every factor in the financial situation possible of unfavorable construction will have been discounted.

Preliminary estimates of the currency movements of the week indicated a cash gain by the local banks of not less than $8,000,000. It is due almost wholly to excess receipts from the interior, where the ease customary to this season of the year is making itself felt. In banking quarters there went on during the day considerable discussion of the Paris flood and its possible sequences; the expectation is that the damage worked by the waters will necessitate the raising of substantial sums of money through loans by the municipalities affected and that France may seek to secure funds from outside, a course entirely open to her through her commanding position in the money world.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Old Dominion Steamship Co. for annual meeting.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Mechanics' National Bank.
National Copper Bank.

SPECIAL MEETING.

International Agricultural Corporation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2⅜@3 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety and one hundred days, 4@4¼ per cent. for four and five months, 4¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2 11-16 per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3 per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $434,722,977; balances, $18,692,699; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,217,087.

The local banks gained $310,000 in their week's operations with the Sub-Treasury.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8615@$4.8620, sixty days at $4.8365@$4.8385, and cables at $4.8760@$4.8670.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½ less 1-16@5.17½ less 1-64 for cables, and 5.17½ less 3-64@5.17½ less 1-16 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95¼ less 1-64 for cables; 95 1-16 less 1-64 for sight, and 94 7-16 plus 1-32 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 5c discount; Chicago, 30c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, $1 premium; St. Paul, 60c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London at 24⅛d per ounce, and unchanged in New York at 52¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday an irregular tone prevailed. Copper was steadier at an improvement of nearly ⅛c in the bid and ⅛c in the asked price. Tin was down ⅜c. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday copper, for both spot and future deliveries, showed a recession at the close of 1s 3d from the opening quotation of the day, and over the last figures of Thursday declined 2s 6d. The market finished easy, closing prices ruling at: Spot, £60 11s 3d; futures, £61 8s 9d. Pig tin ended easy, with spot deliveries down 2s 6d, to £147 7s 6d, and future deliveries off 5s, to £148 15s. Spanish pig lead was steady and unchanged, at £18 12s 6d. Spelter was steady and unchanged, at £23 5s. Cleveland warrants were quoted at 51s 9d.

The closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals for spot delivery on the New York Metal Exchange yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Standard copper: Spot	13.20	13.37½	13.00	13.25
January	13.20	13.37½	13.00	13.25
February	13.20	13.37½	13.00	13.25
March	13.20	13.37½	13.00	13.25
Spelter	6.00	6.25	6.00	6.25
Lead	4.67½	4.72½	4.67½	4.72½
Tin	32.25	32.57½	32.60	32.75

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Friday.

Total sales Jan. 28, 1910.............. 809,666
From Jan. 1, 1910.............. 23,170,831
Corresponding period last year.............. 16,850,140

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13½	100	Allis-Chalmers	13½	13½	13½	13½	+1½
81¼	81⅜	32,400	*Amalgamated Cop.	81¼	82½	80⅞	81⅜	— ¾
44⅜	44½	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	44	44½	44	44⅜	+1⅜
36½	37	400	Am. Beet Sugar	35⅞	37	35⅞	36⅝	— ⅛
11	11⅛	2,700	Am. Can	11	11¼	10⅞	11	...
75½	76	300	Am. Can pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	+ ⅞
64½	64¾	1,800	Am. Car & Foundry	64	65	64	64⅞	+1
116½	120	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
60½	61	975	Am. Cotton Oil	60¼	61¾	60¼	61	— ¼
39¼	39½	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	39¼	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ¼
21½	22	400	Am. Ice Securities	21¼	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ¼
40¼	41	200	*Am. Linseed pf.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+1⅝
51	51½	400	Am. Locomotive	51¾	52	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
6½	8	200	Am. Malt	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
36½	38	300	Am. Malt pf.	36	36¾	36	36½	+1¼
91⅜	91½	23,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	92	92⅜	90½	91⅝	— ⅜
108½	109¼	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
89	89½	300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅝
60	61	300	Am. Steel Foundries	61	61	60½	60½	— ½
121½	122½	600	Am. Sugar Refining	121	122¾	121	122⅝	+1⅝
136⅞	137	1,900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	136½	137⅜	136½	136⅞	+ ⅜
92¼	93	300	Am. Tobacco pf.	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	...
35⅞	36½	1,425	Am. Woolen	36	36½	35¾	36½	+ ½
51⅛	51½	5,900	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	51	52	51	51⅜	+ ⅞
116	116⅛	7,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	116⅛	116⅞	115¾	116	+ ¼
103⅛	103½	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103½	103⅜	103½	+ ⅛
128	129	400	Atlantic Coast Line	128½	128½	128½	128½	+ ½
115½	115⅝	2,400	Baltimore & Ohio	115⅝	116	115¼	115⅝	+ ½
29⅝	30	700	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30	30	—1
72⅜	72⅞	3,575	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72	73	71⅞	72⅝	+ ⅝
150	154	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	—2¾
31½	32½	100	Butterick Co.	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
179½	180	850	Canadian Pacific	180	180	179½	179½	+ ¼
40½	40¾	3,500	Central Leather Co.	39½	41⅜	39½	40⅝	+1⅛
105½	107	150	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	106	106	106	106	...
83⅞	84	9,325	Chesapeake & Ohio	83½	85	83½	83⅞	+ ¾
30⅞	30½	1,900	Chicago Gt. Western	30⅞	31¼	30¼	31	— ⅜
147⅞	148	10,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	147⅝	149⅜	147¼	148	+ ⅞
165½	166	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	+ ¼
157½	158	600	Chi. & Northwestern	157½	158	157½	158	+1
..	..	517	Chi. & N. W. rights	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
150	160	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	150	150	150	150	...
3¾	4¼	100	*Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	4	4	4	4	— ½
8	10¼	100	*Chi. Un. Tr.pf.t.r.sta.	10	10	10	10	— ½
38½	38¾	5,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	38	39⅛	37⅝	38¾	+ ¾
110	..	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¾
57¼	58	500	Colorado & Southern	57¾	58	57¾	58	+1½
81	82	10	Col. & South. 1st pf.	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
80	81	800	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	...
13	14¼	200	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14	14	14	14	+ ⅞
..	..	1,000	*Comstock Tunnel	†30	30	27	27	...
142¾	143	7,100	Consolidated Gas	141	144	141	142⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	19½	600	Corn Products Ref.	19¼	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
173½	175	500	Delaware & Hudson	173	173	172½	172⅞	+ ⅞
41½	42¼	900	Denver & Rio Grande	42½	42¼	42¼	42⅜	+ ⅞
79½	80	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	...
31⅞	32¼	400	*Distillers' Securities	32	32⅛	32	32	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	200	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅝
29¼	29½	3,500	Erie	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅝
46⅝	47¼	300	Erie 1st pf.	46⅝	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ¼
36	36½	200	Erie 2d pf.	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½	+1
..	..	13	Fourth Nat. Bank	204	204	203	203	...
100	110	125	General Chemical	99½	99½	99½	99½	+5½
151½	152½	600	General Electric	151⅞	152	151⅞	152	+ ⅞
135⅝	136	9,550	Great Northern pf.	134¾	137	134½	135⅝	+ ⅞
73	73¼	1,000	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	72¾	74¼	72¾	73¼	+ ½
84¾	90	10	Homestake Mining	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	...
143	143⅛	500	Illinois Central	143	143	143	143	+ ⅜
21½	21¾	7,300	Interborough-Met.	21⅝	22	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
55¾	55⅞	6,900	Interborough-Met. pf.	55½	56½	55¼	55⅝	+1
120⅜	120¾	500	Int. Harvester	121	121¼	121	121	— ½
124	124½	100	Int. Harvester pf.	124½	124½	124½	124½	...
13¼	13½	300	Int. Paper	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ½
56	57	200	Int. Paper pf.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+1⅛
49	49¼	300	Int. Steam Pump	49	49¼	49	49¼	+1¼
23¼	24	600	Iowa Central	23⅛	23⅞	22¾	23¼	— ¾
44	45	200	Iowa Central pf.	44	44	44	44	—3
38	38½	400	Kansas City Southern	38	38	38	38	...
68	69	100	Kan. City South. pf.	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	...
105	105¼	4,950	Laclede Gas	105½	106	105	105	— ½
146	146½	700	Louisville & Nash.	145	147	145	146¼	+1¼
77½	78	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ¼
136	138	14	Manhattan Elevated	136	136	136	136	...
20¼	20½	300	Mercantile Marine pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
44	47	300	Minn. & St. Louis	45	45½	45	45½	+ ½
135	136	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	136½	135	136	+1⅛
42⅜	42¾	3,600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41¾	43⅜	41¾	42¾	+ ¾
71	73½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	71	71	71	71	— ¾
69	69½	1,400	Missouri Pacific	68⅝	69½	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅛
108¼	110¾	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	110	110	110	110	...
121	124	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	123	123	123	123	...
23⅝	24	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	23⅞	24	23⅞	24	+ ½
83	83⅞	300	Nat. Lead Co.	83½	83⅞	83½	83⅞	+ ⅝
61	62	100	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf.	61	61	61	61	...
27⅛	27¼	500	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27¼	+ ¼
80	82	1,060	N. Y. Air Brake	77	80	77	80	+2
118¾	119	8,400	N. Y. Central	118⅞	120	118¾	119	+ ⅜
82	84	100	New York Dock pf.	83	83	83	83	+2½
157	157½	500	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	156¾	157¾	156¾	157½	+1
146½	148	200	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. certs., 1st paid	146	146½	146	146½	+ ½
44⅝	44¾	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	44½	45¼	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
96⅞	97¼	700	Norfolk & Western	96½	97⅜	96½	97⅜	+ ⅞
77¾	78½	1,400	North American	77¾	78¼	77¾	77¾	— ⅛
136⅜	136½	6,550	Northern Pacific	136⅜	137⅜	136	136½	+ ⅝
2¾	4	100	Ontario Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
33½	34	600	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
35	36½	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	36	36	36	36	+1
133⅝	133¾	102,870	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅛	135	133⅜	133¾	— ¼
109⅝	109¾	2,220	People's Gas, Chi.	109⅛	110¼	109⅛	109⅝	...
98	98½	220	P., C., C. & St. Louis	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ½
21½	21¾	1,100	Pittsburg Coal	21	21¾	21	21½	+ ⅛
70	71	2,200	Pittsburg Coal pf.	69⅞	70½	69½	70½	+1½
42¼	43	500	Pressed Steel Car	42¼	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
191½	193	800	Pullman Company	192¼	194	191½	191½	— ½
42⅜	43	2,100	*R'way Steel Spring	42½	43	42	43	+ ½
157½	157⅝	127,200	Reading	156½	158⅜	156¼	157½	+1⅜
103¾	104½	200	Reading 2d pf.	104	104½	104	104½	+3
37	37¾	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	37	37¾	37	37⅜	— ⅜
100¾	101	110	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅜
41½	41¾	7,900	Rock Island Co.	41⅜	42	41¼	41⅜	+ ⅝
83	84	1,000	Rock Island Co. pf.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	+ ¼
68	69	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69⅞	69⅞	69¼	69¼	—1¼
51⅜	52	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	51½	52	51¼	52	...
72¼	73	100	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
77½	78	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron	76½	77½	76¼	77½	+1
128⅜	128¼	83,100	Southern Pacific	128¼	129¼	127⅞	128¼	+ ½
29¼	29½	2,000	Southern R'way ext.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
67	68	520	South. R'way pf., ext.	67½	67¾	67½	67¾	+ ½
34⅝	35	300	Tennessee Copper	34½	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ¼
31¼	31½	300	Texas & Pacific	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ¼
15½	16	100	Third Avenue	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ½
12¼	13½	200	Tol. R'way & Light	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
43½	44½	300	Tol., St. L. & West.	45	45	44	44⅛	—1⅞
112½	113	200	Twin City R. Transit	113	113	113	113	+1¼
10	10½	400	Union Bag & Paper	10	10	10	10	+ ¾
185¾	185⅞	105,800	Union Pacific	186	187¼	185⅛	185⅞	+1
99	99¼	900	Union Pacific pf.	99¾	99¾	98¾	99	...
111½	111⅞	170	United Dry Goods pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	— ¼
59½	59¾	400	United Rys. Inv. pf.	60	60⅜	60	60	+1½
27¾	28	130	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	28	28	28	28	+1
77⅞	79	100	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ½
75	76	500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	75½	75½	74	75½	— ½
44	44½	800	U. S. Rubber	43⅛	44	43⅛	43¾	+ ¾
110½	111¼	220	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	111	111¼	111	111¼	+ ¼
78	79	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
83⅝	83¾	196,180	U. S. Steel	83⅛	84½	82⅞	83¾	+ ⅞
123⅝	124	1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	122½	123¾	122½	123⅝	+ ¾
52¼	52⅝	2,900	Utah Copper	52	52⅞	52	52½	+ ½
51½	52	1,700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	51¼	52¼	50½	52	+ ⅝
21	21¼	500	Wabash	20⅞	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅝
47¾	48	3,400	Wabash pf.	47¾	48½	47¾	47¾	+ ⅝
170	180	100	Wells Fargo Express	179	179	179	179	+2
70¾	71	685	Western Union Tel.	70½	71	70½	71	+ ½
69½	70½	2,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	68½	71	68¼	70	+1
5½	6	25	Wheel. & Lake Erie	6	6	6	6	...
10½	11	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅝	101⅛
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	..
3s, r., 1918	101¾	102¼
3s, c., 1918	101¾	102½
4s, r., 1925	114½	115
4s, c., 1925	114¾	115¾
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	100	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100	101
Adams Exp.	245	275
Alb. & S.	280	..
Allis-Ch. pf.	44	46½
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	104
Am. B. Sug. pf.	90	94
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. Cot. O. pf.	101	107
Am. Exp.	280	290
Am. L. Co.	14¼	15
Am. L. pf.	112	113
Am. Snuff	250	..
Am. Sn. pf.	95½	99¾
Am. Sug. R. pf.	120	122
A. T. & C.	70	77
Am. W. Co. pf.	100½	101½
Ann Arbor	15	30
Ann A. pf.	..	50
B. & O. pf.	93	94½
Batopilas M.	3	3½
[illegible] Steel pf.	61½	63
Bruns. Ter.	15	17
B., R. & P.	95	107
B., R. & P. pf.	128	138
B. & S. pf.	..	70
Canada So.	68¼	70½
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	305
C. & S. A. Tel.	117	120
C. & A. pf.	60	69
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	..	118
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	57⅞	59½
C., I. & L. pf.	65	80
C. & N. W. pf.	200	210
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	174
Chi. Ter. T.	2	3¼
Chi. Ter. T. pf.	12	..
C., C., C. & St. L.	75	78
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	103	108¾
Cons. Coal	105	..
Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	82½	83¼
Crex Carpet	52	61
D., L. & W.	..	610
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	12
D. & M. pf.	..	35
Det. U. R.	62	67
D., S. S. & A.	15	15¼
Du P. de N. Pow. pf.	85	86½
Ev. & T. H.	56	62
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
F. M. & S.	..	75
F. M. & S. pf.	83¼	84¼
Fed. Sugar	40	65
Fed. S. pf.	85	95
Gen. C. Co. pf.	103½	106
Granby Con.	90	110
G. B. & W.	80	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	95¾	98¼
Hav. E. R.	94½	96
Hav. E. R. pf.	..	99¾
Hock. V. r.	104	..
Hock. V. pf.	86	90
Ill. C. l. l.	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	90	..
Inger.-Rand. pf.	95	..
Int. Power	..	30
Int. St. P. pf.	85	87
Jol. & Chi.	169	..
K. & M. r.	45	55
Kan. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.	76	80
K. & D. M.	7½	9
K. & D. M. pf.	40	45
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128	133
Kn. I., Chi., pf.	60	80
Lacl. G. pf.	90	100
L. E. & W.	22	24
L. E. & W. pf.	59¾	62
Lake Shore	300	400
Long Island	62	68
L. & W. C.	200	..
Mackay Cos.	88½	90
Mah. C. R.	310	..
Man. Beach	3	6
Md. C. pf.	50	..
Mer. Marine	6¼	6¾
Met. St. R.	20	23
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M. & St. L. pf.	75	82
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	91¾	92½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	152¾	154
N. C. & St. L.	131	135
Nat. En. pf.	[illegible]	..
Nat. L. pf.	109	110
N. Cent. C.	80	90
N. Y. C. & St. L.	60	62
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	104	113
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	96
N. Y. D. Co.	..	40
N. & W. pf.	88	92
Nor. Cent.	200	..
N. O. T. & L.	35¼	35½
Pac. Coast	107	114
Pac. C. 1st pf.	100	110
Pac. C. 2d pf.	107	114
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	80	98
Peo. & E.	22	28
Pere Marq.	35	40
Pere M. 1st pf.	62½	69
Pere M. 2d pf.	40	47
Phelps-D'ge	225	265
Phila. Co.	100¼	102
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	120
Pr. St. Car pf.	103	105
Quicksilver	2½	3½
Q'ksil'r pf.	3	5
Ry. St. Sp. pf.	103¾	107
Rdg. 1st pf.	91	93
Rens. & S.	195	..
R. W. & O.	124	..
Rutland pf.	30	38
St. L. & S. F. & E. I. ctfs.	150	180
St. L. & S. F. & E. I. new ctfs.	63	65
St. L. & S. F. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	..	120
St. L. S. W.	28¼	28¾
Sears-R. pf.	..	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	..	119
Sc. P. R. S.	80	82
So. P. R. S. pf.	108	113
So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	84½	90
Texas Cent.	35	..
Texas Cent. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. Tr.	85	91
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	65½	67
T. C. R. T. pf.	140	150
U. B. & P. pf.	69	75
Un. Cig. M. pf.	108	111
Un. Dry G.	118½	120¼
U. Rys. In.	35	37
U. S. Exp.	126	132
U. S. R. & Ref.	8	9½
U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	21	29½
U. & B. R.	174	..
Va.-Car. C. Co. pf.	112	123
West. Md. 4th paid	48	49
West. Md. war.	47½	49
Westingh'se 1st pf.	110	125
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	6¼	7
Wis. Cent.	46½	48

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 28.—The following were the closing transactions on the local Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	STOCKS.			
1,200	Crucible Steel	16¼	15⅞	16¼
100	Crucible Steel pf.	88¾	88¾	88¾
105	Fireproofing pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Harbison W. Ref. pf.	93½	93½	93½
22	Independent Brew. pf.	19	19	19
470	Mfrs. L. & H.	23	22¾	23
100	Ohio Fuel	56¼	56¼	56¼
25	Pittsburg Brew	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Pittsburg Brew. pf.	42	42	42
265	Pittsburg Coal pf.	70½	70	70½
85	Pittsburg Plate Glass	116	115½	115½
100	Shoshone	1.00	1.00	1.00
15	Union Switch pf.	107¼	107¼	107¼
100	United States Steel	83⅝	83	83⅝
10	Westinghouse A. B.	144	144	144
90	Westinghouse E. 2ds	35	34¾	35
10	Westinghouse Mach.	40	40	40
10	West Penn. pf.	82	82	82
	UNLISTED.			
200	Am. Window G. M.	3	3	3
92	Kansas Gas	39½	39½	39½
	BANK.			
12	Exchange Nat. Bank	94	94	94
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Jones & Laughlin 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	West Penn. 5s	99½	99½	99½

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 295 failures in the United States during the week, against 275 for the previous week and 311, 359, 211, and 228 for the corresponding weeks of 1909 to 1906. The Middle States had 74, New England 38, Southern 85, Western 52, Northwestern 18, Far West 26, and Territories 2. Canada had 43, against 40 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday.

U S 4s, cpn, 1925
2,000....115⅜
Argentina 5s, J P M & Co rects
8,000....96½
5,000....96⅝
Impri Jap Gov 4½s, sterl loan
5,000....93¼
2d series
5,000....94⅞
4s, sterl loan
1,000....88⅝
Rep of Cuba 5s
2,000....103⅝
N Y City 4s, 1959
1,000....99⅛
1,000....99⅜
4,000....99½
3,000....99⅜
N Y City 4½s, 1957
4,000....108¼
new
3,000....108⅛
11,000....108⅛
1,000....108½
Adams Express 4s
5,000....92⅝
Allis-Chalmers 5s
3,000....82½
2,000....82⅛
Am Ag Ch conv 5s
6,000....102¼
20,000....102⅛
4,000....102¼
Am Sp Mfg 6s
3,000....96
Am Tel & T conv 4s
6,000....102
10,000....101⅞
70,000....102
3,000....102⅛
61,000....102
col 4s
5,000....92⅝
Am Tobacco 6s
10,000....106¼
7,000....106⅛
1,000....106⅛
Am Tobacco 4s
10,000....76¾
11,000....76⅞
21,000....77
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
6,000....79
Armour & Co 4½s
11,000....92⅜
At, T & S F gen 4s
13,000....100⅛
2,000....100
500....100⅛
2,000....100
20,000....99⅞
2,000....100
8,000....99⅞
adjustment 4s
8,000....94⅜
stamped
10,000....94⅜
1,000....94½
conv 5s
16,000....117½
conv 4s
106,000....116½
Atl Coast Line 4s
1,000....95¼
4,000....95
Atl Coast Line, Lo & Nash col 4s
1,000....92¼
3,000....92⅜
33,000....92½
7,000....92⅝
17,000....93
Balt & O gold 4s
10,000....100⅛
1,000....100
10,000....100⅛
15,000....100⅛
10,000....100⅛
5,000....100⅛
10,000....100
Sthwn div 3½s
25,000....90½
registered
1,000....90½
P L E & W V 4s
2,000....92⅝
Beth Steel 5s
4,000....88
1,000....88⅛
10,000....88⅛
1,000....87⅞
3,000....88⅛
B R T ref conv 4s
14,000....83⅝
14,000....84
2,000....83⅞
Bklyn Un Elev 1st
5,000....102
7,000....102⅛
Can So 1st ext 6s
2,000....104⅞
Cent Leather 5s
1,000....99⅛
1,000....99¼
18,000....99⅛
2,000....99⅝
Cen of N J gen 5s
3,000....124½
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000....97
10,000....97¼
3,000....97¼
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
10,000....89⅝
Cen Pac T S L 4s
5,000....92½
Ches & O con 5s
5,000....114
Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000....102½
6,000....102⅝
Chi & Alton 3s
2,000....77
Chi & Alton 3½s
7,000....73¼
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
6,000....97
9,000....96⅞
5,000....97
2,000....96⅞
25,000....97
1,000....96⅞
Chi, B & Q gen 4s
2,000....99
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
2,000....98½
10,000....98⅜
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
16,000....91¼
1,000....91½
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
1,000....79½
7,000....79¼
5,000....79⅞
3,000....79¾
12,000....79⅞
Chi & W Ind con 4s
2,000....92⅝
Col & South ref & ext 4½s
13,000....97⅝
6,000....98
Col & Hock Vy 4s
1,000....96
Del & H conv 4s
12,000....100
16,000....99⅞
Den & R Gde 1st & ref 5s
6,000....93⅜
Det Edison 5s
2,000....100¼
Dist Sec Corp 5s
1,000....72¼
Edison El Ill of N Y 1st conv 5s
1,000....100⅛
Erie 1st gen 4s
1,000....75⅞
Erie conv 4s, Ser A
5,000....79
5,000....78⅞
4,000....78⅞
22,000....78⅞
Erie, Pa col tr 4s
10,000....86⅛
Flint & P Mar 6s
5,000....112¼
Ft Wth & D C 1st
1,000....113¼
Ft Wth & R G 1st
3,000....86
Ga & Ala 1st con 5s
40,000....104
H & St Jo con 6s
1,000s6f....102
4,000s10f....101½
H & Tx Cen gen 4s
1,000....94
Ill Cent 3½s
1,000....92
Ill Cen 4s, 1952
2,000....100½
Inter-Metro 4½s
28,000....80⅞
1,000....80⅞
15,000....81⅛
1,000....81⅛
58,000....81¼
7,000....81⅛
22,000....81⅛
2,000....81⅛
58,000....81⅛
4,000....81⅛
Int Rap T 5s
8,000....103⅛
Interb R T conv 6s
1,000....103⅛
Int Paper conv 6s
10,000....104¼
Int Paper conv 5s
8,000....85
Iowa Cent ref 4s
6,000....74½
3,000....75
K C, Ft S & M 4s
10,000....80⅜
Kan City So 3s
50,000....73½
L S & Mich So 3½s, registered
10,000....90½
L S & M So 4s, 1931
1,000....94½
5,000....94⅛
Leh Vy of N Y gtd 4½s
7,000....108¼
Lo & N unified 4s
1,000....99⅜
2,000....99½
Man con 4s, tax ex
1,000....99¼
Mer Mar col tr 4½s
3,000....68¾
Milwaukee Gas 4s
1,000....91¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
2,000....99¼
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
300....87
Mo, K & T s f 4½s
3,000....89⅞
2,000....90
Mo Pac conv 5s, Tr Co ctfs, full pd
5,000....95⅝
1,000....95¼
Nat En & Stmpg 5s
3,000....97
Nat Rys of Mexico prior lien 4½s
1,000....94¾
4,000....94⅞
gen 4s
2,000....89
1,000....90¼
500....90¼
N Y A B 1st conv 6s
5,000....109⅜
N Y C deb 4s, 1934
5,000....95¼
5,000....95⅜
10,000....95½
gen 3½s
1,000....91¼
L Sh col 3½s
1,000....81¼
N Y Dock Co 4s
5,000....84
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
2,000....84½
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
2,000....102¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
1,000....134⅜
10,000....134⅜
conv 3½s
1,000....100⅝
non-conv deb 4s, 1955
5,000....96
N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000....97
10,000....97¼
N Y Tel 4½s, rcts
4,000....98⅛
1,000....98⅜
3,000....98⅛
Norf & W conv 4s
31,000....100¼
10,000....100½
divisnl 1st 4s
3,000....92⅜
Pocah C & C 4s
14,000....89¼
North Pac 4s
5,000....101⅛
1,000....101¼
Nor Pac gen 3s
500....73
Pac Coast 1st 5s
2,000....108
Pac Tel & T 5s
1,000....99⅛
8,000....99
Penn conv 3½s
2,000....100⅜
1915
13,000....96⅜
5,000....96¼
10,000....96¼
500....96⅜
50,000....96⅛
60,000....96⅛
14,000....96⅜
46,000....96⅛
Penn 4s, 1948
4,000....104⅛
2,000....104⅜
Penn gtd gold 4s
1,000....98⅝
Pere Mar ref 4s
2,000....78¼
Pitts, C C & St L gtd 4½s, Series A
4,000....107⅛
Reading gen 4s
11,000....99¾
2,000....99½
R & Danv deb 5s
3,000....106⅛
St J & G I 1st 4s
1,000....94
St L, I M & So unify & ref 4s
8,000....84¼
1,000....84⅛
St L & S F R R gen 5s
10,000....88⅛
1,000....88⅛
ref 4s
5,000....83⅜
St L S W con 4s
2,000....78
South Pac 4s
25,000....93
So Pac 1st ref 4s
18,000....94⅛
1,000....94⅛
So Pac conv 4s
2,000....102⅝
10,000....102⅝
10,000....102⅜
128,000....102½
10,000....102⅝
36,000....102⅝
24,000....102½
10,000....102⅝
South Ry 1st 5s
3,000....107½
2,000....108
Tenn Coal & Iron gen 5s
2,000....104¼
Term Assn of St L 1st con 5s
2,000....114½
Third Av con 4s
2,000....67
Trust Co ctfs stamped
12,000....66½
registered
1,000....63
Tol, St L & Wn col 4s
4,000....85¼
5,000....85½
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000....80⅞
Un Pac 1st 4s
4,000....101¼
2,000....101⅝
20,000....101⅛
1,000....101¼
13,000....101⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
114,000....110
500....110¼
10,000....110¼
2,000....110
30,000....109⅞
30,000....109⅞
Union Pac 1st & ref 4s
1,000....97
5,000....97¼
United Railroads of St L 4s
1,000....82⅝
U S R & Imp 5s
1,000....93
U S Rubber 6s
10,000....104
5,000....103⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s
20,000....105
2,000....104⅞
25,000....105
57,000....105
12,000....104⅞
8,000....104⅞
10,000....104⅞
1,000....105
6,000....104⅞
89,000....105
registered
500....104⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s
2,000....98¼
5,000....98⅛
4,000....98⅛
25,000....98
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
10,000....72½
4,000....72¼
11,000....72⅜
17,000....72⅜
7,000....72⅜
5,000....72⅜
1,000....72⅜
Wab Pitts Ter 2d Trust Co ctfs
8,000....6⅛
6,000....6
2,000....6¼
5,000....6
20,000....6⅛
West Md 4s
3,000....85
West Md conv 4s Trust Co ctfs
13,000....71¾
West Shore 4s reg
3,000....100
Western Un conv 4s, Series A
40,000....102
5,000....102⅝
Westinghouse El & M 1st conv s f 5s
1,000....92
Wis Cent gen 4s
1,000....94¼
6,000....94⅜
7,000....94⅛
5,000....94⅛
1,000....94¼

Total sales Jan. 28, 1910.............. $2,749,500
From Jan. 1, 1910.............. 82,973,500
Corresponding period last year.............. 132,854,500

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911	98¼	98⅞
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912	96⅝	97⅛
Atl. Coast L. 5s, March, 1910	100	100¼
Beth. S. Co. 6s, November 1914	99¾	100⅛
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	100⅛	100⅝
Interboro 6s, May, 1911	103⅜	104
Kansas City Ry. & Lt. 6s, September, 1912	(nominal 96)	97
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Lake Shore 5s, February 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	100	100⅛
Mich. Central 5s, February, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Minn. & St. L. 5s, February, 1911	99	99½
N. Y. Central 5s, February, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Norfolk & Western 5s, May, 1910	100	100⅛
Penn. 5s, March 15, 1910	100	100⅛
Southern 5s, February, 1910	99⅞	100⅛
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	101½	102
Westing. E. & M. 6s, August, 1910	100⅛	100¾

Interest to be added.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Coppers React from Weakness of Previous Days and Gains Are Many.

BOSTON COPPER TURNS DULL

In Contrast to Heavy Trading Thursday, Yesterday's Transactions Are Only 800—Ray Consolidated Off.

The coppers turned strong yesterday, and while trading was light on the rise there were many gains recorded at the close. One of the surprises of the day was the sudden halt in the activity in Boston Copper, which on Thursday reported transactions of 12,000 shares. Yesterday only 800 were sold, and the price remained at 20 throughout the session. Butte Coalition rose from 25⅞ to 26½ on transactions of 400 shares; Miami closed at 24¼, ¼ above the opening, after transactions of 5,000 shares; Nevada Consolidated closed ¼ up, at 23½, and Greene-Cananea closed unchanged, at 10, after transactions of only 800. Ray Central closed even with the opening, at 3 11-16, and Ray Consolidated was one of the exceptions to the general list, closing ⅛ off, at 23, after transactions of 1,500 shares.

⁂

The transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
	INDUSTRIALS.				
185	Am. Tobacco	387	397	387	396
200	Am. W. P.	3	3	3	3
150	Am. W. P. pf.	25	25	25	25
100	Sears-Roebuck	153	153	153	153
2	Standard Oil	643	643	643	643
500	U. S. L. & H.	2 5-16	2⅜	2 5-16	2⅜
200	U. S. L. & H. pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
	RAILROADS.				
10	Am. L. & T. pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,100	Chi. Subway	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
100	K. C., M. & O.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
	MINING STOCKS.				
800	Boston Copper	20	20	20	20
1,000	Braden Cop.	4 5-16	4⅜	4 5-16	4⅜
1,400	Brit. Col. Cop.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
400	Butte Coal'n	25⅞	26½	25⅞	26½
4,000	Chino Copper	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
8,000	*Cobalt Cent	16½	17	16	16½
200	Colonial Silver	⅜	7-16	⅜	7-16
12,700	*Comb. Frac	33	35	30	30
6,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2 15-16	2 15-16	2⅜	2⅜
4,300	Davis-Daly Cop.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3 3-16
160	El Rayo	2 9-16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2,500	Gila Cop.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½
5,000	Giroux Min	10½	10⅝	9⅞	10
2,700	Goldf. Con.	7 7-16	7 11-16	7 9-16	7⅝
800	Gr.-Cananea	10	10⅛	10	10
12,700	*Greenwater	10	10	9½	10½
3,000	*Harcuvar Cop.	60	60	58	60
200	Inspiration C.	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16	9 1-16
1,500	Kerr Lake	8 15-16	9	8 15-16	8 15-16
100	La Rose Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
450	Lake Cop.	67½	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜
100	*McKin.-Dar.	80	80	80	80
100	Mason Valley	2 1-16	2⅛	2 3-16	2⅛
5,000	Miami Cop.	24	24⅜	24	24¼
300	M.-Shoshone	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
600	New Bal. Cop.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝
2,000	Nev. Con. Cop.	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23½
1,100	Nev. Smelt	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
3,000	N.-U. M. & S.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	10	10¼	10	10¼
900	Ohio Copper	4¼	4 9-16	4¼	4 9-16
200	*Otisse	12	12	12	12
3,100	Pac. Smelters	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
600	Prec. Metals	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,500	Ray Central	3 11-16	3⅜	3 11-16	3 11-16
1,500	Ray Con	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
500	Silver Leaf	11	11	11	11
300	Sup. & Pitts.	13⅝	14¼	13½	14¼
620	Tenabo M. & S.	2¼	2⅜	2½	2⅜
500	*Tonopah Ext.	71	71	71	71
500	Tonopah Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6 9-16	6 9-16
3,100	Tuol. Copper	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
1,200	Union Mines	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16
1,100	United Copper	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝
200	Y. G. M.	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16	4 13-16
	BONDS.				
$3,000	Con. A. S. 5s	55	55	55	55
30,000	Lack. S. deb. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½
20,000	L. S. con.mtg.5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
2,000	Miami Cop. 6s	140½	140½	140½	140½
5,000	W. E. 5s, w. i.	100	100	100	100
40,000	West. Pac. 5s	97⅛	97⅛	†97⅛	97⅛

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots.

⁂

The bid and asked prices at the close of the market yesterday compare as follows with those of Thursday:

	Jan. 28. Bid.	Jan. 28. Asked.	Jan. 27. Bid.	Jan. 27. Asked.
American Tobacco	390	400	390	400
Am. Writing Paper	2⅜	3½	2⅛	3¼
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	27	23½	25½
Am. Lt. & Trac. ex.div.	280	287	280	287
A. L. & T. pf. ex div.	105	107	105	107
Borden's Cond. Milk	117	119½	117	119½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	104	106½	104	106½
Boston Copper	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20
Brit. Col. Copper	7¼	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜
Braden Copper	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Butte Coalition	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼
Chicago Subway	3⅞	4⅛	4	4¼
Combination Fraction	30	32	31	32
Cobalt Central	15	15½	15	15½
Davis-Daly Copper	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
First Nat. Copper	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
Giroux	10	10¼	10	10¼
Goldfield Con.	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½
Greene-Cananea	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10
International Salt	4	8	4	8
Kerr Lake	8 15-16	9	8 13-16	8 15-16
Manhattan Transit	2	2⅛	2	2¼
Mason Valley	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Miami Copper	24⅛	24¼	23⅞	24⅛
Mines Co. of America	48	50	48	50
Nevada Con. Copper	22⅞	23	23¼	23⅜
Nev.-Utah M. & S.	1 5-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1½
Nipissing Mines Co.	10¼	10½	10	10¼
Ohio Copper	4½	4 9-16	4½	4 9-16
Pope Mfg	..	79	..	79
Pope Mfg. pf.	84	87	84	87
Ray Central	3⅜	3½	3 11-16	3¾
Ray Consolidated	23	23½	23	23⅜
So. Utah M. & S.	3	3½	3	3½
Standard Milling	16	19	16	19
Standard Milling pf.	56	59	56	59
Standard Oil	640	645	640	645
Tri-Bullion	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Tonopah Mining	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
United Cigar Mfg.	87½	89	87	89
United Copper	7¼	7½	7½	7¾
U. S. Light & Heat	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
U. S. L. & H. pf.	8¼	8⅝	8	8⅝
Western Pacific 5s	97⅛	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
Yukon Gold Mining	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—General Asphalt sold above 33, a gain of nearly 3 points, the preferred shares advancing at the same time to 82 for a gain of 2 points. The rest of the market was only fairly active, but was firm. Lehigh Valley shares were well bought around 102, compared with 101¼ at the close yesterday.

Sales.	STOCKS.	High.	Low.	Last.
230	American Milling	1	1	1
56	Alliance Insurance	12½	12¼	12½
85	American Railways	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
10	Anaconda	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
11	Cambria Iron	46⅜	46	46⅜
1,879	Cambria Steel	50	49½	49⅞
431	Elec. Storage	58½	58	58¼
100	Erie	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	Franklin Ins. A	5	5	5
2,365	Gen. Asphalt	33⅜	30¼	32½
710	General Asphalt pf.	82	81	81¾
490	Lake Superior	25	25	25
11	Lehigh Nav.	120	119	120
350	Lehigh Nav. t. r.	120½	118⅜	120½
3,520	Lehigh Valley	102⅝	101⅜	101¾
20	Minehill	61½	61¼	61¼
100	Northern Central	124	124	124
1,625	Pennsylvania	67⅜	66⅞	66⅞
20	Philadelphia Co.	50	50	50
200	Philadelphia Co. pf.	45	45	45
840	Philadelphia Elec.	14¼	14	14¼
245	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
995	Reading	79	78 7-16	79
210	Southern Ry.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
3,735	Tonopah Belmont	1 7-16	1⅜	1 7-16
76	Tonopah Mining	6⅝	6½	6½
111	Union Traction	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1,127	United Gas Imp.	93⅝	92⅞	93⅛
100	United Rys. Inv.	59½	59½	59½
8,435	U. S. Steel	84	83	83⅞
200	Warwick I. & S.	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
14	W. J. & S.	54	54	54
6	Westmoreland Coal	97	97	97

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—On the local Exchange trading was quiet, with Sears-Roebuck and Swift & Co. furnishing the principal activity. The former showed a firmer tendency, while the latter eased off. There was a good deal of trading in Commonwealth Edison rights.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	11½	11	11¼
110	American Can pf	76½	75½	76½
100	Booth Fisheries ctfs	31½	31½	31½
155	Chicago Pneu. Tool	41½	40	41¼
100	Chicago Rys., Series 2	30	30	30
12	Chicago Rys., Series 4	9	9	9
85	Chicago Subway	4	4	4
30	Chicago Telephone	129	128½	129
100	Chicago Title & Trust	143¾	143¾	143¾
195	Commercial Edison	116	115½	116
2,425	Commercial Edison rts	1⅛	1	1⅛
41	Diamond Match	108	107	107
60	Illinois Brick	81	81	81
100	Met. El. pf	55	55	55
30	National Biscuit pf	123½	123½	123½
20	National Carbon pf	118	118	118
200	People's Gas	110	109¾	110
835	Sears-Roebuck	153½	151½	153½
500	Sears-Roebuck pf	121	120½	121
125	Street's Stable Car	37¼	37	37¼
275	Swift & Co	103⅝	103½	103⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.—International Trust, which has been displaying an upward tendency for several days, advanced 4 points, to 143. Consolidation Coal recorded an additional decline of 1½, to 110½. Northern Central eased off ½, to 123. G. B. S. Brewing stock, which has been inactive for months, sold down to 1½, compared with 2½ the last previous sale. United Railways income bonds were soft and fractionally lower.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. C. L. R. R. con. deb. 4s	100	99¾	99¾
17,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1,000	C. & O. (Big Sandy) 4s	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
8,000	Con. Gas 6s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Fair. & Clark. tr. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	104½	104¼	104¼
5,000	Macon, D. & S. 5s	97	97	97
10,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	Memphis St. Ry. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Pitts. 2d Av. 5s	105½	105½	105½
56,000	United Rys. inc	59¼	59	59¼
13,000	United Rys. 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	84	83¾	84
	STOCKS.			
50	Consolidation Coal	110½	110½	110½
20	German Fire Ins	16	16	16
35	Ga. So. & Fla. 2d pf	80	80	80
80	G. B. S. Brew. v. t.	1½	1½	1½
250	Houston Oil	7⅜	7½	7⅜
25	International Trust	143	142½	143
20	Norf. Ry. & Light	22	22	22
25	Northern Central	123	123	123

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures as follows:

	Jan. 27.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,350,942	$22,676,822	$190,532,810
Internal rev.	836,277	17,859,471	154,887,874
Miscellaneous	91,195	3,602,164	25,596,889
Total	$2,278,414	$44,138,457	$371,017,580
Expenditures	1,863,324	46,458,230	397,257,264
Surplus	415,090	*2,390,773	*26,239,683

*Deficit.

WILMINGTON, DEL. 4½s
to yield 4.15%
CHICAGO CITY RY 1st 5s
to yield 4.70%
Circulars on request
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place,
New York.
Boston, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco.

$100 $500 $1,000
First Mortgage Bonds
To Yield 6%
Secured by property having title legalized and assured by FEDERAL PROVISION, on a completed project which is under State Supervision.
Send for Booklet describing Irrigation Bonds as an Investment.
Blake & Reeves
BANKERS
34 Pine Street New York

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation
BONDS
To net
3½% to 6%
Write for descriptive circular.
O'CONNOR & KAHLER
49 Wall Street, New York

WILL BUY:
$10,000
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron Coll. Trust 6s, 1956
@ 30 flat.
TOBEY & KIRK
25 BROAD STREET - - NEW YORK
'Phones: 4294-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

North & South Alabama 5s, 1936
Norfolk & Southern 1st 5s, 1941
Atlantic & Yadkin 4s, 1949
W. C. Langley & Co.
BANKERS
10 WALL ST. 'Phone 5360 Rector.

VALUABLE RECORD
Containing Prices and Statistics of
RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS
Sent upon Request.
STANLEY B. McLEAN
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Georgia Ry. & Electric 5s 1932 & 1949
Missouri Pacific 2d 5s 1938
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 5s 1993
State of So. Car., No. Car., Ga., Ala., Tenn. Bonds.
M. WOLFF,
27 William St., N. Y. 6537-8-9 Broad.

H. M. BYLLESBY & Co.
INCORPORATED
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS & REPORTS
218 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala. San Diego, Cal.

SERIAL BONDS
secured by such natural resources as Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and Water Power, netting from 5 to 6 per cent. Descriptive circulars on request.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865) 181 La Salle St., Chicago

PERSONAL TRUSTS
Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, under Will or under appointment by Deed, Agent for the care of Personal Property.
This class of Trust business solicited.
FULTON TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK, 30 NASSAU STREET.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
Transacts All Trust Co. Business.
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Avenue Branch, 514 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital.............. $5,000,000
Surplus.............. 18,000,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Speculation and Its Physician.

So far as the stock market was concerned, yesterday, it might very well have been a patient obeying the injunction of the family physician, the physician in the case being James J. Hill and his prescription the "rest cure," advised by him in his interview of Thursday, following his talk with Mr. Taft in Washington. The swing of prices was narrow, and the list of gains at the day's close was almost unbroken. One curious theory advanced on the floor of the Stock Exchange for the day's market was that speculators who have been successful of late on the bear side, were engaged in an effort to put the market up to get a better level on which to sell it short again. If this were by any means true, it would denote a singular lack of confidence in their position among the bears. If they are afraid to go short at current prices, the only possible inference is that they expect very little more in the way of declines.

⁂

The State of Business.

A good deal of discussion goes forward daily now in the financial district regarding the effects of the unsettled stock market and the Washington situation on the business world. Railroad earnings, reports, and financial statements of one sort or another from corporations of all kinds are eagerly scanned to discover whether trade shows any symptoms of decline, but save in isolated instances, these efforts have had small reward. Yesterday a good deal was made of a dispatch from Elgin, Ill., reporting the National Watch Company of that city as having announced that on Feb. 5 it would lay off 200 of its 3,000 operators because trade conditions call for economy. Incidentally, the dispatch went on to quote an officer of the company as expecting no further contraction, and expressed the hope that in the near future the plants would be running at full capacity. The American Watch Company announced a shut down of a week a few days ago, so that conditions in the watch trade seem to be peculiar to it.

⁂

Increase in Bank Exchanges.

On the other hand, there is no escaping the significance of the figures of the country's bank exchanges. Dun's Review, reporting for the week, noted an unprecedented volume of exchanges, the total, $3,615,298, representing an increase of 89.1 per cent. over a year ago and 9.4 per cent. over the same week of the active year 1906. The daily averages of clearings for the present month are far above those for either December or November.

⁂

Expansion of Odd-Lot Business.

The growing attraction of stocks and bonds to the small investors seems to have suffered no check through the light that has been let in recently on the byways of manipulation. The ranks of the odd-lot men have been increased as a result of this growth, and even the houses which have newly entered the field are finding the business that has come in in answer to a very modest amount of advertising greater than all expectations. Some of the older firms report that the business that has come in from the outside public during the decline compares favorably with the avalanche of bargain buying in the post panic days of 1907-08. On Thursday, which was a day of smaller activity than many recently, one firm to which this class of business is comparatively a new departure had a bigger day than at any time in its history. So great has the volume of outside orders become that it has been compelled to seek larger offices. Much of the demand comes from out-of-town points. One house with branch offices in those sections estimated yesterday that in this week alone it had purchased $1,000,000 of stocks and bonds in small blocks.

⁂

Stock Dividend on General Chemical.

The Directors of the General Chemical Company cut a small melon for stockholders yesterday, declaring an increase of 1 per cent. in the annual rate on the common stock, as well as a stock dividend of 10 per cent., which will bring the outstanding issue of that stock up to $8,250,000. The quarterly dividend is now 1¼ per cent.

⁂

Extra Cotton Exchange Holiday.

Cotton brokers, who have been kept harder at work in recent months than in any season since the Sully year, are to have a triple holiday when Washington's Birthday comes around. It has been decided to close the Exchange on Monday, Feb. 21, the day preceding the National holiday, which will give the brokers time off from Saturday afternoon till Wednesday morning. The Stock Exchange is not expected to be so liberal. Since the market became active last year, there has been no such disposition to double up the holidays as in 1908.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Friday.

Commission houses on the Consolidated Stock Exchange handled many buying orders, particularly for odd lots of stock. On the other hand, traders on the floor were generally opposed to an improvement. Their selling was in sufficient volume to impart relative softness to prices, compared with New York Stock Exchange quotations, during most of the day. Business was on a large scale, with the sales totaling 131,070 shares. Interest was more concentrated in the standard shares than was the case the day before. Fifty-seven different issues in all were dealt in.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,920	Amal. Copper	81½	82½	80¾	81⅜
70	Am. Beet Sug.	36½	37¼	36½	37¼
40	American Can.	11¼	11¼	11	11
130	Am. Car & F.	64	64½	64	64½
20	Am. Cot. Oil.	61½	61½	61½	61½
10	Am.H. & L. pf	39	39	39	39
130	Amer. Ice	21½	21⅝	21	21½
10	Am. Loco.	51½	51½	51½	51½
3,600	Am. Smelting	92¼	92¾	90¾	91⅝
280	Am. Sugar	121½	122⅝	121½	122¼
510	Anaconda Cop.	50¾	51½	50¾	51½
890	A., T. & S. F.	116¾	116¾	116¼	116½
310	B'klyn R. T.	72½	73½	71¾	72½
210	Cent. Leather	39¾	41	39¾	41
530	Ches. & Ohio	83½	84¾	83¾	84¼
[illegible]	Chi.G. W. new	30¾	31	30¾	31
1,710	C., M. & St. P.	147⅜	148⅜	147⅜	147½
720	Col. F. & I.	38	38¾	37¾	38½
950	Consol. Gas	141⅝	144¼	141⅝	143⅛
110	Corn Products	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼
50	Den. & R. G.	42½	42½	42½	42½
50	D. & R. G. pf.	80	80	80	80
100	Dist. Securities	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
420	Erie	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
10	Erie 1st pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
290	Gt. Nor. pf.	134⅝	137	134⅝	136
80	Inter.-Met.	21⅝	22	21⅝	21¾
870	Int.-Met. pf.	55	56¼	55	55⅝
20	Iowa Cent. pf.	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½
10	Kan. City So.	38	38	38	38
20	Louis. & Nash.	147	147	147	147
460	M., K. & T.	41¾	42⅝	41¾	42⅝
60	Mo. Pacific	68¾	69	68¾	69
20	N. Mex. 2d pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
580	N. Y. Central	118⅞	120	118⅞	118⅞
30	N.Y., O. & W.	44½	45	44½	45
340	Nor. Pacific	136⅝	137⅜	136⅝	136⅝
110	Pacific Mail	33¼	33¾	33¼	33½
6,580	Pennsylvania	134⅜	134⅝	133½	133½
10	People's Gas	110	110	110	110
60	Pitts. Coal	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
10	Pressed St. C.	43	43	43	43
10	R'way Springs	43	43	43	43
22,660	Reading	156⅝	158⅛	156⅝	157½
50	Rep. Steel	37¾	38	37¾	37⅞
210	Rock Island	41¼	41½	41¼	41½
8,110	Southern Pac.	128	128¾	127¾	128
150	Southern Ry.	29	29⅜	29	29½
29,620	Union Pacific	185	187	185	186
170	U. S. Rubber	43¾	44	43¾	44
50	U. S. R. rights	.05	.05	.05	.05
48,160	U. S. Steel	83	84⅛	82¾	83¾
50	U. S. Steel pf.	123	123¼	122⅞	123¼
60	Utah Copper	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾
20	V.-Car. Chem.	52½	52½	51¾	51¾
90	Wabash	20⅞	21	20⅞	21
200	Wabash pf.	48	48⅛	47⅜	48
131,070					

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alice	2.25	2.35	2.25	2.35
400	Comstock	.30	.30	.30	.30
100	Consol. Va.	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
300	Goldf'd Cons.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
1,000	Gould & Cur.	.35	.35	.35	.35
100	Hale & Nor.	.60	.60	.60	.60
900	McNamara	.27	.27	.26½	.26½
5000	Midway	.25	.25	.25	.25
450	Ophir	1.95	2.10	1.95	2.10
50	Ontario	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
500	Silver Pick	.09	.09	.09	.09
200	Tonopah Min.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
200	Tonopah Ext.	.74	.74	.74	.74
1,000	Tramps	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
7,000					

WHEAT.

[illegible],000	May option	1.11¼	1.12	1.11¼	1.11¾

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Paris Bourse Weak Because of the Flood.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Money was in better supply and easier, and discount rates were weak to-day.

On the Stock Exchange various adverse influences checked an expansion in business and caused an easy tone. Foreigners and Kaffirs were affected by Paris selling on account of the floods, and gilt-edged securities eased on prospects of new issues. Unfavorable crop news depressed Argentine rails, while dividend announcements failed to check the decline in home rails. Copper shares recovered in sympathy with Americans.

American securities, after a quiet opening, improved under the lead of Canadian Pacific and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé. Scattered buying later helped the advance, and in the afternoon New York bought United States Steel, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific freely. This support held prices near the high point, and the market closed firm.

Bar silver steady, 24⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse to-day was weak because of the ravages of the flood, and heavy offerings broke prices, particularly French industrials. The closing for 3 per cent. rentes was 98f 47½c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f 19½c.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Prices opened irregular on the Boerse to-day. Later the market strengthened and closed steady.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	82 3-16	..	..	— ⅛
Consols, account	82 3-16	..	..	— ⅛
Anaconda	10¼	51½	50⅝	+ ¼
Atchison	120	116⅞	115⅝	+ 1
Canadian Pacific	185¼	180⅞	179½	+ 1⅜
St. Paul	152	148	147⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	30¼	29⅜	28⅞	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	48¼	47⅜	46⅞	+ ½
Illinois Central	145ex	144⅜	142⅝	+ 1⅝
Louis. & Nash	149¼	145⅜	145¼	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	122	118⅝	118⅝	+ ⅞
Pennsylvania	69	134⅜	134	+ ⅝
Reading	81	157⅝	155⅞	+ 1⅜
Southern Pac	132¼	129	127⅞	+ 1⅝
Union Pac	192¼	186⅞	184⅞	+ 2
U. S. Steel	86	83⅝	82⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	126¼	123¼	122⅞	+ ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	7	6	Esperanza	3	0	0
Tomboy	0	17	6	Dolores	1	10	0
El Oro	1	0	0	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,448. AMERICAN GOODS OF VARIOUS KINDS.—An American Consul in a European country reports that a business man in his district desires to enter into correspondence with firms in the United States that deal in any of the following articles: Staves for beer barrels, turpentine, cheap grease oils, also better kinds; all varieties of raw products used for chemical purposes, binder twine, dye woods, rosin, drugs, glue and glue stock, tallow and cotton seed oil.

4,449. KITCHEN UTENSILS AND WARES OF ALL KINDS.—A communication received from an American export agent states that one of his correspondents in Europe is interested in practical and novel kitchen utensils and wares of all kinds.

4,450. MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—A firm of engineers and dealers in machinery in Italy informs an American Consulate that it is in a position to furnish the best of references, and that it wishes to hear from American manufacturers of the following types of articles: Hydraulic machinery, including wheel turbines, water pressure engines and accessories, suction, forcing, centrifugal and rotary pumps; rams, presses, accumulators, pressure multipliers and reducers, condensed water suppliers, air-moistening apparatus, &c.; motors, including explosion motors burning petrol, gasoline, kerosene, and alcohol, and electric traction motors of all sorts; engines, boilers and accessories, including steam boilers of special type, stationary and semi-stationary engines and boilers, and steam turbines and accessories; transmission and machinery connected therewith, including especially appliances for preventing and guarding against accidents, such as stopping appliances, tap cases, safety gear, safety grates, shuttle screens, belt removers, brakes, parachutes, &c., and traction, railway, and tramway rolling stock of all kinds. Correspondence may be in English.

4,451. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN GOODS IN SERVIA.—One of the special agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor has forwarded the names of several resident agents in Servia seeking to handle American accounts. Correspondence may be in English.

4,452. MACHINERY AND BUILDING FOR WHALE FACTORY.—An American Consul located on an island off the Atlantic Coast reports that application has been made to the local Government for permission to establish a whale factory on the island. No particulars are obtainable yet, but the plant will be designed for utilizing the products of whale fishery. It is probable that the building will be erected as well as the installation of the necessary machinery.

4,453. PICTURE FRAMES AND MOLDINGS.—An American house writes that a firm in Australia doing business as American manufacturers traveling representatives desires to arrange business connections with a manufacturer of picture frames and moldings. The letter states that the firm is in a position to secure a large volume of business with proper goods.

4,454. PORTABLE ASPHALT PLANT.—A report has been received from an American Consular officer in Canada stating that a municipality in his district is contemplating the purchase of a portable asphalt plant. The type which has been recommended the engineer of the city is what is known as a "two-car plant," one which can be transported on two standard railway cars, as transfer of the portable plant over the street car companies' tracks to the section where improvements are to be made would save the city many thousands of dollars annually.

4,455. EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—A business man in France has formed an association with a view to getting the agency of American firms for the Continent. He states that he will not purchase goods outright, but will work on a commission basis only, opening branch houses in Europe if necessary. He writes that he has a knowledge of the necessary languages for the various countries, has many years' business experience, and has extensive connections with mercantile houses. He is willing to furnish references.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.27	ulia	.14
Alpha Con.	.1[illegible]	ustice	.25
Andes	.2[illegible]	Kentucky Con.	.17
Belcher	1.20	ady Wash. Con.	.16
Best & Belcher	.7[illegible]	Mexican	1.70
Bullion	.22	Occidental Con.	.34
Caledonia	.45	Ophir	2.05
Challenge Con.	.50	Overman	.66
Chollar	.28	Potosi	.70
Confidence	1.50	Savage	.44
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.75	Sag Belcher	.10
Con. Imperial	.09	Sierra Nevada	.72
Crown Point	1.15	Union Con.	.85
Gould & Curry	.36	Utah Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.64	Yellow Jacket	1.30

Silver bars, 52¼; Mexican dollars, 45@45½; drafts, sight, 6@7½ cents premium; telegraph, 10@12½ cents premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.08
Belmont	1.40	Diamondfield	.02
Jim Butler	.1[illegible]	Goldfield C. M.	7.45
McNamara	.27	Great Bend	.02
Midway	.27	Jumbo Extension	.26
Montana	.90	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.01	Sandstorm	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Peak	.07
Atlanta	.10	BULLFROG.	
Blue Bell	.02	Montgomery Mtn.	.02
Combination Fract.	.33	Tramps Cons.	.06
Crackerjack	.01		

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Robert Cutting Lawrence of the International Products Company has started on an extended business tour of Mexico.

At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing House Building Company Richard Delafield was elected a Director to succeed the late Dumont Clark. The retiring Directors were re-elected.

Harold N. Raymond, William Thompson Starr of the Stock Exchange, and Hamilton Abert have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Raymond, Starr & Co., with offices at 74 Broadway.

The stockholders of the American Railway Traffic Company, a subsidiary of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, have ratified the dissolution of the company, which was organized several years ago to transport ashes.

W. & E. Rosenbaum of 35 Broad Street have prepared a booklet on the "Features and Usages" of the London market which is a practical handbook for those transacting business between the New York and London markets.

John Muir & Co. of 71 Broadway announced yesterday that on account of the large increase in their business in odd lots they had been obliged to seek larger quarters. On Feb. 12 they will move their offices to the offices in the same building formerly occupied by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

At the annual meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company yesterday Bernard Gallagher was elected a Director to succeed the late E. H. Harriman, and C. D. Meneely, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, was elected to succeed the late William Seibert, to serve for one year. Other Directors were elected.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Firm Early on Crop News, but Has Late Reaction—Corn and Oats Dull—Cotton Dull and Firm.

The movement of wheat was comparatively narrow until late in the day, when prices weakened, closing at a net loss. The market early was firmer on the cables and the moderate shipments from the Argentine and India. Receipts were also rather small in the Northwest, and there were reports of firmness of cash wheat in the principal markets and of good inquiry from millers. The report that the millers were paying full prices for cash wheat had some influence, and also a report that Mexico would remove the duty on wheat Feb. 15 brought some buying early. The reports regarding the crop situation showed slightly less favorable, particularly where the snow has disappeared, and the crop has been subjected to freezing and thawing conditions. Later the market eased off, with a good deal of selling out by early buyers, who were disappointed at the absence of support, and the lack of buying power, which the market developed on the reaction. Bradstreet's exports were about 1,000,000 bushels larger than the previous week, amounting to about 3,118,000 bushels. Cash wheat locally was dull. No. 2 red was quoted $1.31, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, $1.26¼, free on board; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.26¼, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21.

Corn was quite firm during the morning. There was a good deal of buying on the strength in wheat, and the reports of somewhat smaller offerings from the country. There seemed to be a good many shorts in the market, and prices were easily influenced. Actual receipts, however, for the five days this week have gained 80,000 bushels over last week, and in the afternoon the market lost the advance, and closed barely steady. Cash corn was dull, with No. 2 quoted 74½c, elevator, domestic, 72½c export; No. 3, 71½c; No. 4, 69½c, and steamer, 71½c.

Oats were very quiet. The early trading was at an advance, with other grain, and some covering of shorts, but later on the rather liberal receipts and increase in total movement over last week, the market eased off, and closed at a net decline. Cash oats were quiet, with natural whites, 52½@55c; white clipped, 53½@57c, both track.

Provisions were dull and firm all the session. The market was influenced by the strength of the live hog market, and the small receipts of live hogs. The advance met some realizing, but there was no pressure on the market.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.19⅛	$1.18⅝	$1.18⅝	$1.19
July	1.09⅞	1.09⅛	1.09⅛	1.09½
Corn—				
May	..	..	76¼	76
July	..	..	76	76
September	..	..	75½	73¾
Oats—				
May	..	..	52⅞	52⅝

Curb, 2:30 P. M.—May wheat, $1.18¾; puts, $1.18⅛; calls, $1.19⅛@$1.19¼.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
January	..	..	$1.12¼	$1.12⅝
May	$1.12	$1.11	1.11⅛	1.11¼
July	1.02	1.01¼	1.01⅜	1.01⅝
September	.97⅝	.97⅛	.97⅛	.97⅜

2:30-2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.11⅛@$1.12; downs, $1.10¼@$1.10.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Corn—				
January	..	..	62⅞	63⅝
May	67⅝	66⅝	66⅞	67⅛
July	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝	66⅞
September	67⅛	66⅜	66⅝	66⅝

May ups, 66⅞@67c; downs, 66⅝@66¼c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Oats—				
January	..	..	46⅜	47⅛
May	47⅜	46⅝	46⅝	47
July	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	43⅞
September	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞
Lard—				
January	11.80	11.77½	11.80	11.80
May	11.75	11.67½	11.72½	11.70
July	11.67½	11.60	11.65	11.62½
Ribs—				
January	11.70	11.50	11.50	11.62½
May	11.42½	11.35	11.40	11.37½
July	11.40	11.30	11.37½	11.35
September	..	..	..	11.42½
Pork—				
January	20.50	20.45	20.50	20.50
May	20.97½	20.85	20.97½	20.87½
July	20.95	20.85	20.95	20.85

COTTON.

Cotton showed much steadiness on the small volume of business. The fluctuations were barely 12 to 15 points. Best prices were made late, the closing being at a net advance, but at a little under the best. There was only a small amount of outside interest in the market, and the commission trade was of very small proportions. Traders were operating back and forth for small profits.

Attention was paid to the statistics, which were really quite bullish, showing an important decrease in the into sight movement compared with last year, and a considerable decrease compared with last week. The Cotton Exchange figures made the into sight movement 185,395 bales, against 360,374 last year. The world's takings of American cotton for the week were 248,000, against 297,000 for the same time last year. While this was a decrease of 49,000 bales in the spinners' takings for the week, the into sight movement decreased 175,000 bales. The movement pointed to a decrease in the American visible of 63,000 bales for the week, against an increase last year of 63,000 bales for the corresponding week.

Spot cotton was very firm again, and there was no change in the character of the Southern advices. The reports showed Southern quotations generally unchanged, with 2¼ points higher. The small movement for the week, both at the ports and into sight, was looked upon as a direct confirmation of the reports which have been so constant on the break that the South was not a willing seller, and was only following the decline in futures as it was forced to. Southern interests are still insisting that it is very difficult to buy spot cotton from the country at prices which will enable them to replace sales made to spinners.

The Cotton Exchange will take an extra holiday Feb. 21.

Spot cotton quiet, 5c. advance; middling uplands, 14.75c.; middling Gulf, 15c.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid. Asked.	Prev. Night.
January	14.56	14.46	14.52@14.53	14.50
February	....	....	14.50@14.52	14.47
March	14.54	14.43	14.50@14.51	14.47
April	....	....	14.50@14.53	14.47
May	14.65	14.50	14.60@14.61	14.57
June	....	....	14.53@14.55	14.50
July	14.56	14.43	14.52@14.53	14.49
August	14.18	14.05	14.12@14.13	14.11
September	13.13	13.05	13.10@13.11	13.10
October	12.69	12.55	12.64@12.66	12.68
November	....	....	12.42@12.45	12.45
December	12.43	12.40	12.43@12.45	12.46

The market closed steady at 3c. advance to 4c. decline.

COFFEE.

Coffee was steadier, and prices after opening unchanged to 5 points higher developed considerable firmness and closed steady at a net advance of 5 to 10 points. The volume of business was not large, total sales amounting to 11,750 bags, but offerings were small, and bulls were again inclined to support values. The foreign markets were steady, Havre showing an advance of ¼f, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. The spot situation continues steady owing to firm cost and freight offers from Brazil, but the demand for spot coffee continues inactive, and operators generally seem to be waiting for some action on the part of the Valorization Committee regarding the sales. Spot coffee quiet and steady; Rio No. 7, 8⅝ to 8¾c.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
January	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.75
February	6.80	6.80	6.80@6.85	6.75
March	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95	6.85
April	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.90
May	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05	6.95
June	..	..	7.00@7.05	6.95
July	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.00
August	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
September	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10	7.00
October	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
November	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
December	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.00

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE YANKEE FUEL CO., THE SANTA FE, RATON & EASTERN RAILROAD CO., AND ALSO THE SANTA FE, RATON & DES MOINES RAILROAD CO., THE SANTA FE, LIBERAL & ENGLEWOOD RAILROAD CO., THE RATON WATER WORKS CO. OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given to the bondholders of the above-named Companies that the undersigned Protective Committee has adopted a plan of reorganization and has filed the same with the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, depository, 55 Cedar Street, New York, where copies may be obtained. Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the above-named depository forthwith.

J. W. PLATTEN, Chairman,
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
H. A. V. POST,
WM. H. COVERDALE,
Committee.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, January 19th, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the five per cent. Three Year Gold Notes of this Company maturing February 1, 1910, will be paid at this office on and after that date. Coupons should be detached and presented separately. Checks for interest on Registered Notes will be mailed as usual.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

42 Broadway, New York, January 27, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that there has been declared a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share on the Preferred stock and a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share on the Common stock of the Company, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock on the 10th day of February next, payable March 1st at the office of the Company in the City of New York.

ROSWELL MILLER,
Chairman of the Board.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
3d week Jan.	$80,570	$59,656	$20,914
July 1-Jan. 21.	2,249,483	1,991,937	257,546
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
3d week Jan.	217,600	222,000	*4,400
July 1-Jan. 21.	6,934,900	6,585,100	349,800
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
3d week Jan.	92,698	84,529	8,164
July 1-Jan. 21.	3,809,296	2,991,578	817,718
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
3d week Jan.	166,147	147,570	18,687
July 1-Jan. 21.	4,931,170	4,309,337	621,833
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
3d week Jan.	21,527	20,729	798
July 1-Jan. 21.	626,205	575,951	50,254
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
3d week Jan.	159,222	147,031	12,191
July 1-Jan. 21.	3,040,342	2,910,792	129,550
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL—			
3d week Jan.	186,128	140,455	45,67[illegible]
July 1-Jan. 21.	8,673,735	8,104,008	569,727
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO—			
3d week Jan.	958,114	916,944	41,170
July 1-Jan. 21.	26,658,175	25,626,790	1,031,385

*Decrease.

COLUMBUS RAILWAY AND LIGHT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	$2,577,202	$2,281,951	$2,238,548
Expenses	1,290,133	1,185,604	1,153,871
Net	1,287,069	1,096,347	1,084,607
Other income	17,866	18,795	17,973
Total income	1,304,935	1,115,142	1,102,640
Fixed charges	971,707	920,253	854,057
Balance	333,227	194,889	248,583
Deprec., &c.	72,875	47,765	57,002
Surplus	†260,352	147,124	191,581
Dividends	*200,877	100,000	75,000
Surplus, year	59,475	47,124	116,581

*Includes $75,877 paid to employes under the profit-sharing plan. †After deducting employes' dividend of $75,877 is equal to 5.8% on capital stock.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE for November—

Gross	1,613,666	1,180,184	1,106,255
Exp. and tax	790,740	674,512	677,639
Net	822,926	505,672	428,616
5 months gross	7,547,708	6,108,328	5,692,761
Exp. and tax	3,889,506	3,505,734	3,376,375
5 months net	3,658,202	2,602,594	2,316,386

CHICAGO DIVISION for November—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross	720,136	594,046	126,090
Exp. and taxes	537,650	443,226	44,424
Net	182,486	150,820	31,606
5 months gross	3,703,605	3,840,119	863,486
Exp. and taxes	2,490,303	2,249,701	240,602
5 months net	1,213,303	1,090,418	122,884

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross	1,864,979	1,645,243	219,736
Expenses	965,074	837,971	127,103
Net	899,905	807,272	92,633
Other income	178,727	163,902	14,825
Total income	1,078,632	971,174	107,458
Charges	497,766	471,944	25,822
Dec. surplus FPga elARA,¼zF.zaa hrdlau			
Surplus	580,865	499,230	81,635

THE READING SYSTEM for December—Philadelphia & Reading:

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	3,936,286	3,744,102	3,500,998
Exp. and renew.	2,318,848	2,165,839	2,227,239
Net	1,617,438	1,578,263	1,273,759
Gross, 6 mos.	22,280,517	20,297,432	23,385,246
Exp. and renew.	13,533,170	12,114,299	14,305,098
Net, 6 mos.	8,747,347	8,183,133	9,080,148
Coal and Iron Company:			
Gross	3,497,748	3,471,324	3,758,446
Expenses	3,263,833	3,164,658	3,435,756
Net	233,915	306,666	322,690
Gross, 6 mos.	15,889,784	17,233,128	21,022,009
Expenses	15,383,513	16,170,535	19,244,747
Net, 6 mos.	506,270	1,062,593	1,777,262
Reading Company:			
Net	145,534	130,925	124,217
Gross, 6 mos.	884,924	767,197	767,222
Total, all lines:			
Net	1,996,886	2,015,854	1,720,665
Chgs. and taxes	880,000	873,542	870,742
Surplus	1,116,886	1,142,312	849,923
Net, 6 mos.	10,138,542	10,012,923	11,624,633
Chgs. and taxes	5,280,000	5,241,250	5,224,452
Surp., 6 mos.	4,858,542	4,771,673	6,400,181

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
4s —May, '59, l'chg.	99¼	99¾	99¼	99¾
4½s—May, '57, l'chg.	108	108½	108	108½
4½s—Nov., '57, l'chg.	108	108½	108	108½
4½s—May, '17, l'chg.	103	103½	103	103½
4s —May, '57, l'chg.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s —Nov., '58, l'chg.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s —Nov., '57, l'chg.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4s —Nov., '36, reg.	99	99½	99	99½
4s —Nov., '56, reg.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
3½s—Nov., '55, l'chg.	87½	88½	87½	88½
3½s—May, '54, coup.	87½	88½	87½	88½
3½s—May, '54, reg.	87½	88½	87½	88½
*6s —Nov., '10, rev.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾
Rcts, 4s—May, '59.	99¼	99½	99¼	99½

*Coupon or registered.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 28.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	8¾	Jackpot	7	7¼
Elkton	70½	70¾	McKinney	45½	49
El Paso	66½	68	Old Gold	4	4¼
Gold Dollar	10¾	11¼	Portland	100	102
Findlay	10½	11	Vindicator	77½	79
Isabella	18	18½	J. Sample	9½	10

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 21, 1910.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 8th, 1910, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 2d, 1910, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 9th, 1910, at ten o'clock A. M.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
by GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, 81-85 Beach Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February eighth, 1910, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the meeting.

E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute, Thursday, Feb. 3, 1910, at 19 West 44th St., 8 P. M. R. A. Dayton, Secy.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that "THE UNITED STATES SECURITY COMPANY," a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this fifth day of January, 1910, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this fifth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and ten.

(Seal.) THOMAS F. FENNELL,
Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HILLELSON & ROSENBLUTH of 63 East Broadway, New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOSEPH ROSENBLUTH retiring and HILLEL HILLELSON & SON assuming all liabilities incurred during and in the regular course of business of said firm.

H. HILLELSON & SON.
HILLEL HILLELSON.
JOSEPH ROSENBLUTH.

SATULSKY & COHN.—I, LOUIS SATULSKY, have dissolved partnership with the firm of SATULSKY & COHN, wholesale grocers, 26 Ludlow St.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE COPARTnership of WELSCH & WEISBERG of 22 East 21st St., New York City, is hereby dissolved.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT HUGO CAHN & COMPANY, a copartnership having its office at No. 67 Murray Street, New York City, and heretofore composed of HUGO CAHN and JOSEPH BRUSSEL, both of the State, City, and County of New York, was on the 25th day of January, 1910, dissolved by mutual consent, and said JOSEPH BRUSSEL has assumed all the liabilities incurred during and in the regular course of business of said copartnership, and said JOSEPH BRUSSEL will continue the business at No. 67 Murray Street, New York City, under the name of HUGO CAHN & COMPANY.

Dated New York, January 26, 1910.

HUGO CAHN & COMPANY.
HUGO CAHN,
JOSEPH BRUSSEL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon February 15, 1910, and there publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the construction of coal crushing plant and ash handling plant at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill. Blank forms of proposals and specifications will be furnished, and plans may be procured upon application to the Commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago, Ill. R. F. Nicholson, Chief of Bureau, January 14, 1910.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Adjutant General's Office, 35th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, until noon on Monday, January 31st, 1910, for furnishing bronze and silver decorations for qualifications in Small Arms Practice by the National Guard, State of New York.

Information concerning quantities, conditions, &c., can be had on application to this office, where standard samples can be seen.

NELSON H. HENRY,
Adjutant General, S. N. Y.

$1,500,000

St. Louis, Springfield & Peoria Railroad

1st & Ref. 5% Gold Bonds

Due December 1, 1939. Guaranteed by Illinois Traction Co.

An electric railroad of modern construction operating principally under the steam railroad laws of Illinois between St. Louis, Mo., and Springfield, Ill. Cash replacement value is double bonded debt. Net earnings are 1¾ times interest charges.

Price 99 and interest

N. W. Halsey & Co.

BANKERS

49 Wall Street, New York

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

Having sold the bonds, this advertisement is published as a matter of record.

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue,

New York.

LONDON, 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator Guardian

6% BONDS OF SOUND VALUE MORTGAGES OF MERIT

SECURING THEM

COUPON BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100 $500 $1,000

MATURING IN 1914

Secured by tax exempt mortgages on improved real estate in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for booklet Series "A"

KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.

165 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,

25 Broad Street, New York, Jan. 28, 1910.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼%) Per Cent. upon the Common stock, payable March 1, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 21, 1910.

The Directors also declared an extra dividend upon the Common stock of Ten (10%) Per Cent., payable after March 15, 1910, in the Common stock of the company at par to stockholders of record at close of business February 21, 1910. This action was taken in view of the fact that for the years 1904 and 1905, while the company earned its usual dividends, for prudential reasons no dividend was paid on the Common stock for those years.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY. CO.

Office of the Treasurer,
Room 219, Grand Central Station,
New York, January 13, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD NOTES of this Company, maturing February 1st, 1910, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

Coupons should be detached and presented separately.

Checks for interest on registered notes will be mailed as usual.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Treasurer,
Room 219, Grand Central Station,
New York, January 13, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the THREE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD NOTES of this Company, maturing February 1st, 1910, will be paid at this office on and after that date.

Coupons should be detached and presented separately.

Checks for interest on registered notes will be mailed as usual.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.

New York, N. Y., January 26th, 1910.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND, NO. 44.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company February 23d, 1910, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 2d, 1910. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., February 2d, 1910, and reopen at ten A. M. February 23d, 1910.

F. P. VAN HORNE, Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK

New York, January 25th, 1910.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3%, free of tax, payable February 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record January 28th, 1910.

LOUIS V. ENNIS, Cashier.

Green Bay & Western Railroad Co.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and One-quarter of One Per Cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1909, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 7th, 1910, to stockholders of record February 5th, 1910.

CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

110TH SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. in cash, payable March 1st, 1910, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business, Tuesday, February 1st, 1910.

D. R. BURBANK, Assistant Secretary.
New York, January 19, 1910.

JEFFERSON & CLEARFIELD COAL & IRON CO.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable Feb'y 15th next, to stockholders of record Feb'y 7th, 1910, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, January 28, 1910.

NEW ORLEANS GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 9, due February 1, 1910, will be paid at maturity at the office of FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, January 20, 1910.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1910, to stockholders of record at close of business January 28th, 1910.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due February 1, 1910, from Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. Five Per Cent. gold notes will be paid on and after that date at the company's office, 25 Broad Street, New York.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederic P. Olcott, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 150 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

84	208	535	1099	1637	2069	2726	3379
45	237	544	1164	1643	2108	2798	3596
69	258	558	1177	1651	2128	2804	3612
70	287	641	1183	1706	2229	2816	3622
74	298	643	1186	1779	2250	2818	3635
79	322	645	1217	1783	2360	2954	3636
105	339	800	1227	1794	2362	2972	3651
114	360	814	1262	1858	2389	2974	3653
129	409	859	1264	1867	2427	2987	3663
138	419	870	1288	1869	2485	2995	3665
149	428	894	1377	1877	2518	3020	3666
153	457	902	1392	1882	2560	3035	3689
157	460	924	1429	1898	2629	3127	3744
158	461	940	1449	1918	2642	3156	3815
175	471	1043	1512	1986	2644	3325	3834
189	478	1055	1531	1938	2659	3337	3843
196	505	1056	1580	1942	2683	3339	3848
198	506	1066	1596	2045	2701	3378	3865
203	526	1091	1615	2050	2722		
							150

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest, upon presentation thereof, with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn, will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days' published notice of such drawing, viz.: From and after the 25th day of February, 1910.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company

By ROBERT S. LOVETT,
President.

New York, December 27, 1909.

Capital $500,000.00

SAVOY TRUST COMPANY

520 BROADWAY

Depository for Merchants, Manufacturers and Individuals requiring modern banking facilities.

These facilities include:

Commercial Letters of Credit,
Cable Transfers,
Correspondents in all leading cities of Europe and America,
Checks, Drafts and Notes collected at par on all points in Eastern States and many points in Western States.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISION of the mortgage or deed of trust dated August 1st, 1900, executed by the Olaa Sugar Company Limited to Bishop & Company, Bankers, and of the bonds secured by said mortgage or deed of trust:

Notice is hereby given that all said bonds will be redeemed on the first day of February, 1910, by the Olaa Sugar Company Limited at the banking house of Bishop & Company, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, at the option of the bearer of any such bond at The Bank of California, San Francisco, State of California, or at the banking house of Laidlaw & Co., City of New York, State of New York, with interest accrued on that date, at which date interest will cease on all said bonds.

Dated Honolulu, T. H., January 24th, 1910.

OLAA SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED,
By Allen W. T. Bottomley, Treasurer.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

On New York City Real Estate

LAWYERS MORTGAGE COMPANY

RICHARD M. HURD, President.

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan. 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

THIRD AVENUE
Railroad Company
REORGANIZATION

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY UNDER THE BONDHOLDERS' AGREEMENT, DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1907, FOR FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the DEPOSITING BONDHOLDERS and HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AS DEPOSITARY, under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 6, 1907, between holders of the above mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, that pursuant to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement the undersigned Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, and has lodged a copy thereof with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary.

As provided in said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, to which reference is hereby made, holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company as Depositary may assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization either by filing with said Depositary their written assent thereto, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them, or by failing, within thirty days after the completion of the publication of this notice, to file with the Depositary written notice of dissent from said Plan and Agreement, specifying the date and number of the certificates held by them. Such dissent must be filed on or prior to February 28, 1910, with the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization will become effective and binding upon all Certificate Holders and will be finally and conclusively deemed to have been assented to by all Certificate Holders unless within thirty days after January 29, 1910, the latter being the date of the completion of the publication aforesaid, one-third in amount of the Certificate Holders shall file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent from said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, the notice of dissent filed by each Certificate Holder specifying the date and number of the Certificates held by him.

Printed copies of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained by Certificate Holders on application to the Depositary at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

THIRD AVENUE
Railroad Company
REORGANIZATION
Notice to Non-Depositing Bondholders

TO HOLDERS OF THE FOUR PER CENT. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE HUNDRED YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY ISSUED UNDER ITS MORTGAGE DATED MAY 15, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the above-mentioned Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company issued under its mortgage dated May 15, 1900, that pursuant to a Bondholders' Agreement, dated November 6, 1907, entered into between certain holders of said bonds, as parties of the first part, and James N. Wallace and others, Committee, as parties of the second part, to which Bondholders' Agreement reference is made for all its terms and provisions, a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, dated December 2, 1909, has been duly prepared and adopted and a copy thereof duly lodged with the Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary. Printed copies of such Bondholders' Agreement and of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained at the office of said Depositary, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

Holders of said Four Per Cent. First Consolidated Mortgage Hundred Year Gold Bonds of The Third Avenue Railroad Company who have not yet deposited their bonds under the aforesaid Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, are hereby notified that they may without penalty, become parties to the said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and entitled to avail of the benefit of said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, by depositing their bonds with the coupon of January 1, 1908, and all subsequent coupons accompanying the same, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary as aforesaid, on or before February 18, 1910, and such deposit shall be deemed equivalent to the filing of written assent to said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Bonds so deposited will thereafter be held by the Depositary for account of the Committee, subject to the terms and provisions of said Bondholders' Agreement of November 6, 1907, and said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as fully to all intents and purposes as if heretofore deposited.

Dated New York, January 13, 1910.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDMUND D. RANDOLPH,
MORTIMER L. SCHIFF,
JAMES TIMPSON,
HARRY BRONNER,
Bondholders' Committee.

Southern Pacific Railroad Co.

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this company to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000, in the year 1909, in trust, to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,809.40 in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this company at its office, 120 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated December 27th, 1909.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

Utah Copper Company

Notice to Shareholders

The right to subscribe at $50.00 per share to increased stock of the Company at the rate of one share of the new stock for each ten shares of the present issue will be allotted to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1910, instead of January 18th, as stated in the circular heretofore sent you. Subscription warrants with full particulars regarding procedure will be mailed to all shareholders as soon as practicable after January 31st.

SPENCER PENROSE, Secretary.
Jan. 28, 1910.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York, December 29th, 1909.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the SINKING FUND BONDS of 1879 of this Company, both SIX and FIVE PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on Monday, January 31st, 1910, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,854.48, deposited in the Sinking Fund of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1910, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage.

R. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

INVESTIGATES TRACY FIRM.

Whitman Finds a Way to Circumvent Federal Injunction.

The Grand Jury continued yesterday the investigation into the affairs of Tracy & Co., the Wall Street firm that failed last May for $1,500,000. Assistant District Attorney Kindelberger, who is to leave Mr. Whitman's staff next week, put evidence against the firm before the Grand Jury, and called for the books of the company, now in possession of E. G. Benedict, the Trustee in Bankruptcy. An inspection of these books was considered essential to the case. Mr. Whitman was enjoined from reviewing them by the Federal court, on the ground that they are in the hands of a Federal officer and are not subject to a subpoena from a county official.

Yesterday, although the Federal injunction has not been vacated, the investigation continued with Wall Street brokers as witnesses. The books of these men provide as complete, if not as simple a means of tracing the stock transactions, as the books now withheld from the Grand Jury.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM.

S. T. Callaway and Others Form Partnership with Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.

S. T. Callaway, Secretary of the American Locomotive Company, and several others have formed a Stock Exchange firm jointly with Stuyvesant Fish, Jr. Young Mr. Fish became a member of the Stock Exchange shortly after his father's defeat in his fight to hold the Illinois Central against the Harriman forces.

The new firm is to be called Callaway, Fish & Co., and will commence business Feb. 1 at 37 Wall Street. The other partners will be Trowbridge Callaway, for years associated with Harvey Fisk & Sons, and Lailes F. Adams, lately connected with Frank Butterworth & Co., bankers of New Haven.

Both S. T. Callaway and Trowbridge Callaway are sons of the late President of the American Locomotive Company, who before its organization had been President of the New York Central.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Fail to Convince Board Shooks Are of American Origin.

The troublesome question of the classification of shooks reimported and claimed by the importers to be of American origin and hence entitled to a reduction in duty was the subject of another decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. In this case P. H. Petry & Co., the importers, failed to submit the necessary proof of identity of the shook, according to Judge Somerville, who writes the decision for the board.

It appears that the importations consisted of fruit boxes containing lemons or oranges. Collector Loeb assessed duty on the boxes at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, whereas the importers alleged a rate of 15 per cent., on the ground that the thin wood comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of the boxes is of the manufacture of the United States exported as orange or lemon box shooks and reimported in completed form filled with fruit. In overruling the claims, the General Appraiser says it follows that, where the local Appraiser reports the goods as foreign manufacture, as distinguished from domestic, the Consular certificate of itself is not sufficient to authorize the board to reverse the decision of the Collector, which is presumptively correct.

The decision says in part:

"It was permissible for the importers, which they have failed to do, to introduce evidence contradicting the Appraiser's report and corroborating their own contention, inasmuch as the Secretary of the Treasury is not empowered to make regulations as to the identity of merchandise classified under Paragraph 205, which would be conclusive as to any evidence offered."

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Commenting on the business situation, Dun's Review says:

> Measured by such tests as bank clearings and railroad earnings, there is no visible diminution in the volume of industrial and mercantile transactions; and yet with such happenings as the English elections, the Paris flood, the agitation over the high prices, and the rather violent break in the New York stock market, attributed to exaggerated fears, it would be strange, indeed, if the various trades, sensitive to financial and political influences, did not in some degree feel the effect of these disturbances. Then the weather conditions have been in places unfavorable to distribution. Therefore, the situation presents an irregular appearance, due to an uneven trade development.
>
> The advices from the principal cities also show that conditions of activity are not equal in all sections, but in the main these reports are uncommonly promising, business being at or above the normal point. Moreover, the decline in security prices, the recent fall in cotton, and the tendency to lower values for some foodstuffs are a development likely to make the situation more wholesome, however disturbing temporarily. Money conditions are improved. Bank clearings in New York increased 43.7 per cent. over 1909 and 6.6 per cent. over 1906, and outside of New York 18.5 and 18.0 per cent., respectively.
>
> The gain in railroad earnings during three weeks of January was 10.1 per cent. It is worthy of favorable note that exports from New York in the latest week were $1,084,635 in excess of imports, although considerably less than in 1908 and 1909. The total commerce of the week was $26,857,313, which, while $4,426,285 less than in 1909, was equal to 1908.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

According to The Wall Street Journal's weekly summary, the reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $5,865,000. This amount was practically all made up on the direct interior movement as other counts actually balanced. The banks received from the interior, $14,644,000, and shipped to the interior $9,089,000, including $350,000 gold coin sent to Canada and $6,247,000 National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $5,555,000. Receipts of new gold were $1,326,000, namely, on New York Assay Office checks, $704,000; on San Francisco Mint checks, $593,000, and on Seattle Assay Office checks, $29,000. Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $26,231,000. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $27,247,000, showing a loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper of $1,016,000. The total gain from the interior and new gold was $6,881,000. Deducting the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net gain by the banks was $5,865,000. The Sub-Treasury operations included the usual routine transactions with the banks. Pension payments amounted to $1,606,000, and customs collections to $4,491,000 during the week. The mutilated currency sent to Washington by the Sub-Treasury amounted to $7,552,000, while only $738,000 was received from the department.

Harvester's New Stock Authorized.

The stockholders of the International Harvester Company ratified the recommendation of the Directors for an increase in the common stock of the company from $60,000,000 to $80,000,000, at a special meeting in Hoboken yesterday. The Directors of the company are to meet in Chicago to-day to declare the first quarterly installment of 1 per cent. of the 4 per cent. annual dividend decided on Jan. 14.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—J. C. Thomas, I. J. Nichol, J. E. Parvis, W. P. Kellenher, H. A. Seymour, Per Ramee, recently appointed Second Lieutenants Philippine Scouts, will proceed to the Philippines.

Capt. S. A. Cheney, First Lieut. L. V. Frasier, engineer officers, will report to Examining Board at New York for examination for promotion.

Major K. Morton, Ordnance, to Worcester, Mass., and Middletown, Conn., to inspect material.

Col. L. L. Bruff, Ordnance, will visit South Bethlehem, Penn., and Reading, Penn., to inspect material.

The Navy.

Commander G. W. Logan to command the Mayflower.

Commodore T. Snowden to duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey of Ships, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Prairie at Cristobal, Cleveland at Cavite.

Sailed—Marietta, from Bluefields for Cristobal; Marcellus, from Newport News for Charleston.

BANKERS TO MEET IN OCTOBER

Date Fixed for the Annual Convention in Los Angeles.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held this year at Los Angeles, Cal., in the week beginning Oct. 3. The association chose Los Angeles as the place for the 1910 convention last year, and left the selection of the dates on which it should be held to a committee of bankers of that city.

Several of the State Bankers' Associations have practically completed arrangements for special trains, which will run through to the coast without change, returning over various routes known for their scenic attraction. The executive officers of the American Bankers' Association are now busy with the selection of those who will make the principal addresses at the convention, and in anticipation of future legislation affecting banking and currency laws, speakers will be invited who can give the fullest information on these subjects.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The local market quieted down somewhat to-day, but the undertone was strong. In the copper list Lake Copper continued as the leading feature, the gain amounting to 8 points, at 68. North Lake gained well over a point, Isle Royale was up 1, and Old Dominion, Copper Range, and Arizona Commercial gained a point or more. Calumet & Arizona added another point to its early gain, making the net advance 5 points. Hancock was well bought at an advance of over 3 points. While these important changes were taking place in the copper list an interesting movement was gotten under way in United Fruit, which resulted in a gain of 9 points, the price being advanced to 179, a new high record for this issue. As the price advanced the stock became unusually scarce. American Telephone, Edison Electric, and Massachusetts Gas were also strong, the gains amounting to a point or more in each instance. The balance of the list was quiet and practically unchanged.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	BONDS.			
$3,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92½	92⅜	92½
5,500	A. G. & W. I. S. S. 5s	70	69	69
6,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
7,000	K. C. M. R. & B. 5s	103	103	103
8,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98¼	98¼
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	104	104	104
1,000	New River 5s	78½	78½	78½
21,000	N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv. 6s	134½	134¼	134½
2,000	United Fruit 4½s	96	96	96
1,500	Western T. & T. 5s	99	98¾	99
	RAILROADS.			
107	Boston Elevated	133	132	133
841	Boston & Albany	232	230	230
40	Boston & Maine	150	150	150
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	155	155	155
14	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	116½	116	116½
828	Fitchburg pf.	131	130	131
340	Mass. Elec.	17½	17	17
118	Mass. Elec. pf.	81	80	81
1,255	N. Y., N. H. & H.	158	157	157½
290	N.Y.,N.H.&H. 25% pd.	147	145½	147
5	Old Colony St. Ry.	196	196	196
160	Union Pacific	186⅞	186	186⅞
2	West End pf.	108	108	108
	TELEPHONES.			
2,167	American	137¼	136⅝	136⅞
20	Mexican	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	New England	135	135	135
26	Western	15	15	15
32	Western pf.	90½	90¼	90½
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
140	Am. Agr. Chem.	44⅛	44	44
15	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	101½	101¼	101½
20	A. G. & W. I. pf.	25½	25⅛	25½
299	Am. Pneu. Svc.	8	7½	8
260	Am. Pneu. Svc. pf.	21½	21	21
105	Am. Sug. Rfg.	122½	121	122½
47	Am. Sug. Rfg. pf.	121½	121	121½
114	Am. Woolen	36½	36	36½
212	Am. Woolen pf.	102	101	101
150	East Boston Land	10½	10	10½
269	Edison	244½	242	244
5	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	106	106	106
12	Gen. Elec.	151⅝	151	151
1,027	Mass. Gas	80	78⅝	80
101	Mass. Gas pf.	96¼	95	95
90	N. E. Cotton Yarn	121½	121	121½
50	N. E. Cotton Yarn pf.	113	113	113
63	Pullman	193	193	193
20	Rotary Ring	12	12	12
12	Seattle Elec.	113	113	113
5	Seattle Elec. pf.	104½	104½	104½
655	Swift & Co.	103⅜	103	103⅜
100	Torrington, Class A.	31½	31½	31½
786	United Fruit	179	171	179
340	United Shoe	67	66¼	66⅜
7	United Shoe pf.	29	29	29
3,542	U. S. Steel	84⅝	83	83⅝
102	U. S. Steel pf.	123⅛	122	123⅛
	MINING.			
290	Adventure	8¼	8	8¼
3,325	Amalgamated	82⅜	81	81¼
50	Allouez	45	45	45
150	Am. Zinc	32	31½	32
278	Arcadian	8	7	7½
4,740	Arizona Com'l	42⅜	40	42
50	Arnold	1½	1½	1½
30	Atlantic	9½	9½	9½
75	Batopilas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
155	Boston Cons.	20	20	20
473	Boston Corbin	20¼	19½	20¼
965	Butte Coalition	26⅝	26	26
280	Butte & Balak.	11	11	11
1,190	Cal. & Arizona	73	68	71½
19	Cal. & Hecla	640	640	640
85	Centennial	30	29	30
250	Copper Range	80	79	79½
20	Daly-West	8½	8½	8½
1,160	East Butte	10½	10⅛	10⅝
560	Franklin	18½	18	18
737	Giroux	10⅛	9⅞	10
218	Granby	95	94	95
1,223	Granby (rights)	75c	50c	75c
730	Greene-Cananea	10⅛	10	10
476	Hancock	24	20½	24
25	Helvetia	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
535	Isle Royale	23	22	23
345	Kerr Lake	9⅛	9	9
170	Keweenaw	5	4¾	5
7,985	Lake	68½	62	67½
560	La Salle	15½	15	15½
875	Mass.	8	7¼	7⅞
100	Mayflower	1½	1½	1½
956	Miami	24½	23⅞	24½
190	Michigan	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
587	Mohawk	68⅛	66½	68⅛
725	Nevada	23⅛	23	23⅛
500	Nipissing	10⅛	10	10¼
888	North Butte	42	40½	41
1,680	North Lake	15⅞	14½	15½
270	Ojibway	9½	9¼	9½
200	Old Colony	1¼	1	1
150	Old Dominion	46	45¼	46
70	Osceola	154	153	153
20	Parrot	20	20	20
5	Quincy	85½	85½	85½
10	Santa Fe	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
512	Shannon	16	15	16
210	St. Mary's Land	65	65	65
715	Superior	57	55½	57
751	Superior & Boston	14⅝	14	14⅝
1,296	Superior & Pittsburg.	14½	13	14½
55	Tamarack	65	65	65
494	Tamarack (rights)	15c	5c	5c
195	Trinity	9¼	8½	9
200	U. S. Oil	38	38	38
455	South Utah	3¼	3	3
1,140	U. S. Smelting	47⅞	47	47⅞
146	U. S. Smelting pf.	52	50½	52
55	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼
250	Utah Cons.	40	39¾	39⅞
55	Victoria	5	5	5
103	Winona	10¼	9½	10
5	Wolverine	139	139	139
655	Wyandotte	2⅝	2½	2 9-16

BUSINESS TROUBLES

MICHAEL A. BELLUSCIO.—Michael A. Belluscio, dealer in dry goods, shoes, and men's furnishings at Rye, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $8,148 and assets of $1,318, consisting of stock, $1,200; fixtures, $115, and cash, $3. Of the liabilities $1,222 is for rubbers. Among the creditors are A. J. Bates & Co., $994; Merritt, Elliott & Co., $900; Mishawaka Manufacturing Company, Mishawaka, Ind., $700; Lazarus, Fried & Co., $347, and H. B. Claflin Company, $325.

HERMAN KAPLAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Kaplan, cigar manufacturer, 3 Burling Slip, by these creditors: Hamburger Brothers & Co., $250; Henry Bacharach, $300, and M. Greenwald & Sons, $4. It was alleged that he is insolvent, transferred stock worth more than $500, and allowed a judgment to be taken against him on which a City Marshal has taken possession of the place. He began business in 1904. Judge Hand appointed Frederick W. Hamberg receiver. The liabilities are $3,000 and the assets $500.

SIMPLEX PACKING MACHINE COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Simplex Packing Machine Company, manufacturer of cigarette-rolling machines of 26 Stone Street, by these creditors: Fannie T. Fackler, $12,000; Kate T. Woolsey, $1,000, and J. B. Garcia, $400, all for money loaned to the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. The company is a Maryland corporation, incorporated in September, 1908, with an office in Baltimore, but its principal place of business is in this city.

AUGUST BERTSCH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against August Bertsch, wholesale confectioner, 305 East Eightieth Street, by Karl E. Linch, a creditor for $1,745. It was alleged that he is insolvent, made preferential transfer of property, $800, and transferred merchandise and accounts, $200. Judge Adams appointed Harry Osterman receiver, with a bond of $750, as it was necessary to have a receiver take charge at once, as the candy would get stale, and the Sheriff is in charge on two executions for $323. It was stated that the stock has been reduced from $2,500 to about $1,500, and the liabilities are $4,000.

COMMERCIAL WAIST COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of J. M. Rosenblum & Co., manufacturers of waists and women's underwear at 22 West Twenty-first Street, as the Commercial Waist Company show liabilities of $134,562 and assets of $53,733, consisting of stock, $25,000; accounts, $7,148; notes, $250; cash in five banks, $7,635; real estate, $6,700, on which there are mortgages of $4,000; stock in the Jenkins Trust Company, Brooklyn, $7,000, and some stocks in mining and other companies. The real estate consists of a house at 498 Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, and a lot at Jerome Street and New Lots Road, Brooklyn. Among the creditors are the Columbia Bank, $11,500; European-American Bank, $3,500; Metropolitan Bank, $8,000, secured; Greenwich Bank, $4,000, secured; Lafayette Trust Company, Brooklyn, $1,386; Bachman, Emmerich & Co., $3,710; Samuel Eiseman & Co., $3,604; Rachel Rosenblum, $3,500; William Iselin & Co., $3,472; F. Victor & Achelis, $2,873; L. Erstein & Brother, $2,811; Ashley & Bailey, $2,799; Bacon & Co., $2,635; Josiah H. Fithian, $2,514, and Max Schlesinger, $2,511. They owe $2,400 commissions to two salesmen. Jacob M. Rosenblum has individual liabilities of $8,524. Max Pasternack has individual liabilities of $74,115, of which $72,415 are on bond and mortgages and $600 personal taxes, and nominal assets of $4,560, half interest in equity in a house at 391 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn. Nathan Pickel has individual liabilities of $6,600 and nominal assets of $4,500, half interest in equity in the house at 391 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Almond, Daniel—G. R. Sutherland, $230.
Anderson, Julius—W. E. Taylor, $191.
Brooks, Byron—T. H. Montgomery, $1,288.
Barth, Max, (not summoned,) et al.—A. Katz, $113.
Bennett, Edw. H.—M. Miller, $448.
Baldwin, Arthur P.—R. R. Stratton, $442.
Baumann, Emanuel W.—E. E. Ellsworth et al., $105.
Belluscia, Michael A.—L. Fried, $376.
Bernstein, Alfred—I. F. Paine, $544.
Brown, Helen—H. H. Brockway, $513.
Campbell, Robert M.—C. P. McDonald et al., $124.
Cox, Michael J.—J. P. W. Harty, $288.
Craig, John—A. V. H. Ellis, $3,355.
Deutscher, Bernard B. and Gisa—J. E. Levittan, $111.
Dreyer, Ida—Dorsett-De Marrais Co., $518.
Elger, William D.—J. H. B. Boyle, $3,069.
Erdman, Adolph—Parsons Dyeing and Cleaning Company, $120.
Finger, Joseph, et al.—A. Katz, $113.
Fablen, Remy—M. A. Crowley, $1,397.
Gorfain, Zalman—B. Crystal & Son, $177.
Gordon, Abraham and Samuel—J. Richter, $671.
Hartman, William—M. Gideon, $564.
Halperin, Irving—R. S. Stern Co., $411.
Hine, Reuben A.—A. Crane, $938.
Haff, J. Harry—J. Crawford, $2,122.
Jasselsohn, Wilhelm—G. F. Coshland & Co., $156.
Johnson, James—J. C. Trauth, $170.
Jacobs, Harry—H. Koehler Co., $2,650.
Kahn, Baruch—T. W. Blake, $293.
Korninsky, James, et al.—J. J. Kelleher, $180.
Katz, Maurice J., et al.—German Exchange Bank, $421.
Korn, Hattie—J. Kurland, $617.
Same—H. Friedman, $501.
Lowenthal, Irwin S.—P. S. Tunison, $146.
Lynch, William—S. Brown, $192.
Levin, Albert, et al.—D. Jacobson, $228.
Libensbaum, David, et al.—D. Jacobson, $228.
Levings, Robert, guardian—Lion Brewery of N. Y. City, costs, $108.
Ludorff, Albert, et al.—W. B. Keller, $3,135.
Mettee, Frank G.—C. G. Bliss, $672.
Milkofsky, Henry—S. Glatstone, $640.
Mack, George—E. E. Ellsworth et al., $248.
Minuth, Francis A.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $124.
Miller, Alexander, et al.—D. Jacobson, $228.
McMahon, John T., et al.—A. F. Bump, $406.
McNamara, Patrick—G. Spuhler, $200.
O'Hara, Richard—H. Wabst, $214.
Ongley, Byron—J. Sachs, $380.
O'Connor, D. Louis—J. F. Duhamel, $143.
Pine, Howard R. and Myron S.—T. M. McCarthy et al., $267.
Plunkett, James—City of N. Y., $206.
Propping, Morris T.—City of N. Y., $206.
Pollock, Edward H.—Same, $206.
Poucher, Rollins—Same, $108.
Plunkett, William—Same, $206.
Pupki, Charles—Same, $206.
Pupki, Joseph J.—Same, $206.
Prosser, William—Same, $395.
Powers, Robert—M. Rosenfield et al., $202.
Platz, Julian—J. Stokes, $252.
Quinlan, John J.—Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., costs, $126.
Raphael, Samuel H.—Trojan Laundry Co., $549.
Reynolds, James, et al.—A. F. Bump, $406.
Riederer, Mary—City of N. Y., $108.
Reisner, Junius—Same, $199.
Ringold, Eugene—Same, $108.
Rezzoah, Peter—Same, $199.
Rodgers, Peter W.—Same, $199.
Riederer, Charles—Same, $313.
Risarez, Gallis—Same, $108.
Rudwick, Francis—Same, $108.
Rowan, John—A. M. Rowan, costs, $117.
Speck, Samuel H.—M. Shapiro, $267.
Spencer, Harry A. W.—G. H. Bruce, $1,724.
Sinkowitz, Isidore—S. Goldstein, $394.
Schaefer, John V.—City of N. Y., $559.
Savage, Rufus L.—Same, $313.
Schreler, Martin and Mary, et al.—P. Smith, $495.
Schoder, Richard E., et al.—W. B. Keller, $3,135.
Smith, De Witt—R. W. Levy, $275.
Tuchfeld, Leopold—R. W. Kaufmann, $299.
Tunnicliff, Nelson H.—W. J. Gorman, costs, $236.
Von Wien, Hermance and Daniel—R. Main, $2,539.
Williams, Arthur H.—Morse International Agency, $11,761.
Wolthan, Carl G.—Quaker Oats Co., $694.
Weisberg, Jacob A.—H. Jarecky, $351.
Wise, Jacob H.—A. Schanberger, $1,602.
Empire State Garage—A. Bath, $116.
George Meier Co.—R. F. Lang, $275.
Emil Zola Young Men's Benevolent Assn.—J. Rosansky et al., $214.
Erie R. R. Co.—D. Fink, $500.
Jackson Plumbing Co.—B. Lissberger, $477.
Richman Bros. Co.—Stark, Rosenthal & Stark, $1,037.
Louis Meyer Realty Co. et al.—German Exchange Bank, $421.
General Supply & Construction Co.—A. C. Horn, $295.
Thomas J. Brady Co.—Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, $3,405.
Same—G. F. Smith, $312.
Same—Empire Brick & Supply Co., $272.
Same—Reading Hardware Co., $511.
Same—Keystone Slate & Tile Co., $1,118.
Same—J. Best, $175.
Same—E. T. Graves, $139.
Same—Roebling Construction Co., $8,819.
American Bottlers' Pub. Co. et al.—W. B. Keller, $3,135.
S. Pearson & Son, Inc.—F. Gross, $12,176.
J. George Payne Co.—W. & B. Douglass, $188.
Mintz Realty Co.—W. Fischman, $984.
Erie R. R. Co.—M. Nyman, $2,129.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Andrews, Frank M.—I. H. Walker, May 2, 1908, $522.
Froma Realty Co.—I. Josephson, Nov. 11, 1909, $111.
Hartfield Telegraph Code Pub. Co.—Trow Directory, Printing, and Bookbinding Co., Jan. 19, 1910, $354.
Goodman, Fred L., Jessie L., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Leavitt, Frank A., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Yatter, Moses, and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Henry, Chauncey W., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Kelleher, Daniel W., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Frank, Henry P., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Sanborn, Henry, and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Nodwell, Charles N., and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Nickerson, Elizabeth, and others—I. Roth, Jan. 25, 1910, $128.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—F. Morley, Jan. 15, 1909, $1,131.
Same—E. Morley, Jan. 15, 1909, $3,181.
Same—S. B. Cornell, Jan. 18, 1908, $16,151.
Joline, Adrian, and others—B. Corrigan, Dec. 11, 1909, $400.
Robinson, Douglas, and others—Same, Dec. 11, 1909, $400.
Malone, Frank E.—Automobile Topics, Nov. 1, 1909, $198.
Pratt, Elizabeth D.—M. Steinert, Nov. 23, 1909, $104.
Schall, Samuel, and others—S. Meyerhoff, Jan. 13, 1910, $534.
Garfine, Oscar, and others—S. Meyerhoff, Jan. 13, 1910, $534.
Sakelos, Kostas—Himode Florist Co., Jan. 11, 1910, $516.
Sire, Leander S.—N. Y. Telephone Co., Dec. 17, 1909, $172.
Shapiro, Celia, or Selia Elias—D. Hospel, Jan. 25, 1910, $225.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City & Yonkers R. R. Co.—A. Halperin, Jan. 22, 1908, $804.
Same—T. Halperin, Jan. 10, 1908, $504.
Same—S. Weinstein, Jan. 8, 1908, $816.
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y.—A. E. Boehmcke, Jan. 14, 1908, $8,720.
Ward, Mary A.—F. Capobianco, March 12, 1905, $289.
Robotham, William H.—Standard Audit Co., Dec. 16, 1909, (vacated,) $1,112.
Muller, Julia and George—M. Bendit, April 8, 1904, (reversed,) $194.
Gillespie, Henry L.—F. Jefferson, Nov. 24, 1909, (vacated,) $2,500.
Bistritz, John, and others—People, &c., Dec. 15, 1909, (vacated,) $500.
Rosenfeld Emil and others—People, &c., Dec. 15, 1909, (vacated,) $500.

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following were among the proceedings in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

118—Citizens' Central Bank of New York, plaintiff, vs. R. Ross Appleton as receiver of the Cooper Exchange Bank.—Argument continued.

114—George B. Starkweather, appellant, vs. Herbert W. F. Jonner et al.—Argued for the appellant and for the appellee.

116—George F. Albright, plaintiff, vs. Jesus Maria Sandoval.

117—Jesus Maria Sandoval, plaintiff, vs. George F. Albright.

118—George F. Albright, appellant, vs. Jesus Maria Sandoval.—Argued and submitted.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE.

Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Katherine L. Hutchins, respondent, vs. Walter T. Hutchins, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Louisine W. Havemeyer and others, appellants, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ferdinand Steiger, respondent, vs. Louis Meryash, impleaded, appellant; same vs. same.—Order modified by providing that the costs imposed as a condition of amendment be made absolute, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

Katherine Ship, respondent, vs. Percy Friedenberg, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on 132 App. Div., 782, and motion granted, with $10 costs, to the extent stated in order. Order filed.

James B. Swing, appellant, vs. Walter A. Burke, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Herman H. Levy, respondent, vs. Henry Teyoda and others, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Keller Farming Company, appellant, vs. Jesse Watson, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Mike Campanella, appellant, vs. Alfred Freeman, respondent.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted upon plaintiff's paying all taxable costs to date, including trial fee. Cause restored to the day calendar. No opinion. Order filed.

Ambrose B. Stannard, appellant, vs. Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Hene Cooper vs. Jossef Wisselthier and others, Gustav Lang and another, appellants, vs. Samuel Stark, as receiver, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to renewal when accounts of receiver, respondent, shall have been adjusted. No opinion. Order filed.

Oscar Hammerstein, appellant, vs. The New York Press Company, Limited, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Sarah Walker, appellant, vs. Knights of Columbus, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elizur V. Foote, as executor, appellant, vs. William C. Read et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Charles N. McLean, respondent, vs. John E. McNulty, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Butterick Publishing Company, appellant, vs. Simon Lindau, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Spiro, as trustee, appellant, vs. City of New York and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The City of New York, respondent, vs. New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

John Hooper, respondent, vs. Linda S. Stachelberg et al., Albert I. Sire, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, the date of the examination to be fixed on the settlement of the order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., vs. Albert W. Baily.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Leon Bamberger, Henry Jacobson, and Joseph Cannon, impleaded, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., vs. Carlo de Fornaro.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with conditions stated in order. Order filed.

The People vs. Mollie Tatham.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted unless appellant comply with conditions stated in order. Order filed.

Lorenz Reich vs. Eva S. Cochran et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied. Order filed.

Isaac Friedman et al. vs. Albert A. Levi, &c.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Oscar Stewart vs. Fortunato D'Onofrio; John M. Stewart, an infant, &c. vs. same.—Motions to dismiss appeals granted unless appellant comply with conditions stated in orders. Orders filed.

Acme Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Leander J. Buckley; William Bradley vs. Adelbert Jaeckel; Frank W. Swartwout vs. Jacob Doll.—Applications for leave to appeal from Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

William Bradley vs. Adelbert Jaeckel.—Motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frederick Van Vliet, as executor, vs. Frederick Kanter.—Application granted. Order signed.

Frank W. McNeal vs. Joseph T. Kavanaugh.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Constantine J. McGuire vs. Margaret E. Hughes.—Application granted. Order signed.

Anna W. Ploger vs. Anna W. Bright.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Nicholas W. Anthony vs. Moore & Munger Company; Max Well vs. Corn Exchange Bank; Ferguson Contracting Co. vs. Helderberg Cement Company; Robert A. Funger vs. Brooklyn Bottle Stopper Company; Alice V. Densmore vs. Darsa J. Densmore; Abraham Ball, as administrator, vs. New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; Elizabeth Cunningham, as administratrix, vs. The Sheltering Arms; Emma A. Dambmann vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Bernard Shane vs. City of New York.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Elliott Cobb vs. United Engineering and Contracting Company.—Motion for reargument denied, and leave to go to Court of Appeals granted. Order filed.

Isidor Cuba vs. Louis Druskin.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Herman D. Teschmacher vs. Maynard N. Clement, &c.—Motion granted. Memorandum per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Commonwealth Mortgage Company vs. Samuel A. De Waltoff; Rosalie Flatow, as administratrix, vs. Jefferson Bank.—Motions denied, with $10 costs. Orders filed.

Sarah A. Draper, as administratrix, vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company et al.—Motion granted.

People ex rel. Thomas G. Walsh vs. Theodore A. Bingham, &c.—Motion granted.

The People, &c., vs. John Green.—Motion granted, as stated in order. Order filed.

Leo Frank et al. vs. William Bernard.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Bridget Hammond, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Settle order on notice.

Theodore Bitterman vs. Julius Weinstein et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

People ex rel. James C. Collins vs. John F. Ahearn, as President &c.—Motion granted, as stated in opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Schuyler Hamilton vs. William P. Hamilton, impleaded.—Motion granted. Questions certified. Order filed.

Donald Mitchell vs. the Dunmore Realty Company.—Motion granted and questions certified. Order filed.

Matter of Albert T. Patrick, an attorney.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate, Margaret A. Bourke.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Chambers—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Vernon v. Little—Lauren Carroll. Barnes v. Gardiner—Thomas E. Rush.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Krugman v. Zasuly—Manfred W. Ehrich. Gordon v. Schwartz—Denis O. L. Cohalan.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Oscar W. Freidenrich v. P. Imperato Co.—Michael Marrone.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—David Lite v. Max Raymond—Max Raymond and Aaron F. Raismon.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Republic Rubber Co. v. John N. Schneider—Robert W. Maloney.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Espenhain Dry Goods Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Peck, domestics; E. Jones, dress goods and silks; F. L. Fuess, carpets; H. L. Briethaupt, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 17 East Sixteenth Street.

Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mon.; B. P. Baxter, carpets; 621 Broadway.

Cheeves Brothers Company, Warahatchie, Texas; F. C. Rogers, carpets; Hotel Churchill.

Silverstein Company, Portland, Ore.; J. Denziger, general merchandise; 67 East Twelfth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; J. R. Chalmers, notions; 15 Mercer Street.

Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss A. Lonergan, petticoats; E. E. Wakefield, silks and dress goods; W. E. Lowry, notions and gloves; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Martin, W. S., Company, Rockford, Ill.; H. L. Wortham, ladies' ready-to-wear; 821 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.

Miller Store, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, millinery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Tyo, J. B., & Sons, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; H. C. Tyo, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; L. A. Crippen, wash suits; Hotel York.

Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. N. Anderson, upholstery goods; 821 Broadway; Hotel Grand.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. H. McNulty, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Wolff & Marx Company, San Antonio, Texas; E. Wolff, cloaks and infants' wear; Clara Broatz, millinery; 43 Leonard Street; The Breslin.

MacDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Wash.; Miss H. Igoe, notions and laces; 874 Broadway; The Breslin.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ben Smith, silks and dress goods; 346 Broadway; Hotel Seville.

Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb.; C. Barker, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.

Beggs Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss A. R. Alstyne, ladies' wear; E. F. Clingen, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hagedorn & Co., Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagedorn, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; A. J. Nicholson, gloves; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Flanders.

Out-of-town merchants registered at the offices of the Merchants' Association, 66-72 Lafayette St.

The Twelfth Street Store, Chicago; Charles S. Mayer, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

Klein, Sol, Chicago; Henry Schummacher, dry goods; Prince George Hotel.

James Kirkham Sons Company, Leha, Utah; James M. Kirkham, knit goods; 33 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Strauss, Isendrath & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Lee Stein, clothing; Hotel Woodstock.

Stone, M. M., Perry, Oklahoma; J. E. Stone, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Goldstein & Megel Company, Waco, Texas; L. Megel, dry goods; Hotel Ganoga.

F. O. Lutz Dry Goods Company, Guthrie, Oklahoma; F. O. Lutz, dry goods; Miss M. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Farwell, J. V., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dry goods; Waldorf-Astoria.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. W. Freyschlag, general merchandise; Hotel Empire.

The Woman's Shop, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. E. M. Leyhe, suits; Katherine Kerwick, gowns and coats; St. Andrew Hotel.

Sturgess, Ellingwood & Gorman, St. Joseph, Mo.; James S. Ellingwood, dry goods; Hotel Arlington.

Eskins, William, Chicago, Ill.; merchant tailor; Hotel Bristol.

Harroun, H., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; H. Harroun, china and glass; St. Denis Hotel.

The Fechheimer-Kiefer Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechheimer, wholesale clothing; S. Sturn, wholesale clothing; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Ferguson-McKenney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. H. Kent, dry goods; Hotel Pierpont.

BUYER.—Lady wishes position as resident buyer for Western, Eastern, or Southern establishment ladies' and misses' suits, dresses, waists; best references. Address W 130 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Cloak salesman wanted; one who has established trade. Garfinkel & Rosenblatt, 14 West 17th St.

WANTED—Experienced fur traveling salesmen with good references. Apply Jaffe & Zatulove, 40 East 12th Street.

To Rent.—Half office, ninth floor, New York Life Building. W 104 Times, Times Square.

If you want work, read the Help Wanted advertisements on Page 15.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
OFFICE, NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
Wednesday, Feb'y 2d, 1910
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.
30 shs. Nassau Trust Co., B'klyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
20 shs. James Butler Grocery Co. pf.
10 shs. Jenkins Trust Co.
$1,000 Passaic Steel Co. 1st 5s, 1952, Oct., 1908, coupon on.
128 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp. pf.
192 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corp. common.
$300,000 La France Copper Co. 1st 6s, due January, 1932.
10 shs. Jefferson Bank.
$4,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna Ry. Co. 1st 4½s, 1952.
50 shs. Ferris Avenue Realty Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5th Ext'd Mtge. 4s, 1928.
5 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Astor Trust Co.
10 shs. Title Insurance Co.
$5,000 Atlantic Shore Line Ry. Ref. 4s, 1926.
50 shs. Repetti Co. pf.
41 shs. Repetti Co. common.
5 shs. First National Bank.
$30,000 Columbus & Hocking Coal and Iron Co. Coll. Trust Sinking Fund 6% Bds., 1956.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
300 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.

CONTINUATION SALE.
Starting with Diamonds and Fixtures.
AUCTION SALE.
$200,000 Worth Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold Watches, Antique Silver Curios, etc.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, will sell
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1910,
at 10:30 A. M., and continuing until stock is sold, at 1,341 Broadway, New York.
DIAMONDS—One fine Tiara, Fine Diamond Collars, Solitaire Rings ½ to 5 kt., Pins, Charms, Brooches, Scarf Pins set in Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires and Pearls, Fine Diamond Bags, Two large fine Diamond Necklaces, etc.
WATCHES—Tiffany & Co., Jules Jergensen Repeaters and Fly-Backs, American and Swiss Movements.
JEWELRY—Large Stock of Pins, Brooches and Rings.
CURIOS—Ivories, Bronzes, Field and Opera Glasses, etc.
LARGE LOT OF ANTIQUES.
FIXTURES—7 Silent Salesmen, 2 Wall Cases, 2 Large Safes, etc.
This Sale is Absolute Without Reserve. Dealers Invited. Descriptive Catalogue at sale.
By Order of EDWARD BERGER (Retiring).

$50,000 JOBBERS STOCK
Builders' Hardware
Edge Tools, Starrett's Tools,
and other goods too numerous to mention.
I. SINGER, Auctioneer, will sell
Monday, Jan. 31; Feb. 1 and 2
at 141 Bowery, New York.
Stock formerly of H. Delinsky.
Auct. Office, 582 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Tel. 4241 Williamsburg.

Guide for Buyers
Directory of Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.
For rates for advertising telephone 1000 Bryant.
ADVERTISING NOVELTIES & SOUVENIRS.
A. C. Bosselman & Co., 469 Broadway.
BRAIDS.
Novelty Braid Mills, "V. N. & T.," 25 E. 20.
The Waltzfelder Braid Co., 101 Fifth Ave.
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, KILTS, & ROMPERS
Bergoffen & Philip, 128 E. 7th St., nr. Av. A.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Av.
Halperin Bros., 74-76 B'way, Brooklyn. (To neckwear manufacturers and jobbers only.)
DOG COLLARS, TRUNK & SHAWL STRAPS
George D. Pine, 104 Chambers Street.
KNITTED UNDERWEAR.
American Hosiery Co., 108-110 Franklin St.
LEATHER GOODS.
Weiss M'f'g Co., 419 Broadway, cor. Canal.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 783, 785, 787 B'way
Hano Cravats, 1,161 B'way, at 27th St.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 122 Fifth Av.
TOYS.
Playmate Mfg. Co., (Lovaloo,) 152 Bleecker.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of LEEDS & CATLIN COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors and all other parties interested in the above entitled matter that the Trustee will sell at Public Auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the factory and manufacturing plant formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at William and Hammond Streets, in the City of Middletown, State of Connecticut, on the 10th day of February, 1910, at twelve o'clock noon, all the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to certain property of the bankrupt company contained in the said manufacturing plant, consisting of certain machinery, tools, about 170 tons of coal, several thousand pounds of brass, steel, iron, and metal, a quantity of shellac and lamp black and other materials, printing press, office fixtures, including safes, desks, typewriter, etc., several thousand phonograph or talking machine horns, several thousand cabinets or boxes, (several thousand disc records, which will be sold not as records but will be broken up and sold solely for material contained in them,) a large quantity of parts for phonographs and talking machines, a quantity of wax and other materials and property contained in the said premises; also all the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to any or all property contained in said premises covered by the mortgage now a lien thereon.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw at any time any of the said property from the sale.

The said property can be inspected at the same premises on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1910, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. and on the morning of the sale after 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee.
CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of EDWARD KOLBER, alleged bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupt, consisting of a first-class stock of boots, shoes, rubbers, slippers, etc., contained in the store known as 95 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and the right, title, and interest of the alleged bankrupt in and to the fixtures in said store, together with the right, title, and interest of the alleged bankrupt in and to a certain lease of said premises and building, which expires on April 1st, 1911, will be sold by the undersigned receiver, pursuant to an order of this court, in manner following:

Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to said receiver at the office of Lesser Brothers, 299 Broadway, New York City, on or before Saturday, February 5th, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount thereof in cash or certified check, and the receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted. The business is now being conducted by the receiver, and the same will be sold as a going concern. The property may be inspected on any day of the coming week before 12 o'clock noon. Further particulars concerning the fixtures, which are subject to a chattel mortgage, and the lease to said premises, which covers the entire building, may be obtained on inquiry of the receiver or at the office of Lesser Brothers.

By order of WILLIAM LESSER, Receiver,
299 Broadway, New York City.
January 29th, 1910.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE CLEARY, Bankrupt.—No. 12,174.

To the creditors of Marie Cleary of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1909, the said Marie Cleary was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and a first meeting of creditors held August 5th, 1909, and a trustee elected at said meeting, and said trustee having failed to qualify, a second first meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the tenth day of February, 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 24, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOOD and CHARLES H. WUERZ, individually and trading as Charles H. Wuerz Attractions, Bankrupts.—No. 13,008.

To the creditors of William H. Wood and Charles H. Wuerz, individually and trading as Charles H. Wuerz Attractions, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1909, the said William H. Wood and Charles H. Wuers were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 27, 1910.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGH McKEON, Bankrupt.—No. 13,164.

To the creditors of Hugh McKeon of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Hugh McKeon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1910, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 24th, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE CHRYSSIKOS, Bankrupt.—No. 13,180.

To the creditors of George Chryssikos of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1910, the said George Chryssikos was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 27, 1910.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 13,160.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE EASTERN GARMENT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Eastern Garment Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1910, the said The Eastern Garment Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Jan. 28th, 1910.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 12,792.—ABRAHAM SAFFER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Saffer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22d, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February seventh, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 22d, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 10,349.—ABRAHAM SILVERSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Silverson, bankrupt, has filed his petition for confirmation of composition, dated January 25th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February seventh, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 25th, 1910.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURICE D. STERNBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 13,219.

To the creditors of Maurice D. Sternberg, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Maurice D. Sternberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1910, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1910.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 13,076.—ABRAHAM JACOBS and MORRIS JACOBS, individually and composing the firm of A. JACOBS & SON, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Jacobs and Morris Jacobs, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 22d, 1910, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February seventh, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 22d, 1910.

NO. 13,247.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK WACHTEL, doing business under the name of WACHTEL BROTHERS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1910, the said Frederick Wachtel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y., on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ARTHUR MEYER, Bankrupt.—No. 12,905.

Notice is hereby given that Arthur Meyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1910, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 7th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 27th, 1910.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of REGINA MOHRHENN, Bankrupt.—No. 12,470.

Notice is hereby given that Regina Mohrhenn, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated November 19th, 1909, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 7th, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 27th, 1910.

Shipping and Mails.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:13|Sun sets..5:13|Moon rises..9:35

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:23	10:52	4:13	4:40
Governors Island	10:50	11:23	4:55	5:21
Hell Gate	12:40	12:34	6:30	6:56

Arrived—Friday, Jan. 28.

SS Roma, Marseilles, Jan. 11.
SS Imkenturn, Malta, Jan. 4.
SS Weehawken, Dublin, Jan. 13.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Jan. 22.
SS Lovelace, Preston, Jan. 22.
SS Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 23.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 25.
SS Queen Amelie, Savannah, Jan. 24.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, Jan. 27.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Jan. 27.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	6:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Saba, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prinz Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London	———	9:30 A.M.
Cymric, Liverpool	———	
Berlin, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Ponce, Mayaguez	———	12:00 M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Suriname, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Navahoe, Santo Domingo	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	9:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	———	
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Floride	Havre	Jan. 15
Esperanza	Progreso	Jan. 22
Nancy Lee	Swansea	Jan. 13
Mar Adriatico	Seville	Jan. 14
Duca di Genova	Naples	Jan. 19
Oppurg	Seville	Jan. 12
Umbria	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Sicilian Prince	Rotterdam	Jan. 11
Louisiana	Christiania	Jan. 14
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Jan. 26
President Grant	Southampton	Jan. 20
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Laurentic	Liverpool	Jan. 22
Columbia	Glasgow	Jan. 22
Amerika	Hamburg	Jan. 22
Chicago City	Swansea	Jan. 12
Ottawa	Sunderland	Jan. 16
Indralema	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Alamo	Key West	Jan. 26
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Jan. 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	Jan. 27
DUE MONDAY.		
Vaderland	Antwerp	Jan. 22
Statendam	Rotterdam	Jan. 22
Bretagne	Havre	Jan. 22
Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 22
Nicolai II.	Dartmouth	Jan. 17
Zulia	La Guayra	Jan. 22
Orotava	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	Jan. 29
Antilles	New Orleans	Jan. 2[illegible]
El Paso	Galveston	Jan. 25

Reported by Wireless.

SS Bretagne, incoming from Havre, was reported by Marconi wireless 870 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier, if not delayed, Monday morning.

SS Columbia, incoming from Glasgow, was reported by Marconi wireless 800 miles east of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier Monday morning.

SS Philadelphia, outgoing, was reported by Marconi wireless 180 miles southwest of Brow Head at 9:25 P. M. yesterday; due at Plymouth about 1:30 P. M. to-day.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Azores, Jan. 28.
SS Arabic, at Madeira, Jan. 28.
SS Prins Friedrich Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, Jan. 28.
SS Terence, at Liverpool, Jan. 27.
SS Lichtenfels, at Colombo, Jan. 28.
SS Prins Willem V., at Amsterdam, Jan. 27.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Jan. 28.

Sailed.

SS Oceana, from Naples, Jan. 27.
SS Hamburg, from Naples, Jan. 27.

Passed.

SS Narragansett, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow Head.
SS Appalachee, New York for ———, passed the Lizard.

Pacific Steamships.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. transport.	Jan. 31 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, and specially addressed correspondence for Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Manchuria	Feb. 3 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Empress of Japan.	Feb. 4 6:30 P.M.
Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Earl de Elgin	Feb. 6 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China, (via Tacoma)—Antilochus	Feb. 18 6:30 P.M.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Following the rapid development and movement northeastward of a storm that developed over the Gulf States Thursday night snow fell during Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, and general rains and thunder storms occurred in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

This disturbance was central Friday night over North Carolina, when it moved northward along the Atlantic Coast, attended by snow and rain and high shifting winds, concerning which warnings were issued Friday. A change to considerably lower temperature has taken place in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and colder weather is reported from the Northwest, but no exceptionally low temperature is reported from any region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be brisk and high northeast shifting to northwest over the south portion by Saturday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk and high northeast shifting to northwest; South Atlantic Coast, brisk west and northwest.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk and high northeast winds shifting to northwest, rain or snow, followed by fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York.—Snow in the interior, rain or snow on the coast Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy, except snow in extreme north portion; brisk and high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Rain or snow Saturday, clearing by Sunday night. Sunday partly cloudy; brisk to high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

New England—Snow in interior, rain or snow on the coast Saturday. Partly cloudy Sunday; brisk and high northeast winds shifting to northwest by Saturday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Snow Saturday. Sunday partly cloudy; brisk and high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 A. M.	33	35	4 P. M.	34	40
6 A. M.	32	35	6 P. M.	31	40
9 A. M.	30	34	9 P. M.	28	33
12 M.	32	38	12 P. M.	27	32

This thermometer is 108 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 34; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 32 degrees at 10:20 P. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 12,931.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORTON C. ROBINSON and AARON I. ROBINSON, individually and as copartners trading as MORTON C. ROBINSON & CO., Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Morton C. Robinson and Aaron I. Robinson, individually and as copartners trading as Morton C. Robinson & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1910, the said Morton C. Robinson and Aaron I. Robinson, individually and as copartners trading as Morton C. Robinson & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28th, 1910.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Residence Purchased and Resold by A. B. Ashforth—Deal in the Loft Zone—Buying East Side Flats—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

The most important transaction in yesterday's realty market was the purchase of the four-story brownstone dwelling 835 Fifth Avenue, on lot 25 by 125, by Albert B. Ashforth, for about $325,000.

The property was sold by Lewis B. Preston for the estate of Charles A. Gardiner. It was purchased by Mr. Gardiner from Anna B. Bliss, in November, 1908, only a short time before his death.

Adjoining it on the south is the residence of Frank Jay Gould, and at 833 is the home of William Guggenheim. On the Sixty-fourth Street corner stands the house owned by the estate of George Crocker.

The Wormser and Sherman residences are at the northerly end of the block. While 835 Fifth Avenue occupies a lot 125 feet deep, it has a light and air easement over an additional 25 feet at the rear, making the lot practically 150 feet in depth. Mr. Ashforth has resold the property.

Important Deal in Loft Zone.

An important deal in the Pennsylvania Terminal section yesterday was the sale of 232 West Thirtieth Street, an old four-story building on a lot 23.5 by 98.9, to Rebecca Cohen, by Joseph F. Beglan and others.

Mrs. Cohen owns 224 to 230 adjoining, and with her latest purchase controls a plot 117 by 98.9, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, being one of the largest parcels in one ownership available for reimprovement in this section. Joseph T. Mulligan was the broker in the transaction.

Butterfield Estate Sells Dwelling.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Caroline W. Butterfield, Lucius Beers and Howard Mansfield, executors of the late Frederick H. Butterfield, the four-story dwelling 143 West Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 17.6 by 50 by 100, to Mrs. Eugenia Wolf. This property has been under the same ownership for many years.

Harold W. Peck of Dalzell, Lamson & Co. has sold for Dr. Charles F. Smith the three-story and basement dwelling 126 West Ninety-seventh Street. The residence of Dr. William C. Deane at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., with stables, greenhouse, and buildings, was given in exchange. John G. Withrow of East Orange, N. J., represented Dr. Deane in the transaction.

Dr. Knapp Buys 10 East 54th Street.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Mrs. Lee Haggin the four-story brownstone residence 10 East Fifty-fourth Street, on lot 19 by 100, to Dr. Arnold Knapp, for occupancy.

J. J. Jennings has sold 126 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, Beekman leasehold.

Dr. Alexander Duane of 49 East Thirtieth Street is reported to have bought from Mrs. Anna W. Hecker 139 East Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Madison Ave. Property in Demand.

Clarence E. Hutchinson has resold for Morris Manheimer 2,093 Madison Avenue a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 96.

Mary Sherry has sold the three-story dwelling 184 Madison Avenue, on lot 16 by 88.

Heights Apartment Sold.

Joseph Burke has sold for Carl Bliss, a client of the Duross Company, 945 to 951 St. Nicholas Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 79.9 by 82.6, to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Leon A. Rains has sold for John B. Schlessinger a plot, 120 by 100, on the east side of Kelly Street, 180 feet north of 165th Street, to Alderman Abraham B. Herbst, who gave in part payment a two-family house and garage at 1,072 Hall Place, running through to Intervale Avenue.

Kurz & Uren have sold four lots on Carpenter Avenue, between 240th and 241st Streets; also two lots on the east side of Carpenter Avenue, between 241st and 242d Streets; also one lot on the south side of 239th Street, 97 feet east of White Plains Avenue, and one lot on Furman Avenue, 100 feet north of 239th Street.

John Goergen has sold for George H. Ganss the southeast corner of White Plains Road and St. Owens Place, a lot 24 by 104.

Mount Vernon Sales.

Steven B. Ayres and Frank S. Beavis have sold for Mrs. Sarah Griffith Lot 21 on Chestnut Place, near East Third Street, Mount Vernon. The purchaser will erect a dwelling thereon.

Brooklyn Sales.

E. T. Newman & Co. have sold 445 East Nineteenth Street, near Dorchester Road, a three-story dwelling, with garage in rear, for R. D. Wyckoff, owner of the "Ticker," to a client at $22,000.

A $2,000,000 Purchase in Queens.

Ernestus Gulick, as the representative of a syndicate, has just concluded negotiations for the purchase of the Busby estate of about 810 acres in Jamaica, Borough of Queens. The price paid averages $2,500 an acre, or an aggregate of over $2,000,000. The plot is composed of a number of farms which were purchased by Mr. Busby some years ago, running from Hillside Avenue to Black Stump Road, traversed by the road running from Queens to Bayside.

The Stewart branch of the Long Island Railroad runs through the property, and there will be a station in the near future. It is planned to develop the property on the same lines as Jamaica Estates, with roads running through the valleys and retaining the trees and hills intact.

Prof. Alberti Sells Sylvan Lodge.

The Charles E. Duross Company has sold for Prof. L. Alberti Sylvan Lodge at Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. The lodge itself is a three-story cottage on plot 50 by 100 fronting on Norwood Avenue and Silver Lake. Two adjacent bungalows are included in the sale. The houses have all modern improvements. The selling price is reported as $15,000.

Big Deal in Montclair, N. J.

The estate of C. H. Willcox has sold to the Overlook Realty Company its entire holdings in Montclair. The price paid for the property is said to be $170,000. The property is in two large tracts, extending from the Bellevue Avenue station of the Erie Railroad to the top of the mountain at the Verona line.

The larger tract comprises about twenty acres, having about 1,000 feet on Upper Mountain Avenue, which, with the extension of Highland Avenue through the property, will open up about 3,500 feet frontage. The second tract, from Upper Mountain Avenue east to the Erie Railroad, has a frontage on Upper Mountain, Bellevue and Lorraine Avenues aggregating 1,500 feet. The total available frontage, when the property is laid out as planned, will be very close to one mile.

The property which figured in the deal was purchased by Mr. Willcox of the Willcox & Gibbs Manufacturing Company family over forty years ago, and held by him until his death took place in Westport, Conn., last September. The Overlook Realty Company, the new owners of the property, has taken over the two tracts with the object of upholding the high character of development which has become such a distinctive feature of mountain property in Montclair. F. M. Crawley & Brothers were the brokers.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

CASH in any amount at lowest rates on first or second mortgages or building or permanent loans in Greater New York. Quick action on owner's application. Phone 3686 Beekman. CITY & SHORE REALTY CO., TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Mortgage loans on city property, especially Harlem; first, 4½; second, 6%. Schechter & Snead, 21 West 112th. 'Phone 1383—Harlem.

Have funds of $15,000 to $250,000 to loan on first mortgage; principals only. Max Mayer, 1,511 Third Avenue, Yorkville Bank Building.

$200,000 for builders, or permanent loan, Greater New York or New Jersey; owners only. Address Mortgage Loans, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE MONEY | At lowest rates and charges. A. W. J. Petrie, 31 Nassau.

Have $2,500 to loan on (Manhattan) second mortgage. ANSORGE & CO., 120 Broadway.

Recent Buyers.

William Goldstone is the buyer of 553 to 557 West Thirtieth Street, sold recently by the Miller estate, through the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company.

The Woodstock Construction Company is the buyer of 900 Summit Avenue, sold recently by the Moore & Rowe Company for C. H. Von Dehsen.

Another Loft for West 37th Street.

Ranald H. Macdonald is the purchaser of the property 12 and 14 West Thirty-seventh Street, sold recently by Mrs. Howard Lapsley and Mrs. William Alexander. Pease & Elliman and Albert B. Ashforth were the brokers. Mr. Macdonald will erect on the site, which measures 43.8 by 98.9, a store and loft building. This makes the fourth operation of this character on the block.

Dyckman Taxpayers Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Dyckman Taxpayers' Association, held Thursday evening at 547 Fifth Avenue, the following officers were elected: Minturn Post Collins, President; John N. Golding, Vice President; I. Solomon, Secretary, and Charles Leasenfeld, Treasurer.

In view of the recent real estate activity in the section and the projected building of new apartment houses, the members were urged to present to other Dyckman property owners the advantage of membership in the association and the benefits to be derived from co-operation in the approaching development of the section.

New Realty Corporation for Long Island.

The formation of a new corporation known as the Brook Haven Heights Company has just been announced. It has acquired suitable acreage on the main street of East Moriches, overlooking the Great South Bay. It was formerly the old Marsilia estate.

Thomas Kelly, President of the Belleclaire Realty Corporation, has been elected President and is the largest stockholder. P. S. MacDwyer, is Secretary and Treasurer. The offices of the corporation are located at 150 Nassau Street. It is the intention of the new owners to subdivide and improve this valuable tract along high-class lines, as it is considered it will be a very desirable tract for the erection of bungalow sites for all-year-round residences.

This corporation has under advisement the purchase of 400 acres at Patchogue.

Big Loft Building in 13th Street.

Plans have been filed for an eleven-story loft and store building, 40 feet front, on an irregular-shaped plot at 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street, for the Lordi & De Respiris Construction Company, from drawings by F. C. Zobel, as architect, to cost $175,000.

Famous Old Corner at Auction.

The northeast corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Streets, which is to be sold by Joseph P. Day at absolute executor's sale, for the benefit of the Bedford estate, on Feb. 8, has remained in the same family for nearly 100 years, and during that time has been held without interruption by people prominent in the professional and social history of the city.

The first of the Bedford connections with the property, which came through the Van Solingens, began in 1815, when Dr. Henry M. Van Solingen, a well-known physician in the City of New York at that time, acquired these lands from the old Bayard and Varick families.

Penn. R. R. Buildings in Sunnyside Yards.

Plans have just been filed with the Department of Buildings in Queens for two additional buildings in the Sunnyside yards for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One will be an inspection pit, 100 by 50 feet, and will cost $5,620. The second, a sub-power and boiler house, will be one of the most important in the yard. It will be 252 by 50 feet, of brick and stone, with tile roof. It will be surmounted by a lofty brick tower. The cost, exclusive of equipment, will be $69,716.

Notes.

Pease & Elliman have been appointed the New York representatives of W. D. Curtis and F. S. Delafield of Lenox, Mass., and hereafter will represent the above gentlemen in all matters pertaining to Berkshire County real estate.

John N. Golding was the broker in the sale of 9 East Ninety-third Street.

The Woodstock Construction Company is the buyer of 900 Summit Avenue, sold recently by the Moore & Rowe Company for C. H. Von Dehsen.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Lexington Av, 1,612, s w corner of 102d St, 18x75, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Julius Goldberg, $12,000.

Walton Av, 548 and 550, n e corner of 149th St, 79.8x57.7x87.1x45.10, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to W. Brenton Welling, $33,700.

137th St, 245, n s, 488 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11, five-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 4.

30th St, 33 to 37, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 65x98.9, nine-story apartment house; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which the Thirty-five East Thirtieth Street Company had on March 25, 1909, or since, to the plaintiff, $5,200.

Macdougal St, 95, w s, 74 ft n of Bleecker St, 25.6x75, five-story tenement; also, Macdougal St, 108, e s, 25 ft n of Bleecker St, 25x100, five-story tenement; also, Bedford St, 86, e s, 48.9 ft n of Barrow St, 25x68.5, two-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale, withdrawn.

By Samuel Marx.

118th St, 231 and 233, n s, 231 ft w of 2d Av, 29x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rose Nagel, $32,450.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Washington St, 479, for a seven-story brick storage house, 20.4x80; Greenwich Investing Co. of 69 West 138th St, owner; A. L. Kehoe, architect; cost, $40,000.

168th St, 554 and 556 West, for a two-story brick garage, 50x75; J. A. Adler of Amsterdam Av and 163d St, owner; A. L. Kehoe, architect; cost, $18,000.

13th St, 8 and 10 West, for an eleven-story brick store and loft, 40x100; Lordi & De Respiris Construction Co. of 321 East 116th St, owner; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $175,000.

115th St, s s, 180 ft e of 1st Av, for a three-story brick stable, 25x97; Jefferson Construction Co. of 418 East 115th St, owner; M. W. Del Caudio, architect; cost, $15,000.

Findlay Av, s w corner of 169th St, for a one-story frame shop, 10x16; Edward Thornton of 1,312 Clay Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $150.

West Farms Road, e s, 147.67 ft n of Hoe Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x73.5 and 50x68.8; Friedman Construction Co. of 171 Broadway, owner; Harold L. Young, architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Avenue A, 1,022, to a two-story brick stable; C. Meisezahl of 420 East 53d St, owner; F. A. Gerber, architect; cost, $7,000.

Park Row, 114 and 116, to a two and six story moving picture show; Variety Amusement Co. of 407 6th Av, owner; L. C. Maurer, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,430 and 1,432, w s, 37.6x100; Simon Shapiro to David Chernoff, (mtg $47,500,) $100.

BURKE AV, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Malkin Nordstrum to Alma Nordstrum, $1.

BROOK AV, w s, 71 ft s of 168th St, 25x80; Frederick A. Birth to Laura Herold, (mtg $3,500,) $1.

BROOK AV, w s, 71 ft s of 168th St, 25x80; Laura Herold to Frederick A. Birth and another, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

BECK ST, w s, 310 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100; McIntee & Kelly Company to Beck St Realty Co., (mtg $31,300,) $1.

BROOK AV, 1,512, e s, 25x100.10; Solomon Reiner to Louis Aronowitz, $1.

BLEECKER ST, 144, s s, 25x125; Alva Realty Co. to David Lippmann and another, (mtg $20,000,) $100.

BARRETTO ST, w s, 112.5 ft n of 169th St, 30x irregular; Alexander Lesser and others to Bernard Bloch, (mtg $8,500,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 178 ft s w of 3d Av, 30x100; Mark Casey to Samuel Casey, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

BATHGATE AV, n w s, 178 ft s w of 3d Av, 30x100; Samuel Casey to Mark Casey, (mtg $4,000,) $1.

BATHGATE AV, s e s, at s s of 172d St, 55x87; Frank McGarity to Julia Reilly, $1.

CHRYSTIE ST, 165, w s, 25x106; Rachel Samuels to Mary White, $1.

CROTONA PARKWAY, s e corner of 178th St, 39.5x100; Louis E. Miller to Katonah Construction Co., $100.

CHERRY ST, 324 and 326, n s, 46.2x99; 2d Av, 593 and 595, w s, 49.4x100; Mary L. Cassidy and others to Frank J. Cassidy, $100.

CHERRY ST, 324 and 326, n s, 46.2x99; Mary E. Bergen to Frank J. Cassidy, $500.

EAST END AV, w s, 89.1 ft n of 86th St, 18x46; Ernest F. Henderson to Sarsfield J. Turley, $100.

FOOT INDEPENDENCE ST, e s, part of Lot 122, Map No. 2 of Charles Darke property at Kingsbridge; Mary Elsen, executrix, to Henry A. Jeter, $1.

GREENWICH AV, w s, 131.10 ft n of Charles St, 21x73.3; Mary F. Macdougall and others to Vienna Pressed Yeast Co., $15,150.

JACKSON ST, 5, w s, 25x100; Harris Klein to Annie Klein, $1.

MAPLE AV, n w corner of Logan St, 50x100.10; Antonio D'Angelo to Maria A. D'Angelo, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

OLIVER ST, 44, e s, 30.1x69; Paul Crandell to Morris Levy, $750.

PEARL ST, 290, s s, 25x83.9; Morris Cooper to Albert H. Frankel, (mtg $23,000,) $100.

PLOT begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 770 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Nunzio Abbalev to Alois Mussler, (mtg $3,450,) $100.

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 80 ft e of Essex St, 20x75; Julius Berkowitz to Eva Berenson, $100.

SYLVAN TERRACE, 15, n s, 20.8x84.6; Frank P. Schimpf to Alice C. Robertson, (mtg $3,500,) $100.

SUMMIT AV, n e corner of 161st St, 75x95; Charles H. Von Dehsen to Woodstock Construction Co., (mtg $65,000,) $100.

WESTCHESTER AV, n e corner of Cooper Av, 22.2x100; D. J. Dillon Co. to Edith B. Mayhoff, $100.

WILLETT ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 44.8x88; Benjamin Grossman and others to Rebecca Baler, (mtg $93,750,) $1.

WATER ST, 340, n s, 25x64; Mary E. Sandford to S. G. Painter Realty and Securities Co., (mtg $8,500,) $130.

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Horatio St, 24.2x89.1; Washington St, e s, 24.2 ft n of Horatio St, 18.1x89.1; Janet C. Macdonald to Arthur J. Collins, (mtg $15,000,) $100.

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Horatio St, 24.2x89.1; Washington St, e s, 24.2 ft n of Horatio St, 18.1x89.1; Arthur J. Collins to Janet C. Macdonald, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Horatio St, 24.2x89.1; Washington St, e s, 24.2 ft n of Horatio St, 18.1x89.1; Janet C. Macdonald to George A. Macdonald, (mtg $22,500,) $100.

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Horatio St, 24.2x89.1; Washington St, e s, 24.2 ft n of Hoatio St, 18.1x89.1; George A. Macdonald to Newtown Construction Co., (mtg $50,000,) $100.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, part of Lot 728, map of Wakefield, 25x80; James C. Crawford to Paul Dolan, $1.

2D AV, 2,245, w s, 28.11x100; Felice Giunta to Mary Livolse, (mtg $19,400,) $100.

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100; Pincus Frank and others to George Ehret, (mtg $26,000,) $1.

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 110th St, 25x100; Joseph Levine to George Ehret, (mtg $26,000,) $1.

2D AV, 593 and 595, w s, 49.4x100; Mary E. Bergen to Frank J. Cassidy, $500.

4TH ST, 217 East, n s, 24.9x96.2; Mitchel Lippman to Libstock Realty Co., (mtg $29,500,) $100.

4TH AV, w s, Lots 760 and 761, map of Laconia Park, 52.7x72.4; Arthur J. Mace and another, executors, to Abraham Garmaize, (mtg $430,) $740.

8TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.6x81.10; George M. Archer and others to Harriet E. Archer, $1.

13TH ST, 631 East, 27.6x103.3; Josephine White to Jacob Schlamp, $125.

37TH ST, 527 West, n s, 25x98.9; John A. Murray to Barbara M. Tyrrell, $100.

38TH ST, n s, 126 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x98.6; Thomas M. Robertson to Robert H. Robertson, (mtg $12,000,) $1.

44TH ST, 309 and 311 East, n s, 52.8x100.5; Eugene Bernstein to Daniel E. Barry, (mtg $24,000,) $1.

52D ST, s s, 218 ft e of Madison Av, 17.6x100.5; Adams Realty Co. and another to Charles Brendon Co., (mtg $32,000,) $100.

63D ST, n s, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x75; Alva Realty Co. to Gustave Hilborn and others, (mtg $13,500,) $100.

83D ST, 118 West, s s, 25x102.2; Magdalene O. Heckman to Henry Offermann, (mtg $27,000,) $33,000.

87TH ST, 68 West, s s, 17x100.8; Emanuel W. Stein and others to Albert T. Sanden, (mtg $24,000,) $100.

89TH ST, s s, 221.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; William Spence to Mary H. Conover, $1.

93D ST, 135 West, n s, 18.9x95.8; Ida G. Sedgwick to J. Burnet Nash, $1.

97TH ST, 205 East, n s, 25x100.11; Sophia Mayer to Sarah Weinstein, $1.

129TH ST, 159 and 161 West, n s, 41.8x99.11; Julius E. Mucke to Hamilton Holding Co., (mtg $8,000,) $100.

110TH ST, 126 East, s s, 25x100.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward to Agnes A. Cording, (mtg $16,000,) $7,500.

11TH ST, 241 West, n s, 18.9x100; Mary T. Thompson to Catherine McAleer, (mtg $10,000,) $100.

116TH ST, n s, 143 ft w of 5th Av, 61x100.11; Baptist Temple to Mitral Realty and Construction Co., (mtg $55,000,) $1.

156TH ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 100.3x105.10; Philip Moersch and others to Wille Construction Co., (mtg $80,000,) $100.

160TH ST, 539 and 541 West, n s, 44.2x99.11; Hamilton Holding Co. to Julius E. Mucke, (mtg $38,000,) $100.

211TH ST, n s, 188.2 ft e from n w corner of Barnes Av, 26.8x irregular; Antonio D'Angelo to Maria A. D'Angelo, (mtg $400,) $100.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ARCHER, Hattie E., and another to Lena Hessberg; 8th Av, n e corner of 27th St, 24.6x81.10, 3 years $45,000

BLAUT, Bessie, to Home for Incurables; 73d St, 53 East, 17.6x102.2, 5 years, 4½% $35,000

BUA, Carmela, to Robert F. Whelan; Catharine St, 61, s e corner of Monroe St, 17.9x80, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6% $4,000

BERGEN, William C., to Mary K. Owen; Topping Av, e s, 87 ft s of 176th St, 22x95, 5 years $10,000

BROWN, Mary C., to Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; 58th St, 14 East, s s, 20x100.5, due, &c, as per bond $48,000

C. N. SHURMAN INVESTING CO. to Sella Lasker and another, executors; 63d St, n s, 291.9 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.6x100.5, 5 years $16,500

CINQUE, Gennaro, to George F. Carts and others; Randall St, s s, 50 ft e of Mapes Av, 50x100; Randall St, s s, 50 ft w of Carlisle Place, 50x100, 1 year, 6% $5,000

CARLAFTER, James G., to Sidney J. Loeb; Prospect Av, 886 to 890, 208.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 60.4x irregular, 1 year, 6% $5,000

CASSIDY, Frank J., to Florence C. de Jonghe; Cherry St, 324 and 326, n s, 46.2x99.6, due Feb. 15, 1913 ....$30,000

CASSIDY, Frank J., to Union Square Savings Bank; 2d Av, 593 and 595, w s, 49.4x100, due Feb. 15, 1913, 4½% $32,000

COLLINS, Arthur J., to Charles O. Baese; Washington St, n e corner of Horatio St, 42.3x—, prior mtge $15,000, due July 19, 1910, 6% $7,500

DIENER, Louisa B., to John W. Harper; Anthony Av, e s, 162.6 ft s of Prospect Place, 18.9x93.8x18.9x95, 3 years $4,250

DIENER, Louisa B., to John W. Harper; Anthony St, e s, 162.6 ft s of Prospect Pl, 18.9x93.8x18.9x95, 3 years $4,250

DIENER, Louisa B., to John W. Harper; Anthony Av, e s, 181.3 ft s of Prospect Pl, 18.9x92.4x18.9x93.8, 3 years $4,250

DONOMOLO, Domenico, to Salvatore Inspi; Chrystie St, w s, at s s of land now or late of Richard Mungen, 25x—, prior mtg $22,700, installments, 4% $245

DOLAN, Paul, to Mary G. Varian; White Plains Road, e s, being s 25 ft of Lot 728, map of Wakefield, 25x80, 2 years $3,000

EBELING, William F., to Gustav J. Voss; 90th St, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.8, prior mtg —, 3 years, 6% $1,000

EMMET, Pauline and Grenville T., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co.; 175th St, 43 East, 18x102.2, 5 years, 4½% $10,000

FOLEY, Caroline L., to James Ellison; 1st Av, 340, s e corner of 20th St, 23x96, 1 year, 6% $500

GARMAIZE, Abraham, to Arthur J. Mace and another, executors; 4th Av, w s, Lots 760 and 761, map of Laconia Park, 52.7x—, 3 years, 6% $430

JOHNSON, Tillie, to Harlem Savings Bank; Crotona Park East, e s, being Lots 108 and 109, map of estate of George Faile, 3 years $12,000

HALSEY, Olivia B., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Madison Av, 939 and 941, e s, 33.4x75, 5 years, 4½% $60,000

HECKMAN, Magdalena O., to George Bischel; Edgecombe Av, 125, w s, 25x90, 1 year, 6% $1,000

HUNTER, Sarah K., to Fannie F. Einstein and others, executors, and Emanuel Einstein; 65th St, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5, 5 years, 4½% $70,000

HUNTER, Sarah K., to Susan R. Williams; 65th St, n s, 231.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 62.6x100.5, prior mtg $70,000, 2 years, 6% $5,000

KNAPP, John H., to Johanna McManus; Post Av, n w corner of Hawthorne St, 100x100, 1 year $5,000

KATONAH CONSTRUCTION Co. to Theodore Wentz; Crotona Parkway, s e corner of 178th St, 39.5x100, demand, 6% $35,000

LEVEY, Henry, to Leo Marks; Morris Av, n e s, at s s of 161st St, 60x57, due, &c, as per bond $500

LISSNER, Jacob L., to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, s e corner of 118th St, 25.11x85, prior mtg $33,000, 5 years, 4½% $2,000

McARDLE, Thomas, to New York Savings Bank; 142d St, 747, n s, 25x99.11, due, &c, as per bond $2,000

McINTEE & KELLY CO. to George F. Johnson; Beck St, w s, 270 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100, prior mtge $28,000, due Jan 25, 1912, 6% $3,300

MOSES, Charles G., to Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; 95th St, 63 West, s s, 18x100.8, due, &c, as per bond $15,000

MINK CONSTRUCTION CO. to Elizabeth K. Dooling; Gleason Av, n s, 330 ft e of Olmstead Av, 3 lots, each 25x108.6, 3 mtges, each $4,250, 3 years, 5½% $12,750

MOUNTAIN CONSTRUCTION CO. to Bella Secular; Bathgate Av, s w corner of 188th St, 89.4x32, prior mtg —, 2 years, 6% $6,000

NEWTOWN CONSTRUCTION CO. to George A. Macdonald; Washington St, n e corner of Horatio St, 42.3x—, prior mtge $22,500, due June 10, 1911, 6% $27,500

NASH, J. Burnett, to Robert G. Mead, Jr., trustee; 93d St, 135 West, n s, 18.9x95.6x18.9x94.8, prior mtg —, 5 years, 4½% $15,000

RUTGERS CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hyman Adelstein and another; Lenox Av, n e corner of 113th St, 201.10x123, 25 months, 6% $30,000

TURLEY, Sarsfield J., to Ernest F. Henderson; East End Av, w s, 89.1 ft n of 86th St, 18x46, prior mtg —, 2 years $4,500

TYRRELL, Barbara M., to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 37th St, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg, 5 years $8,000

TYRRELL, Barbara M., to John A. Murray; 37th St, n s, 400 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, prior mtg $8,000, 5 years, 6% $1,500

TARSUS REALTY CO. to Sidney M. Sternbach; Eldridge St, e s, 174.8 ft s of Rivington St, 25.3x87.6, due, &c, as per bond $22,000

WOODSTOCK CONSTRUCTION CO. to Charles H. Von Deshen; Summit Av, n e corner of 161st St, 75x95, prior mtge $65,000, due Aug 2, 1914 ....$28,550

WEINSTEIN, Sarah, to American Mortgage Co.; 97th St, 205 East, n s, 25x100.11, prior mtg —, 5 years $13,000

Mechanics' Liens.

15TH ST, 132 East; Henry Ahr Iron Works against Italian-American Auto Co., owner; Herbst & Co., contractors, $1,869.

BASSETT AV, w s, 246 ft s of McDonald St, 24x100; Hermann Domnisch, Jr., against Benedikte S. Gunderson, owner and contractor, $45.

41ST ST, 350 West; Samuel Stotsky against estate of H. H. Grebe, owner; Samuel Margolies, contractor, $60.

120TH ST, 512 East; Morris Isaacs against Belwood Realty Co., owner; Joseph Epstein & Co., contractors, $206.

TEE TAW AV, e s, whole front between 188th St and Park View Place, 285x282.2x244.1x irregular; Arthur C. Jenkins against Richard M. Montgomery, owner; E. L. Shea Construction Co., contractor, $430.

97TH ST, 55 to 65 East; D. Bravin Tile and Mantel Co. against Iron Masters' Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor; Joseph Ravitch, contractor, $1,585.

8TH AV, 2,322; Edwin C. Worns against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co.; United States Realty Co. and Louis Biel, owners; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $142.

BROADWAY, 239; Edwin C. Worns against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co.; United States Realty Co. and Louis Biel, owners; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $28.

BROAD ST, 35; Edwin C. Worns against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., United States Realty Co., and Louis Biel, owners; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $94.

113TH ST, 3 East; Edwin C. Worns against Samuel H. Fink, owner; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $5.

113TH ST, 1 East; Edwin C. Worns against Samuel H. Fink, owner; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $185.

142D ST, 310 West; Edwin C. Worns against Hattie Fink and Minnie Ullman, owners; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $32.

MADISON AV, 1,804; Edwin C. Worns against Samuel H. Fink, owner; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $42.

136TH ST, 100 West; Edwin C. Worns against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., United States Realty Co., and Louis Biel, lessees; Carl A. Koelsch, owner; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $30.

BROADWAY, 212; Edwin C. Worns against United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., United States Realty Co., and Louis Biel, lessees; Sonnabend & Groner, contractors, $46.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MORRIS PARK AV, 658; John E. Felter against Dominick Negri and others, Nov. 11, 1909, by bond, $52.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 180th St; Thomas & Betts Co. against Dacora Realty Co. and others, Jan. 17, 1910, by deposit, $338.

CENTRE ST, n e corner of White St; Harry B. Semft against Henry Knabe and others, Jan. 26, 1910, by deposit, $214.

CONCORD AV, s e corner of 178th St; Paul Rines against Hageman Construction Co. and others, Jan. 12, 1910, $92.

Lis Pendens.

70TH ST, s s, 249 ft s of Av A, 37x100.4; William F. Armstrong against Louvre Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Garvan & Armstrong.

8TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Av B, 25x116, Bronx; Catherine E. Harbusch against Francis E. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

133D ST, 202 West; Simon Marx against Leo Rosengarten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fleischman & Fox.

WEST END AV, e s, 84.1 ft n of 98th St, 16.10x100; Franklin L. Lee and others against Peter J. Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. O. Power.

105TH ST, n s, 86.10 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.4x100.11; John A. Beall and others, executors, against Mathilde E. Stremmell and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Merckle.

182D ST, 622 East; Isidore Samet and others against Mary Krabo and others, (action to declare lien;) attorney, F. E. Silverman.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.11x100; Sundel Hyman against Albert Hyde and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

115TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; two actions; 115th St, n s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Albert M. Hersch against Harris Mandelbaum and others, (amended partitions;) attorneys, Nisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

76TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Gussie Spiro against John Lux, (notice of attachment;) attorney, S. M. Brook.

RENWICK ST, 29½; City Real Estate Co. against Edgar F. Knapp and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Allen & Sabine.

14TH ST, n s, 291 ft e of Av A, 25x103.3; Elias Kempner against Henry Bergman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kursman & Frankenheimer.

SIMPSON ST, w s, 146.7 ft n of 169th St, 25x74.11; Cyrus Hitchcock against Mary T. Leamy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. S. Ogden.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

THERE are two kinds of business men. "The come around next week and I'll give you price" and the hair trigger kind. Do you want a loan? Come to us with a diagram of your lot or plans of your house. We have an expert architect who can tell us in twenty minutes what your house will cost—an expert appraiser to tell us the value of your lot. Within thirty minutes we can give you an answer, Yes or No.

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We will tell you how. Write or 'phone, to The Soles Plumbing Inspection System, 1,691 Park Av. Tel. 359 Harlem.

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F. J. FLECK & CO., 407 West 18th St.
LOFTS KALSOMINED.

West Side.

106 EAST 38TH ST.
Very attractive English basement House, 20 feet wide; five masters', six servants' bedrooms, large butler's pantry and butler's room extension; owner, going abroad, is anxious to sell. For further particulars apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
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A COLUMBUS AVE. CORNER For Sale.
Rented to one tenant; will pay over 7% net on equity of $60,000.
L. M. SMITH, 674 Columbus Ave., 93d St.

$1,500 cash buys 3-story, basement, 20-foot brownstone dwelling, near 7th Av., Harlem; brokers protected. Box K 182 Times, Downtown.

Below 14th St.

Southeast corner Lafayette and 4th Sts. Jay & Candler, 45 Wall St.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

INTERVALE AVE.
Block from Subway Station now being constructed.
75x100—$15,000
Arnold, Byrne & Baumann, 41 Liberty St.

2,288 LORING PLACE,
Near 183d St., University Heights; new house, 12 rooms, 2 baths, parquet floors, all modern improvements; plot 44x110; reasonable price; terms to suit. A. R. Wellwood, 2,229 Andrews Av.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
Bargain; 10-room detached houses, perfectly appointed; artistic home; convenient to Subway, trolley; 2,334 Andrews Av., near Fordham Road. Wellwood, premises.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

Read our advertisement in The Times on January 30th.
IT appeals to wage earner and to the investor.
IT means a yearly income of $2,000 and more to the worker.
IT may be worth a fortune to you.
IT means independence, freedom from care and worry for the rest of your life.

Our offer is only open to desirable people, as the new colony will even surpass the first one of over 1,000 settlers formed last year in less than three months. $1 per acre cash and $1 per acre per month for 39 months are our terms for 10, 20, and 40 acre tracts of the best land in Florida, adjacent to the great distributing centre at Tampa. The location of our land increases its value many fold.

Write for map and description or call for information.
Johnston & Henderson, Agents,
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Room 605.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Particularly GOOD Property FOR Particular People
H. M. EPPES, REAL ESTATE,
AT NEW ROCHELLE, 33 mins. from Grand Central Station on New Haven R. R., beautiful house, hardwood trim and floors, 13 rooms, 2 baths, electric light and gas; high elevation; combination garage and stable; plot 200x200; built in 1907.
ON HUDSON RIVER, 40 mins. from Grand Central Depot on N. Y. Central R. R., 5 mins. from Ardsley Club; 20 rooms, 4 baths, hardwood trim and floors, servants' dining room and quarters, music room, gas and electricity; modern carriage house; good garden; velvet lawns; beautiful grounds; high elevation; view of river for miles. Will rent furnished for Summer.
H. M. EPPES, REAL ESTATE, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Water Front AT RYE, N. Y.
Ten acres—about 800 feet frontage on Sound; restricted to private residences. BARGAIN TO QUICK PURCHASER.
McCLELLAN & CO., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

AT RYE, ON THE SOUND.
20 acres fronting Forest and Apawamis Avs., amid very extensive developments and handsome residences. For sale, easy terms or part exchange.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon N. Y.

Yonkers.

House for sale, South Yonkers, 74 Bruce Av., one block from Broadway and Subway cars; 10 rooms and bath, hardwood finish throughout, hot water heating system, storm-inclosed porch and windows for Winter use; hall oak beamed; lot 33 1-3 by 100 feet; six minutes from Subway; price, $10,000.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Jamaica. Elegant new eleven-room residence. Oak floors, mahogany and oak trim, hot water heat, gas, electricity. On hill overlooking town and bay. Ten minutes' walk from station. Can be bought for less than cost. Box 181, Jamaica. Telephone 572 Jamaica.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
Choice locations for sale.
See what I can offer you.
F. P. JONES, Room 806, 225 5th Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ON LONG ISLAND SOUND
Beautiful modern cottage, 8 rooms; all the newest improvements; situated in residential surroundings; ideal location for New York business man; all the delights of the country within the city limits; 3 minutes' walk from exclusive bathing beach, yacht club house, and station. Price only $6,300; $500 cash. About 25 minutes from any point in Manhattan. Shore Acres, 146 East 34th St., New York.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HOW TO REDUCE PLUMBING BILLS
FOR PARTICULARS WRITE, CALL, OR 'PHONE.
UPTOWN OFFICE, 2,436 7TH AVE.
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NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

MURRAY HILL, N. J.
50 min. on D. L. & W., all express trains; alt., 500 ft.; 7½ acres, stone house, barns, garage, caretaker's house; 20-mile views; elegant gentleman's residence; $14,500; 9-room house, all improvements; garden. These are some of the Winter bargains. A. A. Potter, Murray Hill, N. J.

Free souvenir postcards of Asbury Park sent upon request to any one interested in the growth of Asbury Park and its new bungalows. Secretary, Room 304, 45 West 34th St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Beautiful country home; very convenient; nine large rooms, all improvements; gas, electricity; over half acre; $7,500. Inquire Owner, J 143 Times Downtown.

Farms, acreage, country homes, all kinds, everywhere; bargain list mailed. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Millburn.—1¼ acres. Elizabethan country house, 12 rooms; accessible; $12,500. Box 114 Millburn, N. J.

Farms at farmers' prices everywhere in Jersey; special bargains. Osgoodby, 50 Church St., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Farm or acreage, 25 to 400 acres, within 50 miles of city. Kenneth W. Nichols, 253 Broadway, Room 205.

Wanted—5,000-10,000 square feet, 1-3 floors; automobile district. Reliable 6 Times, Times Square.

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Have several very desirable, choicely located Bronx building plots for sale or exchange for improved property. Max Mayer, 1,511 Third Avenue.

Three-story and basement 20-ft. dwelling brownstone, near 131st St. and 7th Av., for 2-family house, Bronx or Flatbush. Box K 181 Times, Downtown.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted.—Two or three room studio in bachelor apartment; give description; moderate and clean; desire west side location. W 171 Times, Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Dixie Apartments
19 E. 32nd STREET.
One large, handsome room, private bath; restaurant with Southern cooking attached; meals served to apartments; telephone.

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W. A. A. Brown's Duplex Houses
Most Perfect Houses for Two Families
On Parkside Ave., Between Flatbush and Bedford Aves., in Beautiful Melrose Park.
Exclusive neighborhood. Convenient to Brighton Beach "L" (Woodruff Ave. Station), 5 trolley lines, schools and stores. Only 22 minutes to Park Row. 14 minutes from Atlantic Ave. Subway Station (Flatbush Ave. cars). Most artistic fronts in Greater New York, with interiors to match. Separate entrances.
THE PRIVACY OF A ONE-FAMILY HOUSE
TRIMMED IN THE FINEST OF SELECTED HARDWOODS.
STEAM HEAT; HOT WATER SYSTEM CONNECTED WITH STEAM PLANT; ELECTRIC LIGHT; SIXTEEN LARGE, WELL ARRANGED ROOMS; TWO HANDSOME TILED BATHROOMS, WITH SHOWER. EACH APARTMENT OF EIGHT ROOMS IS ENTIRELY DISTINCT. RENT FROM ONE APARTMENT PAYS CARRYING CHARGES AND GIVES OWNER A REFINED HOME RENT FREE.
VERY CHOICE APARTMENTS IN THESE HOUSES FOR RENT.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO., 738 FLATBUSH AVE.
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IDEAL HOME. EASY TERMS.
Price only $4,750. Handsome two-story brick, 7 Rooms, Bath, and Laundry; Oak Trim throughout; open plumbing; handsome decorations; $500 down; 2 minutes to Elevated Station, 35 minutes to New York City Hall. Fare 5 cents. Call, Write, Telephone 5909 Barclay. Kenneth W. Nichols, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY MEYER BUILDING CO.
Will send booklet upon request of their One-Family Stone-Front houses; price $7,250; finest section of Flatbush. Address Ave. D and East 25th St., Brooklyn.

Stuyvesant Section, Brooklyn.—3 story and basement brownstone, box stoop, 10 rooms, 20 closets, steam heat; decorated; fine order; bargain. Owner, K 197 Times Downtown.

1,488 East 9th St., near Avenue O.—MUST BE SOLD, $500 cash, choice one-family detached house on 40-foot lot; every improvement; first mortgage $4,000. H. M. Eppes, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Flatbush.—Have a charming house in fine locality, asphalt street, 12 rooms and bath, worth $14,000, can deliver for $12,750. H. M. Eppes, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Buildings,
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The NEW A-RE-CO BUILDING 149th St. and Third Ave.

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Make your reservation at once.
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In the remodelled Office Building
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Formerly known as the TIMES BUILDING. Faces three streets; all outside light; Park frontage; 16 stories high; fireproof; entire new equipment of fast running hydraulic elevators, plunger type; safest known. Apply to
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37 to 45 West 20th St.,
between 5th and 6th Avs.
Store and Lofts,
107 feet front by 92 feet deep.
Modern 12-story fireproof building, in the centre of the wholesale and retail dry goods district; exceptionally well lighted and ventilated.
Ready for Occupancy.
Brody, Adler & Koch Co.,
132 Nassau St.,
or your own broker.

LOFTS 2,200 sq. ft. each
TO LET
414 BROADWAY,
Near Canal St.
STEAM HEAT, ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Apply to
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Extra Large STORE & Basement
Near Broadway & Hudson Terminal
Fine display windows. Immediate possession.
EXCEPTIONAL LIGHT.
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Or your own broker.

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A FEW OFFICES FOR RENT
HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Agent
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LIGHT LOFTS
293 Seventh Avenue
NEAR 27TH ST.;
Steel construction; passenger and freight elevators.
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109 BROAD STREET.
OFFICES AND FLOORS TO LET.
All modern improvements; newly renovated; suitable for light manufacturing; rents moderate. Inquire Janitor on premises or at office.
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FIFTH AVENUE BUILDINGS TO LEASE
NOS. 220-222, AT 26TH ST.
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.
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AT 20 CTS. PER SQ. FOOT
Light Corner Loft 100 x 100
$2,000 PER ANNUM
(SOUTHWEST CORNER COLUMBUS AVENUE AND 101ST ST.)
All kinds of manufacturing facilities; high ceiling, with balcony, three elevators. Make appointment with me to show it to you.
H. MARKOWITZ,
30 West 20th St. 'Phone 5545 Chelsea.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

ST. JOHN COURT
NEW BUILDING.
Amsterdam Av., cor. 111th St.
opposite the Cathedral.
Positively the finest 8 rooms and bath elevator apartments on the west side, at $934 to $1,000.
Convenient to Central, Morningside, and Riverside Parks, surface cars, Subway, and "L" stations. Immediate possession. Favorable terms.
INSPECTION INVITED.
SEE SUPERINTENDENT, OR
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent
906 Columbus Av., at 104th
'Phone, 5504—Riverside.

527 WEST 124TH ST.
Elegantly decorated apartment, six rooms, bath; telephone; elevator; $50. See Supt.

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Most attractive apartment fronting on Central Park to be sublet until Oct. 1, 1910, or longer; the second eastern apartment, 471 Central Park West, corner 107th St.; 8 rooms and bath; unfurnished or partly furnished; particulars by mail. 'Phone 5657 Riverside. Fine home for refined family.

326 West 85th St., near Riverside.—Lovely home; $26,000; mortgage, $16,000; 14 rooms, two baths; hardwood; perfect order; seen any time; no trades. Zittel, Broadway and 79th St.

Very desirable apartment 8 rooms, bath; newly decorated at great expense; elevator; telephone; hall service; bargain. Mrs. Cohn, 2,493 Broadway. 3677 River.

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THE BLYTHEBOURNE,
1,431 Madison Av., S. E. Corner 99th St.—Beautiful outside apartment, $50 monthly; high-class elevator and private telephone service day and night; electricity, all improvements. Apply to Superintendent.

Bronx.

THE A-RE-CO. APTS.
American Real Estate Co., Owner.
MOST HOMELIKE IN ALL NEW YORK!
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath, $28 to $42.
NON-ELEVATOR APTS
4 to 6 rooms and bath; $21 to $33.
Large, light rooms. Electric lights, hardwood floors, artistic decorations. HOT WATER AT ALL TIMES.
Plenty of Steam Heat NOW
Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (just around corner from Simpson St. Subway Station.)

KEMP-JONES APARTMENTS
The Ideal in location, comfort, and convenience; restricted neighborhood near Park and athletic grounds. 4, 5 and 6 rooms; $28-$45.
Steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone.
950-976 Anderson Ave.,
Near Jerome Av. and 161st; Office Premises.

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QUINCY ST., 105.—Corner apartments, six rooms and bath; parquet floors, gas and electricity, steam heat, hot water supply; near Franklin and Gates Avenue cars and "L" station; $50 to $65. Janitor on premises, or Henry L. Bogert, 99 Nassau Street, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

429 West 117th St.
Columbia College section—Morningside Heights. 4½-story American basement.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester, 30 East 57th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted, by bachelor, small furnished apartment below 86th St., east or west of park; must be reasonable. W 160 Times, Times Sq.

If you want a Business Opportunity, see Page 15.

Church Services To-morrow.

Baptist.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 308-312 West 54th Street, Rev. LEIGHTON WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Citizen of the Social Commonwealth." 8 P. M., "The Home of the Twice Born."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Cleansing Blood." 7:45 P. M., "An Astonishing Revelation."

COLLEGIATE BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, West Thirty-third St., between 8th and 9th Aves.—Dr. Oscar Haywood preaches morning, 10:45, third sermon on Old Testament Heroes. Evening, 7:45, "What Is Faith?" Singing by men.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
8 West Forty-sixth Street.
The Rev. CHARLES F. AKED, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 11 and 8 o'clock.
BIBLE CLASSES FOR YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN AT 9:30 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN.
11 A. M.—"The Crucified Christian, and a Living Christ Within."
8 P. M.—"Is Jesus Christ—Apart from His Miracles—Worth an Honest Man's Belief at All? Is the New Theology Which Says He Is—Even Decent Intellectualism, or Is It Simply the Old Blindness of Unregenerate Paganism?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Ave., cor. 31st Street.
CHARLES A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"A Message to the Man Who Is Having a Hard Time."
8 P. M.—"Can a Man Be Good and Bad at the Same Time? If So, Is He a Hypocrite? If Not, Is He All Bad When He Is Doing Wrong and All Good When He Is Doing Right?"
COME AND HEAR THE ANSWER.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square.—Edward Judson, Pastor, preaches 11, "Nehemiah; or, Prayerfulness." Edward B. Simmons, assistant, 8, "Driving Christ Away."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth Ave., near 127th St.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D., Minister.
Public Worship at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Morning: "Authority in Religion. Protestant Dogma."
Evening: "The Place of Death in Evolution."

Congregational.

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Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public Worship 11 A. M.
Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, D. D., will preach.
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL,
Broadway and 76th Street.
11A. M.—Henry A. Stimson, D.D., preaches.
8 P. M.—First Conference on NEEDED LEGISLATION. Speaker: B. B. Burritt, of State Charities Aid Ass'n, on behalf of the bill for "CURATIVE, INSTEAD OF PUNITIVE, TREATMENT FOR INEBRIATES."

PILGRIM CHURCH, Madison Ave. and 121st St., FREDERICK LYNCH, Pastor.—11:00, Dr. James M. Whiton of The Outlook preaches. 8:00, People's Meeting; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton of Columbia University, Exchange Professor to Scandinavia, will review his sojourn in Europe, speaking on "What the United States Has Done for Europe and Can Do."

Disciples of Christ (Christian.)

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, FIRST CHURCH, 323 West 56th St. Rev. W. L. FISHER, Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mr. DELOSS SMITH, GOSPEL SINGER.

LENOX AVENUE UNION CHURCH,
74 West 126th St. Services, 11 and 8.
WM. BAYARD CRAIG, D.D., LL. D., Minister.

Ethical Culture.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Carnegie Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.—11 A. M.
—DR. FELIX ADLER—
will discuss "OUR IDEAL OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN POLITICS AND BUSINESS."

FIRST ETHICAL SOCIETY,
Elks Hall, 59th St. and 8th Av. Regular services Sundays, 3 o'clock, Margaret Gaule Speaker. Psychic demonstrations. Seats free.

Jewish.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. and 76TH St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Dr. Schulman on "The Ethical Value of Jewish Monotheism." All are welcome.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
81ST ST., COLUMBUS-AMSTERDAM AVS.
STEPHEN S. WISE, RABBI.
SERVICE SUNDAY MORNING AT 11:15,
"THE NEW STATUS OF WOMAN."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St., Sunday, 11:15. Dr. Magnes on "Zecharias Frankel." All welcome.

Lutheran.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Central Park West at 65th St., The Rev. Charles J. Smith, Pastor.—Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Chief Service at 11 o'clock. Vespers at 8 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH ST. JAMES, Madison Av., 73d St.—Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Pastor. Services 11 and 8. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d. W. M. Horn, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

Methodist Episcopal.

GRACE CHURCH, 104TH ST., WEST OF Columbus Av.—Charles Howland Cookman, Minister. 11 A. M.—"The Church a Field." 8 P. M.—"The House on the Sand."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Corner 60th Street.
Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Preaching by the Pastor.
8 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE, at which the Cantata, "The Daughter of Jairus," will be rendered by the choir, assisted by an extra quartette.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH,
76th St., west of Columbus Av.
GEORGE CLARKE PECK, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Minister.
8 P. M.—Informal Musical Service.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "THE FERMENT OF RELIGION."
8 P. M., IMPROMPTU PRAISE SERVICE.
ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.
Short talk by the Pastor on
"A FINE OPENING FOR THE RIGHT PARTY."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. —11 A. M., "The Greatness of a Servant." 8 P. M., Musical Service.

New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.—The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Pastor's class in the study of Christian Doctrine, 10:15 A. M. Subject: "The Holy Spirit." Service 11 A. M., with sermon by the pastor. Subject:
"THE SECRET OR MYSTERY OF CHRIST AS THE MESSIAH."

New Thought.

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, Belasco Theatre, W. 42d St., near Broadway.—Sundays, 11 A. M.; Julia Seton Sears, M. D., speaker. Public invited.

NEW THOUGHT MEETINGS, Plaza Studios, 5 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday at noon, and Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue.—Sunday afternoon services at 4:30 o'clock. The fourth of the series of sermons on QUESTIONS ABOUT RELIGION. Preacher, the Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D.D. Subject: "How Shall We Define the Term 'God'?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Thirty-seventh Street.
Rev. Robert Davis will preach at 11 o'clock.
Dr. Henry Van Dyke at 4.
Memorial Services to Dr. Richards at 8.
Bible School & Classes, 9:45 A. M.
Wednesday Service at 8, Friday Vespers at 5.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 57th St., bet. Broadway and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor,
Rev. G. H. SMYTH, Jr., Assistant.
Dr. MERLE-SMITH preaches at 11 A. M.
At 8 P. M. a meeting will be held in the interest of the HAMPTON NORMAL AND AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. The Chaplain, Rev. HERBERT B. TURNER, will explain its purpose and work, illustrated with stereopticon. Major ROBERT R. MOTON, Commandant, will give interesting facts from his experience among his people. HAMPTON QUARTETTE will sing plantation songs. Christian Endeavor Meeting Sunday morning at 9:45; Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. ALL WELCOME.

Presbyterian.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D.D., Minister, preaches to-morrow in the Assembly Room of the United Charities Building, 109 East 22d Street, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Mid-week prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, Assistant.
Dr. Work preaches at both services.
Ev'g Topic, "From Workhouse to English Peerage," the story of Henry M. Stanley.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth St.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Rev. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON, D. D., of Colorado Springs, will preach.
Morning Topic: "The Reasonableness and Reality of the Christian Faith." Afternoon Subject: "Glimpses of Christian Progress in Asia."
Sunday School meets at 9:30 A. M.
Rev. WILBERT W. WHITE, D. D., President of the Bible Teachers' Training School, will address the Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. on "One of the Five Greatest Chapters in the Bible."
Rev. LEWIS G. LEARY, Ph.D., at the Wednesday evening lecture will speak on "The Proper Use of Thorns," on Feb. 2, at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St., Amsterdam Av.—Preaching by Pastor, Dr. ANSON P. ATTERBURY. 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. W. R. Jelliffe at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER, D.D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Boston, Mass.
Morning topic: "Faith As a Condition of Power."
Evening topic: "Christ Our Bethesda."

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St., (one block west from Broadway,) GEORGE ALEXANDER, D.D., Pastor.—Public Worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service the Pastor will preach. The evening service, in the interest of the Army Branch of the Y. M. C. A. A detachment of soldiers from the forts will be present. Service preparatory to the Communion will be held in the Chapel, Wednesday evening.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
On 42d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.,
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor,
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Booker T. Washington speaks at morning service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Ave. and 105th St.
Rev. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening: "Second Travel Lecture On Egypt."

Protestant Episcopal.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Ave. and 81st St., Rev. S. De LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayers and sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av., 21st St., Rev. J. LEWIS PARKS, S. T. D., Rector.—Celebrations, 8 and 10; Morning Prayer, 11; Organ Recital, 7:45; Evensong, 8. Anthems—"Zion Is Captive," Horatio Parker; "Peace I Leave with You," Roberts.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, 71st St., Rev. G. A. STRONG, Rector.—Services, 8 and 11 A. M.; 7 and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (rector.)
4 P. M.—"Jubilate Amen," Bruch.
Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith will preach.
8 P. M.—Mr. Alexander Irvine, Speaker.
9 P. M.—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Avenue and 35th St., Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M., Holy Communion. 11 A. M., morning service and sermon, (rector.) 4 P. M., special musical service, with address, (rector.) Gaul's Cantata, "Israel."

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, The Rector. 11 A. M.
Choral Service .... 8 P. M.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton.

REDEEMER, 136th St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.—Rev. WM. WHITING DAVIS, Rector.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner 44th Street.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Dean of Cambridge Theological School.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. R. S. W. Wood, excerpts from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."
5 P. M.—Organ recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,
Stuyvesant Square and 16th St.
Rev. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—The Rector.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. Wm. J. Scarlett.
ALL SEATS FREE.

At ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av., 71st.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon: BISHOP COURTNEY.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, address: Rev. R. L. BRYDGES.

ST. MARK'S, 2d Ave. and 10th St., Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M.; Service of the Emmanuel Healing Mission, 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th, Columbus Av.—Rev. Dr. Nathan A. Seagle, Rector. Services 11 A. M., 4 P. M. Bishop Greer preaches 11 A. M. Strangers welcome.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will preach in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., Sunday at 11 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services: 7:30, 10:30 A. M. (Sermon;) 8:30, 8:00 P. M.
Week day Services: 7:30, 9:00 A. M.; 3 P. M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.
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Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Golden Silence."
Evening: "Good Night."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. HENRY C. MINTON, D.D., of Trenton, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. THOMAS McBRIDE NICHOLS will preach at 4:30 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
57th St. and Madison Avenue.
11 A. M.—Preacher, DR. CARTER, the pastor.
8 P. M.—Speaker, BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.
Subject: "Solving the Negro Problem."

SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, D. D., Minister. —11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon.

TRUE REFORMED CHURCH, 21 BANK ST.—Service at 10:45 by Rev. S. Edmund Breen. Theme: "Doing and Teaching the Commandments of God." Public invited.

34TH ST. REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th Av., Rev. ROBERT W. COURTNEY, Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed Catholic.

Reformed Catholic services, CHRIST'S MISSION, 331 West 57th St.—Afternoon, Pastor O'Connor's subject: "Futility of Missions to Convert Protestants to Romanism."

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, attended by Henry W. Wilbur, and at 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, attended by Isaac Wilson.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.—Sunday evening, 8:30, "Theosophy versus Dogmatic Theology," Mrs. E. B. Welton.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av.—Sunday evening, 8:15, "Practical Theosophy," Eduard Herrmann. Next Tuesday evening, "Mind."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,) Fourth Avenue, 20th St.—Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Pastor, will preach on "THE TRUTH'S BEST WITNESS." Services 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,
(UNITARIAN,) Park Av. and 34th St.
Ministers { Rev. Robert Collyer, Lit. D.
Rev. John Haynes Holmes.
10 A. M. Sunday School and Adult Classes.
11 A. M. .... MORNING SERVICE
Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach the fourth of his series on
"THE UNITARIAN FAITH." Subject:
"THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN—ITS MEANING IN PRACTICAL LIFE."
12:30 P. M., Good Citizen Forum. Address by DR. JAMES E. MASON on "OUR BROTHER IN BLACK."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "ETHICS OF CHESTERTON."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D.D., Minister.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITARIAN SERVICES, 600 West 181st Street, (S. W. corner of St. Nicholas Ave.)—8:00 P. M., Rev. CALEB S. S. DUTTON, "THE INTIMATE NOTE IN THE LIBERAL FAITH."

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY
Central Park West and 76th Street.
"Young People's Day." Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. Subject: "MASTERS OF FATE."
Vesper service 4:30 P. M. Special Music. Quartet, Chorus, Choir, Male Quartet and Violin. Addresses by Robert W. Hill, National Sec'y Y. P. C. U., and Kingsbury Foster.

Other Services.

FIRST ASSOCIATION SPIRITUALISTS, Lincoln Square Arcade, Broadway, 65th and 66th Sts.—Sundays, 3 and 8. Wednesdays, 8. Addresses and Messages, Rev. Rufus A. Macurda. Lecture, Miss Amalia Pfenning.

FIRST CHURCH OF WESTERN OCCULTISM. —Services at Berkeley Theatre, 19 West 44th St., Sunday, Jan. 16, at 3:30 P. M. Address by ISABELLA INGALESE on "Vanity."
All invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 44th St. and 8th Av.—Sunday, Jan. 30th, 10:30 A. M., Rev. A. E. FUNK; 8:00 P. M., Rev. F. E. MARSH.

THE OLD McALLEY WATER STREET MISSION, 316 Water St., (Under Brooklyn Bridge.)—Services every night at 7:30; Sunday at 3 P. M. Perpetual Revival. Drunkards especially welcome. John H. Wyburn, Superintendent.

VEDANTA SOCIETY.—Swami Abhedananda; Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock, Duryea's Hall, 200 West 72d St. Special course on "The Vedas" and "Vedanta Philosophy."

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the SUPREME COURT of the State of New York, at a Special Term (Part I.) thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1910, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said Corporation to change its corporate name to the DORIAN REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY.
Dated New York City, January 14, 1910.
BURROUGHS REMOUNTABLE RIM COMPANY,
by MAX ROSETT, Vice President.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to order of Hon. Monroe Wheeler, Surrogate of Steuben County, New York, made upon the petition of all the next of kin of James Lyon, late of the town of Bath, in said County, deceased, notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of said decedent, under the provisions of Section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, and that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present the same to Hon. Monroe Wheeler, Surrogate of Steuben County, at the Surrogate's office, in the village of Bath, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of March, 1910.
Dated Bath, N. Y., Jany 24, 1910.
REUBEN R. LYON.

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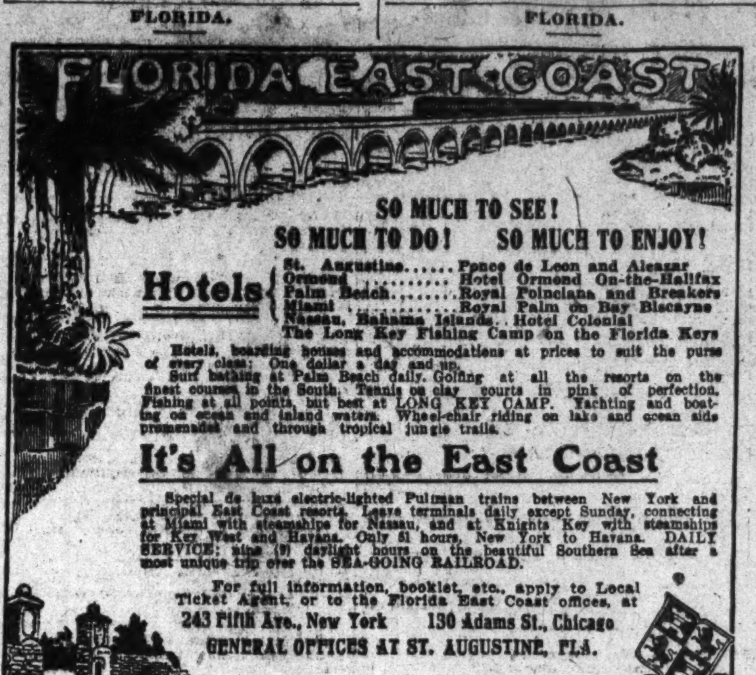

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SINGLE ROOMS, $1; DOUBLE ROOMS, $2. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, $3 per day up. SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FOR TRANSIENT GUESTS AND FAMILIES.
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WISE PEOPLE KNOW.
Wise people know that, the best thing to do when something is lost, whether it's a pocketbook, watch, umbrella, dog, or any article of value, is to, advertise the lost in The New York Times. Bear this in mind, and if you lose anything telephone 1000 Bryant.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOTEL
PARK IN THE PINES
AIKEN, S.C.
HARRY W. PRIEST CO., Props.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving
Now open. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
Most magnificently furnished Winter Resort Hotel in America. Ideal Winter climate. Unexcelled cuisine. Splendid orchestra. 18-hole golf course on hotel grounds. New automobile roads. Write for booklet.
New York office, 281 Fifth Av.

TEXAS
Is To-day
THE BEST FIELD FOR
The Rich Man, The Man of Moderate Means, and the Man Who Is Anxious to Acquire a Home and Future for Himself and Family.
Convincing Literature Issued by
Southern Pacific
SUNSET ROUTE
Yours for the Asking
L. H. NUTTING, G. E. P. A., 1158-366-1 B'way.

$30.00 AND UP ROUND TRIP to Bermuda
New Weekly Service by 6,000 Ton
R.M.S.P. "OROTAVA"
From New York every Wednesday
Pier 50, North River.
From Bermuda every Saturday
High Class Cuisine—Orchestra—Electric Fans in all rooms.
Wireless Telegraphy—Bilge Keels.
Jamaica, Panama Canal, Trinidad, Barbados.
Tours of 12 to 25 days from $95 up.
CRUISES DE LUXE
TO THE WEST INDIES
18 to 54 Days, $85 to $350 up
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
Sanderson & Son, 22 State St., N. Y.

SEVEN SAILINGS EACH WEEK
by the GREAT WHITE FLEET of the
UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
21 DAY CRUISES............$125
New York to JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, COLOMBIA.
NEW SERVICE OF 5,000 TON STEAMSHIPS
Private suites and staterooms, with connecting bath; handsome music room and dining saloon, unusually broad decks, all outside staterooms, smoking room with balcony. Artificially cooled air in accommodations.
ATTRACTIVE TRIPS FROM NEW ORLEANS
TO THE
PANAMA CANAL and CENTRAL AMERICA
by Steamships of the above type.
TOURS TO JAMAICA
from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK on the "ADMIRAL" steamships; from BALTIMORE on the S. S. "BROOKLINE" and "BARNSTABLE"
Weekly sailings from Boston to Costa Rica. Send for new illustrated booklet "THE TROPICS." UNITED FRUIT COMPANY, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, or at above ports, or Steamship Ticket Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every weekday at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

12 DAY TOURS Tropics. All Expenses, $50.
Information W. S. Irwin, 33 B'way, N. Y.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
The business man's route to Boston—The Fall River Line.
Fall River Line steamers leave New York, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren Street, at 5 P. M. Get you to Boston as early as 7 o'clock next morning —later if you like.
Fare to Boston $3
Telephone 5121 Cortlandt for information. City Ticket Office—171 Broadway.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
CRUISES DE LUXE
WINTER CRUISES
16 AND 28 DAYS
By Twin-Screw Cruising S. S. MOLTKE, Largest Vessel ever sent to the West Indies (12,500 tons), leaving New York
Feb. 22 & March 24
WEST INDIES
$85 and $150 up Venezuela, Nassau and Panama Canal.
21 years' experience in arranging and conducting cruises.
Send for new illustrated book.
REGULAR SERVICES
All Modern Safety Devices (Wireless, &c.)
London—Paris—Hamburg
S. S. AMERIKA 23,000 TONS
Leaving New York, Feb. 12, 11 A. M.
All the latest features, including Unexcelled Ritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant, Gymnasium, Elec. Baths, Elevator, Palm Garden
Accommodations at Attractive Rates
*Pres. Lincoln..Jan. 29, 9 A. M.
*Pres. Grant..........Feb. 5
†Amerika ....Feb. 12
§Pennsylvania..........Feb. 16
§G. Waldersee..Feb. 26
†Kais'n Aug. Vic. Mar. 5
*Pres. Lincoln, Mch. 12
*Pres. Grant..Mch. 19
§Hamburg direct. *Omits Plymouth.
ITALY VIA GIBRALTAR, NAPLES AND GENOA,
S. S. HAMBURG, FEB. 15
S. S. CINCINNATI.........Jan. 29, 11 A. M.
S. S. HAMBURG..........Feb. 15, March 29
S. S. BATAVIA......................March 8
TRAVELLERS' CHECKS ISSUED.
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS TO JAMAICA
Five Days' Delightful Ocean Voyage
EXCELLENT HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS in JAMAICA.
ONE WAY $45.00
ROUND TRIP $85.50
DELIGHTFUL CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES
25 DAYS' TRIP $140 LEAVES NEW YORK Jan. 29 AT 2 P.M.
By THE NEW STEAMSHIP PRINZ JOACHIM
Calls at Jamaica (Stay 2 Days), Colon, Isthmus of Panama (Stay 3 Days), Port Limon, Costa Rica (Stay 4 Days). Stop-over allowed at Jamaica. Send for Full Particulars.
THESE DELIGHTFUL TRIPS (ALTERNATING WITH 24-DAY CRUISE AT $135) LEAVE NEW YORK EVERY WEEK.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Royal Mail is the Royal Route
TO THE
West Indies
BY THE
TOURS DE LUXE
Jamaica
Panama
Cartagena
Savanilla
Trinidad
Barbados
TWELVE DAYS:
Jamaica and return, including Hotel, $95.00
EIGHTEEN DAYS:
Jamaica, Colon, Panama } and return, including Hotel, $150.00
TWENTY-FIVE DAYS:
Jamaica, Colon, Panama } and return, including Hotel, $200.00
ROUND TRIP:
To Barbados and return, calling at Jamaica, Colon, Panama, Cartagena, Savanilla, Trinidad—$160.00.
Including Hotel, $190.00
R. M. S. P. Twin-Screw
S.S. "ORTONA" 8,000 Tons
Leaves New York, Pier 50, N. R., Saturday, Feb. 5
Largest Steamer ever on a West Indian Mail Run
Send for Illustrated Booklets.
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
SANDERSON & SON, 22 State Street, New York City

American Line From Pier 15, N. R., at 10 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Oceanic ....Jan. 29 | *Adriatic ....Feb. 12
New York.....Feb. 5 | St. Louis......Feb. 19
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 48, N.R.

Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London Direct—Pier 39, N. R.
Min'apolis.Jan.29,9:30 AM | Min'waska, Feb. 12
Minnetonka, Feb. 5, 2 PM | Minnehaha, Feb. 19

Red Star Line From Pier 14, N. R., at 10 A. M.
New York—Antwerp—Paris
Finland ....Feb. 2 | Zeeland ......Feb. 16
Vaderland ....Feb. 9 | Lapland (new).Feb.23

White Star Line From Piers 48 & 49, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New Triple-Screw S. S. LAURENTIC, Feb. 5
Combination Turbine-Reciprocating Engines.
Superb Appointments—Elevator—Orchestra.
Laurentic (new), Feb. 5, 2 P. M. Baltic, Feb. 19
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Oceanic.Jan.29, 10 AM | Adriatic.Feb.12,10AM
†N.York,Feb.5, 10 AM | †St.Louis.Feb.19,10AM
†American Line Steamer from Pier 15, N. R.
NEW YORK & BOSTON TO ITALY & EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, and Gibraltar.
Cretic ....Jan. 29, 1 P. M.; Mar. 12
Celtic (20,904 tons)..Feb. 2, 11 A. M.; Mar. 16
Cedric (21,035 tons)..........Feb. 16........
Romanic ....Feb. 26; Apr. 2
Canopic ....Mar. 24; May 4
PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 BROADWAY.

WHITE STAR LINE
From New York and Boston to
ITALY and EGYPT
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers
Largest Steamers in the Trade.
CELTIC Feb. 2, 11 A.M. Mar. 16
CEDRIC Feb. 16
CRETIC.....January 29, 1 P. M.; March 12
CANOPIC...............................March 24
ROMANIC..............February 26; April 2
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CRUISE TO WEST INDIES
The Quebec Steamship Co.'s Mail Steamship "Guiana" leaves New York February 10 for a delightful Cruise of about 28 days, calling at the islands of St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Barbados and other islands and Demerara.
$130 and up

BERMUDA
From New York EVERY WEDNESDAY, twin-screw S. S. "Bermudian" (5,530 tons). EVERY SATURDAY twin-screw S. S. "Oceana" (8,000 tons). Perfect Service.
TOURS to the ORIENT
Our Annual Parties are nearing completion. Several dates still open. Telegraphic application necessary.
70 TOURS TO EUROPE and the PASSION PLAY at OBERAMMERGAU.
Usual Independent railroad and steamship tickets everywhere. COOK'S Travelers Cheques Good Throughout the World.
THOS. COOK & SON
245, 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 Fifth Ave., (Windsor Arcade), N. Y.

RIO DE JANEIRO
"The City Beautiful"
BAHIA, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO
by the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Sailing from New York, 5th & 20th of each month.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
301 Produce Exchange, New York

FOR FORTRESS MONROE,
(Old Point Comfort,) Norfolk, and Portsmouth, Va., via Baltimore and the BALTIMORE STEAM PACKET COMPANY. (Old Bay Line).
Leave Baltimore every week day at 6:30 P. M. Finest steamers South of New York. Equipped with wireless telegraphy. All the delicacies of the Chesapeake. Delicious meals. Refreshing night's rest. Through tickets at principal railroad ticket offices. Staterooms engaged at S. A. L. Ry. Office, 1,183 B'way.

PASSION PLAY 1910
Attractive Series of European Tours. All Expenses included and Under Escort. Rates $185 and up. Booklet mailed free on request. MARSTERS FOREIGN TOURS, 31 W. 30th St., New York.

FOUND—Bunch of keys, near Hammerstein's. L. C. J., 145 East 42d St.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-52-56, North River, 9 A. M.
Liverpool Service. Calling at Fishguard, South Wales.
Quickest Route to London and Continent via Fishguard.
Wednesday from New York
Monday in London
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Sail Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Umbria........Feb. 2 | Umbria........Feb. 23
Mauretania....Feb. 9 | Mauretania ...Mar. 2
Campania.....Feb. 16 | Lusitania ....Mar. 9
TWO SPECIAL CRUISES.
To Italy & Egypt { CARMANIA & CARONIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton Strs.
Feb. 19—March 5.
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
ALSO TWO SPECIAL CRUISES
SAXONIA TO ITALY, Feb. 5—Mch. 19.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE
TO FIUME, VIA
GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Saxonia..Feb. 5, noon | Caronia.......Feb. 19
Pannonia Feb. 12, noon | Carmania......Mar. 5
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

Go To Bermuda
By Twin Screw Line
Largest and Fastest Steamers
S.S. Oceana, 8000 Tons
Sailing every Saturday from New York.
S.S. Bermudian, 5530 Tons
Sailing every Wednesday from New York.
Wireless on both Steamers; also bilge keels.
Forty hours from frost to flowers.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara. For illustrated pamphlets with full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Gen'l Agts., Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, Pass. Agts., 245 and 1200 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., 563 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent, or Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., Quebec.

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships,
Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
K. Wm. der Gr. Feb. 8 | Cecilie ....Mar. 22
K. Wm. der Gr. Mar. 8 | Kaiser Wilh. II. Apr. 5
BREMEN DIRECT
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
Roon..........Feb. 10 | Rhein........March 3
*G. Washington. Feb. 24 | Zieten ....Mar. 10
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
*Berlin (new). Jan. 29 | K. Albert.....Feb. 12
†Gr. Kurfuerst..Feb. 5 | Barbarossa....Feb. 26
*Omits Algiers. †Orient Cruise.
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CLARK'S 12th ANNUAL CRUISE
Feb. 5 to April 19.
TO THE ORIENT
By S. S. Grosser Kurfuerst
THE ONLY ORIENT CRUISE THIS WINTER
Under the Able Management of
FRANK C. CLARK.
Seventy-three days, including 24 days in Egypt and the Holy Land, costing only $400.00 and up, including shore excursions, Hotels, &c. SPECIAL FEATURES: Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Algiers, Malta, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, the Riviera, &c. Tickets good to stop over in Europe, to include Passion Play, &c.
Europe-Oberammergau Tours, $270 up.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

FABRE LINE
REGULAR FAST STEAMERS NEW YORK DIRECT TO NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES. FRENCH CUISINE. WINES GRATIS. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS ON PROMENADE DECKS. 1ST CLASS .... $70 & UP
SS. GERMANIA, JANUARY 29TH, 11 A. M.; ROMA, FEB. 5TH; VENEZIA, FEB. 12TH. MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES, ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED............ $299.50 UP
BOOKLETS, INFORMATION FROM
J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 33 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia, Feb. 5, 2 P. M. | California, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
Caledonia, Feb. 12, 10 A.M. | Furnessia, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $45 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Noordam....Feb. 1, 9 AM | Potsdam.........Feb. 22
Statendam...Feb. 8, 9 AM | Noordam.........Mar. 1
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

$5,000 REWARD—For information leading to the recovery of jewels stolen from Apartment 203, Hotel Lorraine, Dec. 11, 1909. All communications treated with absolute confidence; no questions asked. Address The Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, 130 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—Watch charm; circular bloodstone with gold band around edge; from Brooklyn via Subway to Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, to Murray's, 42d St., via 7th Av.; satisfactory reward for return. Albert E. Bobo, 150 5th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A. 38,572, for ten shares in the name "Cornelius Sullivan." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Cornelius Sullivan.

LOST—$200 reward; Sunday, 23d, walking from West 70th St. to West 93d St., a pearl and diamond pin, one large pearl set round with diamonds. Will be identified and reward paid by Theodore B. Starr, jeweler, 206 5th Av.

LOST.—Monday, lady's small gold hunting-case "Patek Phillipe" watch; monogram, "B. B.," with leather strap and silver monogram, "B. V. B.," and small charms; reward; return to Room 611, 253 Broadway.

LOST—Valuable mink muff, 6th Av. car, between Altman's and 23d St. on 34th St. or 6th Av.; suitable reward. Write Mrs. C. L. D., 417 William St., East Orange, N. J.

LOST—Baum marten muff, Tuesday evening, between 6 and 7 P. M., Broadway and 34th St. ferry car; liberal reward. B., care of Mrs. Ryan, 106 West 61st St.

LOST—At Subway station 137th St., at 1 P. M., Tuesday, gun metal hand bag; reward if returned. Mrs. P. J. Holsworth, 51 Hamilton Place, corner of 139th St.

LOST.—On Friday, between Altman's and Murray Hill Hotel, lady's gold watch marked G. M. D. Reward if returned to office of Murray Hill Hotel.

$15 REWARD for return of small sable neckpiece, lost Wednesday, Jan. 26, between the Riding Club and 119 East 61st St. Apply at latter address.

LOST—On Monday night, in a taxicab, going from 23d St. and 6th Av. to 300 West 109th St., a mink neckpiece; reward. H. Goldfarb, 583 Broadway.

LOST.—An open-faced lady's gold watch, between 96th St. and Wall St., possibly in Subway. Reward if returned to Yeoman, 79 Wall St.

LOST—A Mecca charm, tiger claws, bearing No. 3,451, studded with diamonds; liberal reward for its recovery. Muller, 528 West 42d St.

LOST—In vicinity of Columbia University, a heavy gold chain with topaz pendant. Please return to W. Weakland, 419 West 121st St.

LOST.—Night of Jan. 24, between 24 East 38th St. and Hotel Knickerbocker, fur neck piece, (silver fob;) $25 reward. 24 East 38th St.

LOST.—Gold Vanity Box, near 88th St. and Columbus Av.; monogram "H. M. W." Liberal reward if returned. 121 West 88th St.

LOST—Bank book 15,625, Yorkville Bank, Special Deposit Department, issued to Agnes Oakes; payment stopped; return to bank.

LOST.—Monday, lady's open face gold watch and jeweled chain. Suitable reward if returned to Room 49, 645 Madison Av.

LOST—Thursday, an amethyst brooch surrounded by pearls. Return to Mrs. Mead, 11 West 11th St.; reward.

LOST.—Five promissory notes, payable to S. Levine & Bros. Reward for return. 1,991 3d Av.

LOST—Pointed fox scarfpin, red taxicab, Sunday; liberal reward. Heil, 23 West 123d St.

LOST—Gold scarfpin, engraved "C. O." Charles Orbach, New York Times, Times Sq.

LOST—While shopping Monday, mink muff; liberal reward. Gregg, 421 West 34th St.

FOUND—A lady's watch; identify. W 168 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—On Madison Av., near 81st St., a wire haired Yorkshire Terrier; collar marked "Rags." Liberal reward if returned to Kayser, 10 East 81st St.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—A gold watch, Nassau St., Jan. 26. Apply by letter describing fully. E. T. M., 128 Washington Place.

FOUND, Jan 27.—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, pocketbook, spectacles, books, catalogue, books, brass check, 2 pairs gloves. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—4 umbrellas, cuff, purse, 2 pocketbooks, purse, bank book, glasses, candy, books, law book, S. S. papers, gloves, odd gloves, 7 pair gloves, rosary, overalls, &c., shirt, mat, muff, wax tapers, 2 jars, plaster. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—4 umbrellas, check, money, 3 purses, pocketbook, gloves, case, candy, book, gloves, keys, rubbers, collars. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Bag, spectacles, calendar, 5 umbrellas, cap, apron, book, cloth, belt, fob, letters, shirt, piece dry goods, book. SUBWAY—13 odd gloves, book, 8 umbrellas, 3 purses, bag, pocketbook, muffler, bag, glasses, hat, 3 pair gloves, opera glasses, photo, books, lithograph, cardboard, application blank, roll papers, 2 photos, wire, collar, 2 neckpieces, 3 muffs, trousers, &c., underwear, coat, vest, &c., pair trousers, package dress goods, handkerchiefs, package lace, satchel, pair rubbers, clippings, can of oil, case, &c., iron bar.

FOUND, Jan. 28.—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Package.

FOUND, Jan. 28.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Umbrella, package gloves.

FOUND, Jan. 28.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.: 5 packages, 2 books, 2 umbrellas, family ticket.

FOUND, Jan. 28.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City: Belt, pin, knife, shoe, hat, slippers, muffler, 8 umbrellas, scarf, raincoat, 4 packages, book, pair gloves. 23D ST. BOAT—Book. JERSEY CITY STATION — Glove. BROOKLYN ANNEX BOAT—Umbrella. DESBROSSES ST. BOAT—Handbag.

FOUND, Jan. 28.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, G. C. S.: Package, 2 umbrellas, box, 2 packages, pair rubbers, handbag, loose money, pair gloves.

FOUND—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PROVIDENCE—Stick pin, in box; button hook, hair brush, safety razor, books. S. S. RICHARD PECK—Bed slippers, rubbers.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, male, female, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Lady over 25 to handle office force; $20. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 87 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th St.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties, governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 250 West 133d St. Phone 5078—Morning.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508—Orchard.

High Class Help Wanted.

Employers are constantly on the lookout for high-class Help. They know the best way to obtain the best Help is to advertise in The New York Times. Two of to-day's wants:

Help Wanted Female.

REFINED young lady to take out little girl, 10 years of age, afternoons; references insisted upon; living in vicinity of 93d St. and Broadway preferred; apply by letter only. Address 2,508 Broadway, Apartment 11A.

Help Wanted Male.

ONE of the prominent department stores of New York City has an opening for an energetic and thoroughly experienced man as assistant buyer for their upholstery department. Reply, in confidence, giving full details of experience, former positions, and salary expected, to Box W 152 Times, Times Square.

The New York Times will appreciate information that will aid in its efforts to keep the Want Page clean of misleading and fraudulent advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady with experience in bookkeeping; German-American preferred. Apply by letter, with full particulars, to Stechert & Co., 129 West 20th St.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

OPERATORS on corset waists, strippers, binders, seamers, and girls to sew on buttons; steady work. The Lay and Way Co., 56 Bleecker St.

REFINED young lady to take out little girl, 10 years of age, afternoons; references insisted upon; living in vicinity of 93d St. and Broadway preferred; apply by letter only. Address 2,508 Broadway, Apartment 11A.

NURSES.—Wanted immediately, two women graduates for private sanitarium in city; lovely home; salary $25 a month. Call Room 53, 2 West 15th St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for central office work in Brooklyn; positions for those who qualify; salary of $4 paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. to Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 81 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED

by banking house; Wall Street experience essential; knowledge of French and German would be to applicant's advantage. Answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. T. S. B., 152 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—A first-class pants cutter, willing to go out of town, can secure a good position if he is the right man. Only those who have worked for first-class houses need apply to Mr. M. Podoll, 110 West 113th St., Sunday, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

MEN WANTED.—To prepare for railway mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 260 L, Rochester, N. Y.

NIGHT MANAGER.

The requirements: Settled man, 35 to 40 years old; willing to do, and preferably one having done, night work; 11 hours nightly week days, and alternate Sundays; must be clean-cut man of good apearance, common sense, and judgment, and able to carry on intelligent business conversation with outsiders; experience in handling force of mechanical men, and some general knowledge of electricity.

The position: Inside and permanent to right man at a good salary; men in similar position for over 20 years; we mean business and need a good man who will appreciate a steady position at a good salary, and in return will devote his entire effort to the best interest of the company. In applying state salary customarily earned and experience. K 199 Times Downtown.

NIGHT MANAGER WANTED.

A man not under 35 years of age, with some knowledge of electricity and the ability to handle a force of men, and with common-sense judgment, can obtain a permanent position as night manager with an old-established firm. Moderate salary to start; $100 per month when competent to take charge. In applying state experience in detail. K 198 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—By a New England manufacturer, man selling high-class haberdashers in Central West, to take a side line of shirts, commission basis. For interview write W. B. C., 432 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

SALESMEN with runabout automobile sell mechanical device country storekeepers; make $20 daily; easy seller. Oraginator Mfg. Co., 18 Dunham Place, Brooklyn.

SHIPPING AND PACKING CLERK.—One accustomed to handling drug sundries preferred; state salary expected and name of last employer. Business, Box W 170 Times, Times Square.

SWITCHMEN.—EXPERIENCED RAILROAD SWITCHMEN FOR YARD WORK WHERE STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS; ONLY COMPETENT MEN, PHYSICALLY SOUND, ACCEPTED. APPLY ONE FLIGHT UP, 129 CEDAR ST.

WANTED—Able-bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35. Must be native born or have first papers. Monthly pay $15 to $69. Additional compensation possible. Food, clothing, quarters, and medical attendance free. After 30 years' service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances. Service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 West 42d St., 79 Cortlandt St., 101 Park Row, 252 Third Av., New York, N. Y.; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Salesmen to work an abundance of fresh leads on the Jewish Encyclopedia; moderately high-priced book proposition; commissions liberal. Call between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

WANTED—An experienced wall plaster salesman for Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; an excellent opportunity for a competent man, acquainted with the market in this territory; no other need apply. Box W 135 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Young man about 19 as office assistant; must be grammar school graduate and Protestant; knowledge of advertising in mail order system desirable; fair pay and advancement. Manufacturer, 240 East 136th St.

WANTED—Man, large acquaintance among business men can improve his position. W 124 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.

Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general houseworkers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington. (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.

TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th St. Tel. 486 Morningside.

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th St.—Bond $1,000; guarantee A1 colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

TEA AND COFFEE AGENTS wanted; experience not necessary. Apply by letter or personally, Burns & Reed, 209 Hudson St., New York City.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

COOK, German, $25; laundress, $25; cook, Swedish. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 River.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A position as housekeeper in a private family; experienced and best of references. S 11 Times, Times Square.

REFINED young lady as COMPANION to single or elderly lady in return for board, room, and slight remuneration; will travel; best references. W 148 Times, Times Square.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, graduate of a local academy, desires a position as amanuensis and bookkeeper. G 101 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, clean-cut, ambitious girl, willing worker; good education; permanent position; references; $7. Ambitious, 164 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; several years' experience in various lines; willing to work; best references. Qualified, 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; limited experience; able do good work; educated. Address Exceptional, R 133 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wants position; one year's experience; willing and obliging. Box W 157 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, technical engineering, law work; seven years' reference one firm. Gates, 127 Times, Downtown.

TEACHER to care for children going abroad; reference from New York private school; tutoring desired. Address W 104 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT — BOOKKEEPER.—Examines accounts, simplifies systems, keeps books written up, makes up profit-loss, business statements. Christie, 860 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE manager wants position with firm appreciating sobriety, ability, fidelity, and up-to-date methods; have many years' experience, executive ability, natural inclination for system; high-class references; moderate salary. W 151 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER. — Reliable, experienced, and thoroughly competent, with highest references for ability, honesty, and sobriety; moderate salary. L. Deery, 230 West 27th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced, desires position with private family; does his own repairing. Leo Fornics, Annadale, Seaside Post Office, S. I.

CHEMIST, age 26, can furnish good references, wishes position in industrial or commercial chemistry where there is good opportunity for advancement. W 158 Times, Times Square.

CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTANT.

Thorough, progressive, reliable; specialist in system and simplifying methods; a firm believer in the accounting department as a business getter and a business keeper. R. H., 343 West 58th St.

EXPERIENCED MAN, 38, representative, administrator in gentleman's house or country seat, or as steward, manager in clubhouse; wife is high-class housekeeper; A1 references. Kientzl, 201 West 145th St.

MANAGER.—American, 36, as manager or Superintendent of gentleman's estate; executive ability, thorough electrical and mechanical knowledge; understands automobiles; A1 credentials. American, 157 East 125th St.

PAINTER, Paperhanger, Kalsominer.—German, Christian, wants work, day or contract with tools; first-class references. Painter, 73 West 83d St., basement.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, with record of 12 years under two employers, seeks change; only position of responsibility, where ability and fidelity are essential and so recognized, considered; correspondence and interview solicited. Adaptable, W 96 Times, Times Sq.

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WATCHMAN, (Night,) age 40; sober, reliable; references furnished. W. Ransom, 257 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN of good address, knowledge of automobile trade. Call Room 210 Times Building. Hours between 10 and 12 o'clock.

YOUNG MAN, college bred, desires work evenings; good mathematician. W 155 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 18, educated, wishes a position with advancement. Archie Levy, 146 Henry St., city.

YOUNG MAN desirous of studying law, wishes position in law office. W 156 Times, Times Square.

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Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 46.—Handsomely furnished large back parlor bedroom, bath, suitable gentleman; other rooms.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, well-kept rooms; first-class board; phone; fine location.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant suroundings; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms, well heated parlor; good board; reasonable; 'phone.

48TH, 103 WEST.—Comfortable, large and single front rooms; superior table board; telephone; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room; table guests; first class; telephone; references.

55TH ST., 351 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; splendid table; all conveniences; reasonable.

58TH ST., 135 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; parlor dining room; table guests; references.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Medium-sized room; good location; board optional.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant, second story front room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—With board, single room; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room; private bath; also single room; table guests.

79TH ST., 116 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished; private bath; references are essential; telephone exchange.

80TH ST., 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food; also nicely furnished room.

80TH ST., 154 WEST.—Large front room; dressing room attached; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Large warm room, convenient all cars; references required; table board; 'phone.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Sunny, front, large and small rooms; table guests; parlor dining; telephone.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Delightful, warm rooms; excellent cooking; telephone; convenient "L," Subway; table guests.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, with superior board; table boarders; convenient "L." Tel. 7442 Riverside.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Single room; also large skylight room; excellent table; telephone; table board.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; Southern cuisine; parlor dining; table guests. Telephone 429—Riverside.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive, clean room; near Subway and elevated express; breakfast optional. Muir.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; bath; superior table board; references.

104TH ST., 83 WEST.—Room, board; all conveniences; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone; references.

111TH ST., 137 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; good board; private family; "L" and Subway.

117TH ST., 415 WEST.—Table guests; excellent meals; home cooking.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Front and side rooms; board optional; favorable to party; references. Levau.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large room, second floor, hall room, near "L" and Subway; references required.

A.—A.—WEST END AV., 578, corner 78th St.—New management; most homelike, comfortable house; rooms handsomely furnished; bath and telephone on every floor; meals and service best. 'Phone 7546 Schuyler.

Absolutely select, noiseless residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; reasonable. K 193 Times Downtown.

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Broadway, 215th St.; private house, overlooking Hudson, Harlem River; suites, large, small rooms, beautifully decorated; enormous grounds, river front; private baths; auto garage; Subway Station at entrance; 35 minutes City Hall; moderate; telephone 943—Audubon; excellent board.

THE NORWOOD.

174 W. 126th.—Family hotel and restaurant; steam heated; refined location; convenient to all cars; reasonable rates.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (Washington Square N. W.)—Large room, southern exposure; steam heat; private bath; excellent table.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table; table board; telephone.

46TH ST., 147 EAST.—Nice furnished rooms, with excellent board; running water, telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

MADISON AV, 839, (70th St.)—Large and small connecting rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Overlooking Wall St.; four minutes Broadway; neighborhood, house high-class; furnished, unfurnished; table, choicest products New York markets. 905—Main.

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West Side.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; single rooms; telephone.

18TH ST., 26 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms to let, single and double; heated; all conveniences. S. Addieg & Co.

21ST ST., 350 WEST.—Single rooms, airy and well furnished, with board; high-class cooking; modern conveniences. Call or telephone, 3066—Chelsea.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

46TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large sunny front room with bedroom and bath; southern exposure; suitable for two; near Broadway. Apartment 1. Telephone.

48TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large front room; steam heated; appointments first-class; terms moderate.

48TH ST., 138 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, large, well-furnished front rooms; private baths; neighborhood finest.

48TH ST., 129 WEST.—Well furnished rooms, running water; house quiet and well kept.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, en suite or single; private family; physician's office.

55TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive outside room, conveniences; refined surroundings; also unfurnished. 1808 Columbus. Tappan.

61ST ST., 28 WEST.—Studios and rooms, furnished or unfurnished; meals served if desired.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

64TH, 74 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; board optional; references exchanged; table guests accommodated.

67TH ST., 140 WEST.—Front room and bedroom, furnished; also hall bedroom. Ross.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Sunny rooms, one with private bath; steam heat, electric light, 'phone.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Furnished rooms; for gentlemen only.

72D, 105 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath; convenient "L," Subway; references. Telephone 8380 Columbus.

72D ST., 304 WEST.—Delightful, homelike location and appointments; block Subway; attractive prices. 3672—Col.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; near "L" and Subway stations.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with private bath; telephone.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Large room and bath; also smaller; newly, elegantly furnished; suitable doctor, dentist, or private; accessible; telephone; moderate.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, sunny room; dressing room; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Exceptionally fine room and extension; physician's office; reception room; service; telephone.

77TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; convenient Subway, all cars.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Private house; large front room; furniture and decorations entirely new; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; superior accommodations; high-class private house; references. (7063—Schuyler.)

82D ST., 53 WEST.—Large, sunny, well-furnished room; hot and cold water; also comfortable medium-sized room; convenient, desirable location.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

82D ST., 125 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room and running water; private house.

82D ST., 148 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; running water; first-class house; telephone; references; "L."

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable large and small sunny rooms, also back parlor for physician.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful sunny room; suitable for one or two; private house; references.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; warm, sunny; large, small; plenty hot water; telephone.

88TH ST., 570, (West End Av.)—In private house, entire second floor, with bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996—Riverside.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty, light room, running water; private family; gentleman; reasonable; references. Hayden.

88TH ST., 182 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; Subway. Ten Broeck.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; near Subway and "L."

92D ST., 35 WEST.—Large pleasant room; lavatory; 'phone; $6; business couple; near "L."

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Well-furnished room; board optional; private family.

94TH ST., 205 WEST.—Fine steam-heated room; all conveniences; 'phone; elevator; $4. Sander.

96TH ST., 58 WEST. — Large and small rooms, back parlor. Telephone, 7725—River.

104TH ST., 145 WEST.—Light, heated parlor and bedroom connected; adults; references exchanged. Nicholas.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Heated room; private house; gentlemen; references; Park; $2.75 Telephone 9021—River.

111TH ST., 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all prices; also bath; Subway; 'phone service. Mrs. Buckley.

113TH ST., 311 WEST.—Two large single rooms, adjoining bath, or 3-room suite; new elevator apartment; 3 minutes Subway. Stevens.

121ST ST., 417 WEST.—Heated, clean; bath, hot water; independence; telephone; fine location; $3. Hudson.

121ST ST., 208 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; convenient to "L," Subway.

121ST ST., 164 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let terms moderate.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High-class rooms; steam heat, electric lights, elevator. Kenyon.

124TH ST., 534 WEST.—Cheerful front rooms; elevator, electricity, piano, telephone; Subway; reasonable. Morris.

143D ST., 518 WEST.—Unusual outside room, always quiet; elevator; telephone; subway; Christian family. Apartment 26.

145TH ST., 514 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny room, overlooking Hudson; closet, telephone, steam heat; private family; in modern apartment at Subway station; moderate. Ogden.

145TH ST., 544 WEST.—Sunny room; closets; steam heat; telephone; modern apartment; private family; moderate. Ogden.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Couple will rent spare rooms; refined home; house near Broadway Subway.

AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE,

Opposite Washington Square, private residence, large, elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen; references.

ATTRACTIVE large room, adjoining bath, $7; breakfast optional; first apartment. Peters, 4998 River.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 465.—Very desirable room, handsomely furnished; elevator apartment; quick transportation. Thornton.

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EXCLUSIVELY SELECT, exceptionally attractive, delightfully clean, homelike; front; suitable two business gentlemen; private house; moderate; near Central Park, (West;) convenient; reference exchanged. K. 185 Times Downtown.

East Side.

57TH ST., 227 EAST.—Parlor and two rooms adjoining; rent separate or together.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Large room, private bath; single room; physician's office; references.

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COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 170.—Handsome private house, with accommodations for a few guests; has unusually large second floor front room vacant; house, table, and appointments substantial and attractive;—references. Telephone 2597J—Main.

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Railroad engineer, large construction and office experience, would undertake the preparation of plans, &c., for consulting engineers. W 132 Times, Times Square.

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Perfect duplication typewritten letters; $2 first thousand, $1 each additional. New York Letter Co., 23 Park Row, 'Phone 5748—Cortlandt.

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Partner, take half interest manufacturing business; only those meaning business call. 547 West 21st St.

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Must sacrifice mahogany upright piano, $100, cost $450; perfect condition; also lot other furniture. Owner, 56 E. 76th St., private house.

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The Sunday Times

You will also find there a story about James R. Keene, Wall Street's master manipulator—about Keene the man, the sort of man he is on and off the Street, and about the various pools with which he has been connected.

You will find, too, what Dr. Wiley thinks about the increased cost of living—not only what he thinks, but what he knows, based on the information that has come into the Department of Agriculture.

You will find Alfred de Musset's love letters, and you will read about "The Man Who Made Pinchot." There will be an article about the way in which the railroads are testing engineers and trainmen with sudden tests. "The baby crop" will be described, with the estimate of Prof. Fisher of Yale as to its value in dollars to the Nation.

What the Census Bureau has found out about American cities will be told, and there will be a good many surprises in the article. Instances of marvelous memories will be given. There will be a number of articles in lighter vein from J. W. Foley and other well-known writers.

And In The Pictorial Section

there will be a series of photographs showing the aviators performing their "thrillers" at Los Angeles, including a wonderful picture of Paulhan on his record-breaking high flight. There will be a full-page reproduction of the painting, "A Study of Animal Life." A page of interesting photographs of the closing scenes of the English campaign will be another feature. There will be a fine series of photographs showing conditions in Messina one year after the great earthquake, unusual photographs of real Winter scenes in New York City, photographs of subjects on view at the twenty-fifth exhibition of the Architectural League, and many other features.

MEAT PRICES CUT, BUT RISE PREDICTED

Wholesalers Here Pretty Sure the Packers Will Make Farmers Pay for Temporary Reductions.

EAST SIDE FIXES THE PRICE

Demand for Kosher Meat Determines Price of Expensive Cuts—Removal of Tariff the Only Remedy.

Those who understand the ways of the meat packers are not quite so enthusiastic over the meat situation as the consumers who are greeted with a smile by their butchers and the tidings that there really has been a cut in price. The opinion is freely expressed by the wholesale dealers that the big men at Chicago will "get even" yet, and that whoever comes out the loser in the end, it will not be the men who stand half way between the Western farmer and the Eastern housewife.

Meanwhile the housekeepers heard with pleasure yesterday that the retailers, who paid 15 cents for lamb on Monday, could buy it now for 10 cents; that butchers gave 2 cents less for the hind quarters and ribs of beef yesterday than they did on Monday, and that even pork, the price of which has in the last few years doubled, was down to 15 cents a pound.

Chickens are still costly, but that, the dealers declare, is due entirely to a real shortage in supply. The egg market is beginning to feel the effect of the approach of warmer weather. Texas is asking recognition with the first Spring eggs, and the passing away of the cold of December and the early days of January has allowed the local hens to turn their thoughts again to laying. This promises a reduction in the next week or so, although a rush of out-of-town buyers, consequent on the break in prices earlier in the week, made yesterday's market rather firmer at 37 cents for the best grade of new-laid eggs at wholesale rates.

The retailers of the city came down 6 cents yesterday in butter, but in the wholesale market there was not any disposition to reduce the quotations. It is said, however, that fresh shipments are on their way in plentiful quantities, and a further reduction is not likely to be long delayed.

The effect of the meat boycott was seen on the wholesale market yesterday by the appearance of only low-grade meats instead of the finer cuts which are generally on sale at the end of the week. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the sluggishness of the household trade this week.

"It's been about as dull as in the height of Summer," said an upper west side butcher yesterday. "I figure that my sales have fallen off 25 per cent."

But when the question of a permanent reduction in the price of meat is discussed with the larger wholesalers, they shake their heads and smile. They do not deny that a reduction for the present is possible, but some of them think it will last only a week or two. The rest believe that as soon as the Winter is over it will be the farmers who will have to bear the brunt of the reduction, and that that will mean in the end a reduction in the number of cattle produced, and a more or less artificial scarcity.

"It's this way," said a large wholesaler yesterday. "The cattle that will be eaten in New York next week were slaughtered a week or ten days ago. Until they are used up there may be a drop in the price to the consumer. But the packers are not going on killing their cattle if they are not needed, and they will diminish their purchases from the farmers. It is said in quarters that generally are right in their predictions that the shipments of meat to this city from Chicago will be cut down just about one-half next week.

"Then there'll be an apparent scarcity in the market. Some people will have grown tired of boycotting meat. The demand will increase, and up will go the prices. The packers can stand a little squeeze like this, all right, you may be quite sure.

"But the farmers are in a different box altogether. They've drawn bills against their herds, and must meet them when they fall due. That's likely to be along in April, and you mark my words, they'll find the price shut down on them tight. They ship their beasts to the stock yards, and then they are at the mercy of the commission men of the big houses. They need ready money to meet their notes. They have the freight on their cattle to pay, and to send them home again would be ruinous. They are just eating their heads off in the stock yards, and every day they hold off slaughtering them means so much off the profit. So the farmer just has to take the offer of the packers whether he likes it or not, and I tell you right now it's going to be a mighty small one."

Asked whether there was any possible relief from the circle into which the meat trade of the country seems to have been drawn, the wholesalers with one accord said there was just one way out of it all. The tariff on cattle must be abolished.

"The duty now is $1.20 a hundred, and that's enough to keep the Canadian cattle out. Look at the London market, where there is free competition with beef from Canada, the Argentine, and even from Russia. Prices run much lower than they do here, and it does seem a shame that it is cheaper for Englishmen to eat cattle grown just across the Canadian border than it is for us to eat our Western steers."

It was also pointed out that the American export trade has now fallen almost to nothing, and that what there is is largely dependent on the curious position of the New York meat trade. The enormous Jewish population of the east side, asking for kosher meat and for the most part cuts of the less expensive kind, has introduced an entirely new element in the trade. When chuck steaks are costly here, prime meat is cheap; when chuck steaks are cheap, prime cuts are high. It is when the east side is feeling well off and can indulge in the luxury of meat that the demand for chuck steak is great, and then the surplusage of the better parts of the animal must be disposed of. These, it was explained yesterday by a wholesaler, are shipped to England and are sold to the Londoner at a rate which would make a New York housewife green with envy.

The fight against high prices of meat was again taken up by the Central Federated Union last evening, and it was decided on the motion of Rudolph Modest, organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who held that the meat boycott was only instigated by the representatives of the Beef Trust to freeze out the small men, to ask the Legislature to start an investigation of the methods of the trust, instead of joining the boycott.

"The boycott is a fake," he said, "and in saying this I am giving not my sentiments alone, but the sentiments of all the unions in the butchering trade. The large packers want the boycott to go on, and when the small men would be frozen out, as they could not stand it, the prices would be higher than ever."

PRICES FALL BEFORE BOYCOTT.

Boston and Baltimore Report Reductions—Butchers Combine in Pittsburg

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Pittsburg retail butchers have formed a combination, and to-day instead of placing great quantities of meat on sale as has been the custom since the boycott was instituted, they left most of it in cold storage, and the buyer found but little meat from which to choose.

There was no reduction in prices to-day, and the butchers declare there will be none to-morrow, Saturday, which has always been the big meat day in Pittsburg. One of the big packing houses which has been in the custom of sending 1,000,000 pounds of meat weekly into Pittsburg admitted that its sales here have fallen off one-half since the boycott was declared.

United States Marshal E. H. Porter to-day announced his intention of asking the Government to investigate the Elgin and New York Butter Boards, which, he says, are combinations to hold up the price of butter throughout the country. Porter, who is one of the biggest produce dealers in the Beaver Valley, declared the prices of both butter and eggs have been needlessly inflated, even more so than meat. He shows by figures that the Pittsburg egg dealers are making a profit of more than 25 cents on each dozen of eggs, which they sell at 50 cents now.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The agitation against the high cost of food has begun to show results in Boston, a general decline in the prices of meat being shown in the markets here yesterday. Retail prices fell from 2 to 4 cents a pound on the higher grades of meat.

More beef is being shipped to Europe on account of the boycott. Two cattle boats, which sailed from this port for England yesterday, had steers aboard considerably in excess of the number originally booked. Another steamer sailing to-day also has a great herd under the decks.

The No-meat Club will hold its second mass meeting at Faneuil Hall to-morrow to discuss the situation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28.—For the first time since the meat boycott was started here last week the beef market has shown a weak tendency, and there was a decline of about 25 cents a hundred pounds. Since Monday the price of pork has continued to fall until that commodity is selling to-day for $2 less a hundred pounds than the price at this time last week. Many of the larger dealers report that their sales have fallen off fully 35 per cent. since the crusade against high prices began.

ARCHITECTS EXHIBIT WORKS.

Decorations for Public Buildings and Important Drawings Shown.

The twenty-fifth annual exhibition of the Architectural League is a very large one and a first view achieved before the arrival of the belated catalogues reveals only a small part of its interest and importance. In fact the more striking exhibits are found among the smaller and more modest items. Fragments of decoration, preliminary drawings, arrangements of brick and tile, &c., over which one lingers before passing to the plans for buildings, the big paintings, and the larger sculpture.

Among these smaller things that claim the attention there are, for example, a couple of studies for mosaic executed in color and with the intense painstaking of his temperament and school by Burne-Jones. These were made for the interior of the American Church of St. Paul at Rome, and on one of them are the careful notes made by the artist for the mosaic workers. The colors are dull and rather dark, and the drawing is languid but with the characteristic charm of its author.

In connection with these we must note the colored cartoons for mosaics placed on the façade of this same church by George W. Breck, until recently Director of the American Academy at Rome. Strong in color, with pure blues and bright gold, these make a brilliant note in the exhibition, and the design of the artist is, of course, to enliven the façade. The lower cartoon shows the mosaic that will surround the rose window, which will make a note of dark in the façade. The color is by no means at its best seen in this way in a wrong light at a wrong elevation and in a false environment, but it gives an idea of suitability to an outdoor position under bright skies.

Then there are works of the competitors in the collaborative competition, yielding a prize for the best model by an architect, painter, and sculptor. The judgment will be based on the effect of the design as a whole, and the competition is, we believe, important to the future of American art. The models submitted are more unified and interesting than those of last year, only one or two showing a certain eccentricity and lack of relation in the three elements of the design.

Prominent among the decorative details is Mr. Herter's beautifully woven and well-designed tapestry for the Harriman house. This, with its adaptation of the design to the environment, (the little animals in the verdure and the individual trees are studied from the real thing on the Harriman place,) and its learned use of color is another milestone in the career of artistic handicraft in this country.

A minor decoration, but one that is to an unusual degree in the right decorative spirit and thoroughly individual into the bargain, is Mr. Ryland's painting for a dining room called "The Picnic," showing an almost Flemish opulence of drawing that unites with a very delicate sense of color and a satisfying technique to produce an impression of singular charm.

Decorations for public buildings are numerous. Among them are Mr. Millet's thirteen panels, painted for the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and the drawings for Mr. Blashfield's decorations for the Youngstown Court House, and for the Federal Building in Cleveland. A wallful of designs for stained glass windows indicates a reaction against opal, or "American," glass, and a return to the strong, clear hues of the early English glass, broken up into small sections of color.

Important architectural drawings are those for the Portland City Hall by Carrere & Hastings, for the replanning of Baltimre by the same firm, for the Taft School at Watertown by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, and for the Calvary Reformed Church of Philadelphia by Wilson Eyre.

These are mere notes of a straggling first impression. The bulk of the exhibition must be left for a more leisurely review.

Boston Evening Herald to Resume.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Beginning next Tuesday an evening edition of The Boston Herald will be published, according to the announcement made to-day. The price will be 1 cent, conforming with the price of the morning paper, which dropped from 2 cents on Jan. 1 last. An evening Herald was published formerly, but was discontinued about a year ago.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

12:35—266 Canal St.; Alexander Zeim and others	$1,500
1:45—85 Leonard St.; Marcuson & Steinman	$1,000
11:00—231 W. 61st St.; J. Williams	$5
P. M.	
1:55—2,901 8th Av.; unknown	Trifling
2:55—749 East 9th St.; S. Schuster	Trifling
4:40—131st St. and Locust Av.; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.	$100
4:40—330 East 119th St.; Ida Apple	$150
5:05—220 West 64th St.; Sarah Ross	$5
5:20—198 Brown Place; unknown	Trifling
5:30—642 West 44th St.; Home Pattern Company	Trifling

"Made in New York"

Young's Hats

A wide display of the most recent ideas in headwear offers an opportunity to discriminating buyers.

Young's Hats

Derby & Soft Hats. $3.00 & $4.00
Silk Hats. $5.00 & $6.00
Opera Hats. $6.00 & $8.00

Broadway at Dey St. Broadway at 36th St.
Broadway at Houston St. Broadway at Beaver St..
Broadway at 14th St. Fifth Ave. at 42d St.
Broadway at 28th St. Nassau St. at Fulton St.
Only Brooklyn Store: 371 Fulton St.

BORDEN FIRM DENIES MILK OVERCHARGES

Assistant Treasurer Says Profits Are Reasonable When Cost of the Product Is Considered.

RETURNS ½ CENT A QUART

High Freight Rates and Broken Bottles Cut Down the Profits, Dealers Declare—Highest Returns in 1908.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company was permitted yesterday to explain to William Grant Brown, referee in the investigation of the Milk Trust, which has been undertaken at the request of the Attorney General, its side of the milk situation. A. W. Milburn, Assistant Treasurer of the company, took the stand to assure the court that the $496,976 profit which Marvyn Scudder, the Attorney General's accountant, had declared to be the Borden's profit on fluid milk for the year ended June 30 last, was not such a very extortionate figure, after all.

"Assuming the correctness of these figures," said Mr. Milburn, "they are only 1.73 per cent. on the entire outstanding capital of the company, and 1.98 per cent. on the tangible assets. If we had sold our milk at a profit of 1 cent a quart, the profit would have been not $496,976, but $1,202,283."

Mr. Milburn pointed out that the Borden firm has two distinct branches of its business, the sale of fluid milk and cream and the manufacture of condensed milk, chocolate, and caramels, which are sent to all parts of the world. The total profits of the company he reckoned at $2,458,879, or $128,149 less than Mr. Scudder, of which 22 per cent. came from fluid milk. The profits represent a return of 9.90 per cent. on the tangible assets and 8.69 on the outstanding stock.

"The great bulk of this profit," the company's official went on, "comes from the manufacturing department, and it cannot be disputed that that is fairly entitled to a minimum of 10 per cent. on its invested capital."

Some discussion arose about Mr. Scudder's statement that the profits on the nine months ended Sept. 30 last on the sale of fluid milk and cream were $1,076,772. Mr. Milburn said that it was unfair, because it included the months when the greatest profits were made. Since September, freight rates have advanced 8 per cent., he said, and the farmer has never received so much for his product. In 1908 profits were unusually large, as the farmer was getting a small amount.

"You didn't give the public the advantage of this," said Deputy Attorney General Coleman.

"Well, we thought our margin of profit very small," was the explanation.

H. Snowden Marshall of Battle & Marshall, who represents the Borden Company, then asked permission to submit a signed statement on behalf of William J. Rogers, President of the company. In doing so he waived on behalf of the officers of the company in the most explicit way any immunity in the State of Federal Courts, which the giving of evidence at this inquiry might by statute carry with it.

The statement declared that the company depended on the volume of its business for its profits, and that it had no connection direct or indirect with the Consolidated Milk Exchange or any other combination for maintaining the level of prices.

It dwelt on the high freight rate which the shipping of bottled milk involves and the expense of bottling milk and replacing broken bottles. After pointing out the long period over which the company had maintained the eight-cent rate, it explained that in this time the price of feed to the farmer had increased 79.54 per cent., middlings 62.58 per cent., oil meal 37.33 per cent., corn 103.82 per cent., and oats 73.26 per cent. The Borden Company increased its price to the farmer 3.42 per cent., but had to pay an increase of 23 per cent. on freight and from 20 to 25 per cent on wages.

"The increase on the price of milk," said the statement, "from 8 to 9 cents, represents a 12.5 per cent., or less than one-third the percentage of increase of other food products. The price of milk to the farmer is governed by the wholesale price of butter and cheese. Butter has increased 63 per cent. and cheese 73 per cent. Mr. Scudder has reckoned that our profit on handling milk, not allowing for depreciation, bad debts, and accidents, is less than ½ cent a quart.

"Either the production of milk must be made more profitable to the farmer," it was declared, "or the supply will continue to diminish. Our records show that the average daily production of milk per dairy has fallen from 141 to 109 quarts."

The hearing before the referee was adjourned until Feb. 9. The Special Grand Jury called to inquire into the Milk Trust continued its work yesterday, examining Joseph Laemule, Secretary of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, and receiving in evidence the papers in the suit to revoke the charter of the Milk Exchange, which preceded the Consolidated.

JANUARY
29
Saturday

Trade E. & W. Mark

The only manufacturers in the world of strapped seamed linen collars.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Shirt Clearance

Odd lots from our own stock and a M'f'r's Surplus.

Prices about half.

Stiff Bosom Percale
45c
1.00 value
pair cuffs included

Madras Negligees (Coat) 65c, value 1.50
Madras Pleated Negligees, 95c
Coat cut, cuffs attached, worth 2.00
1.00 White Dress Shirts at 59c
Mercerized Pajamas 1.45, were 3.00
Flannel Pajamas 85c, were 1.50

For employers in search of high-class Help see Page 15.

To Men Who Know

W&H

1424 at 8th Ave.
1185 Broadway
757 Broadway
349 Broadway
150 Nassau St.
58 Nassau St.
14 Wall St.
20 Cortlandt St.
Open Evenings.

Waistcoat Sale

The most desirable selection of waistcoats we have ever placed on sale.

Flannel { $5.00 grade now $2.95 / 6.00 & 7.50 now 3.95
Tuxedo { $7.50 grade now $4.95 / 5.00 grade now 3.45

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Furnishers to Men Who Know

"KING OF FENCES" CLOSE TO PRISON

Court Congratulates Jury on Convicting Max Walk of Receiving Stolen Goods.

HE MAY GET TEN YEARS

Judge Swann Says Boys from Elmira Are Taken by Walk and Others and Forced Back Into Crime.

A decision, regarded in General Sessions as no small victory, was reached yesterday afternoon, finding Max Walk, who runs a clothing store at 19 Mechanics Street, New Rochelle, guilty of criminally receiving stolen goods. When Judge Swann had complimented the jurors on their attention to a long and difficult trial, he told them that they little realized the significance of the verdict they had found.

"You talk of 'white slavery,' said the Judge, "but in trying this case we have seen the revelation of a slavery as bad, in the taking of young boys as they come from Elmira, still with the chance before them of becoming good citizens, and forcing them back into thievery. The slave masters safe themselves behind shelter. In the course of the trial, and even now as I am speaking to you, there are in this room two notorious fences, who have strained their ears to catch every part of the trial, to see just how far they may ply their trade."

On April 27 last, the store of Hermann Gross at 143 Avenue D was robbed of clothing worth $3,000. Louis Kindler and "Lefty" Brandenberg were sentenced for the robbery, one to Elmira and the other to Sing Sing. In trailing some crime on behalf of the Adams Express Company, detectives came on some of the missing clothing in Walk's possession, and more of it in the shop of Max Levy, all neatly bundled and addressed to Walk in New Rochelle. The two men were indicted for burglary, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods. The case has since had a dozen adjournments.

It was not until last week, in the middle of the trial, that Levy, a tall man with a long beard, confessed, after a five hours' session with Assistant District Attorney Bostwick, that he and the two boys now in State Prison had been mere tools in the hands of Walk, whose bidding they had always done.

He said that for two years the boys, at Walk's direction, had brought him clothing for which he paid in all $3,000, at the rate of from 20 to 40 cents on the dollar, far less, as he explained, than the goods would have brought at auction. All of these goods he shipped to Walk, getting between 5 and 10 per cent. in commissions for himself.

The two boys were subpoenaed by the prosecution, but it was the defense that put them on the stand, where they stoutly denied any acquaintance with either Walk or Levy.

In and about the Criminal Courts Building the case has been referred to as the trial of the "King of Fences," but Mr. Bostwick was checked in his effort to show that Walk had an understanding with others in his line in other cities by the sustained objections on the part of the defense.

JACOB H. SCHIFF OPTIMISTIC.

Banker Not Worried by Taft's Attitude Toward Corporations.

Replying to inquiries for his views on the bearing of the plans of the Taft Administration regarding corporation affairs and the recent unsettlement in Wall Street, Jacob H. Schiff said yesterday that he disagreed with the opinion that Mr Taft's attitude gave reason for alarm, or that it had affected the investment situation, which Mr. Schiff believed to be sound. In explanation of his views Mr. Schiff said:

"I cannot see any reason why people should be disturbed over the attitude of President Taft toward the corporations. It seems to me that the President has made his position perfectly clear in regard to that whole matter. It is strange that any one should misunderstand him after the statements that he has made. The people have every confidence in President Taft, and there is no reason in my judgment for the so-called alarm over the 'Washington situation.'

"There is naturally some uncertainty as to just what the corporations can do under the provisions of the Sherman law, for 'restraint of trade' is a wide term and capable of varied interpretation. The law ought to be amended, as it is impossible for a corporation manager to tell what he can legally do under the provisions of the act, no matter how honestly inclined he may be.

"And I want to say, too, that the railroad managers of this country do not wish to violate the law, and are not seeking to do so. All they want to know is how they can conduct their business legally and without fear of violating the statute unwittingly. This situation will be righted in time, I suppose.

"I think that we are upon a much sounder basis financially for the liquidation that has taken place. There has been some real investment buying of late, and there are indications that Europe is taking a greater interest in our securities. Business conditions are all right, and there is nothing the matter with the country. I know of nothing in the situation to occasion alarm."

INTERBOROUGH VALUES GROW.

Mr. Shonts Makes Note of This in Statement to Stockholders.

In presenting to the Interborough stockholders the annual report for the year ended Dec. 31 last, the financial part of which has already been made public, President Shonts says:

"As an evidence of the rapid growth in value of your equity in the property of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, represented by the surplus earnings of your company, your attention is called to the following result from operations for the fiscal and calendar year.

"The surplus earnings of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, after the payment of the regular 9 per cent. dividend, for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, were $1,439,823, an increase over the previous fiscal year of $889,163. For the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1909, the surplus earnings were $2,630,641, an increase over the previous calendar year of $2,092,194. This increase is being more than maintained.

"The administration expenses of your company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1908, were $190,641, and for the year ended Dec. 31, 1909, $104,803, a reduction of $85,838."

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave.
Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings)

1195 Broadway
Just below 29th St.

Every Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suit and Overcoat in New York ONE-THIRD OFF

THE why and wherefore of this reduction is of no importance.

These are the Prices:—
$50 Suits and Overcoats, now. $33.33
$45 Suits and Overcoats, now $30.00
$40 Suits and Overcoats, now. $26.66
$35 Suits and Overcoats, now. $23.33
$30 Suits and Overcoats, now. $20.00
$25 Suits and Overcoats, now. $16.66

And every Suit or Overcoat that was $22.50 or less is now $15

Analysis of Advertising Growth of The New York Times

In 1909 The New York Times led every other New York newspaper, morning and evening, with a net gain of 1,297,371 lines of advertising over 1908—not only a greater gain than that of any other New York morning or evening newspaper, but a greater gain by 115,542 lines than the combined gains of the three other morning and two evening newspapers popularly ranked with The Times as to character of circulation.

	1909.	1908.	Net Gain in Agate Lines.
Total Number Agate Lines	7,194,703	5,897,332	1,297,371
Dry Goods	1,734,091	1,236,247	497,844
Real Estate	1,013,901	792,490	221,411
Financial	744,441	676,357	68,084
Wants	546,199	264,550	281,649
Railroads and Steamships	380,920	289,386	91,543
Book Publishers	362,448	303,961	58,487
Automobiles	287,566	220,111	67,455
Hotels	241,505	193,903	47,602
Schools	93,537	79,713	13,824

The New York Times rejects unworthy or doubtful advertisements and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

The daily circulation of The New York Times exceeds 175,000 copies, and its daily city sale is greater than the combined daily city sales of the three other morning newspapers popularly classed with The New York Times as to character of circulation, while the purchasing power of its circulation equals, if it does not excel, that of any other New York newspaper or combination of New York newspapers.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Reduction of 20%
Diamond and Gold Jewelry
Pearl Necklaces
Old English and Modern Silver
Howard & Co
Fifth Avenue and Forty-Seventh St.
This offer is for a limited time, and made in order to facilitate the settlement of the estate of the late Mr. J. P. Howard.

THE NEW THEATRE
Central Park West, 62-63 Sts. Tel. 8800 Col.
NON-SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY AND TO-NIGHT
SEATS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE NOW ON SALE.
Tickets For All Performances, Two Weeks in Advance, Ordered by Mail or Telephone, Will Be Delivered by Messenger to Any Address in Manhattan.
Shakespeare's Charming Comedy TWELFTH NIGHT
Galsworthy's Drama STRIFE A big play about big things.—The Sun.
Rudolf Besier's Comedy DON Is uncommonly bright.—Post. An Unalloyed Delight.—The Press.
To-day at 2:15. Twelfth Night
To-night at 8:15. Twelfth Night
NEXT WEEK: Mon., Tues. & Wed. Evgs. & Wed. Mat., Twelfth Night; Thurs. Mat. (opera), Manon; Thurs. & Sat. Evgs., The Nigger; Fri. Evg. (opera), Elisir d'Amore; Sat. Mat., The School for Scandal. Prices: Drama, $2 to 50c.; Opera, $5 to $1.

America's Foremost Theatres and Hits.
HIPPODROME Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8, 25c to $1.50. A Trip to Japan | Ballet of Jewels | Inside the Earth | 10 New Circus Acts
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. MAXINE ELLIOTT in THE INFERIOR SEX.
COMEDY 41st St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. A Modern Spiritistic Drama. The Watcher by Cora Maynard
Broadway Thea., B'way, cor 41st. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play. THE CITY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day, 2:30. FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8.15. Matinee To-day, 2:15. WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:30. CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN
LEW FIELDS HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. LEW FIELDS as OLD DUTCH
HACKETT 42d St. W. of B'way. Last Wk. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Andrew Mack in The Prince of Bohemia with Christie Macdonald. Beg. Thurs. Feb. 3 JOHN MASON in "None So Blind." Seats on Sale.
WEST END Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. Marguerite Clark The King of Cadonia. Nxt Wk—Andrew Mack—The Prince of Bohemia

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee To-day, 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT SIR CHARLES WYNDHAM MISS MARY MOORE and their London Company in THE MOLLUSC. Next Monday SEATS NOW ETHEL BARRYMORE in Pinero's Mid-Channel.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. ANOTHER BILLIE BURKE TRIUMPH BILLIE BURKE in MRS. DOT. by W. Somerset Maugham.
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "COLLIER NEVER FUNNIER"—Times. WM. COLLIER in A LUCKY STAR
SAVOY B'way & 34 St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Day. HENRY MILLER in THE FAITH HEALER By the author of "The Great Divide." BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY (Seats Now.) FRANK KEENAN in THE HEIGHTS.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. "As lovable as Rip Van Winkle."—Telegram. OTIS SKINNER in Your Humble Servant. By Booth Tarkington & H. L. Wilson.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee To-day, 2:15. "As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and 3 times as funny." FRANCIS WILSON THE BACHELOR'S BABY.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day at 2. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS
CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE THEATRE B'WAY & 46TH ST. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in THE OLD TOWN
BURTON HOLMES: SICILY AND AVIATION WEEK AT RHEIMS, SHOWING AVIATORS IN FLIGHT. SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30, Carnegie Hall, MON. & TUES. at 3, Lyceum Theatre.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Eve. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. Last Time To-night. THE BARRIER With THEODORE ROBERTS. WED. EVE., FEB. 2. Seats Now. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers MADAME X The Drama That Thrilled All Paris.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. Eves at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun. The Fantastical Musical Comedy THE ARCADIANS WITH ITS WONDERFUL CAST OF 100
NEW YORK Theatre, B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT HITCHCOCK in COHAN'S Musical Hit, THE MAN WHO OWNS BROADWAY. NEXT MONDAY. Seats Now. MAX ROGERS and MAUDE RAYMOND, in the New Musical Play, THE YOUNG TURK
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. EVES. 8.15 MATS WED & SAT. 2.15 THE FORTUNE HUNTER WINCHELL SMITH'S COMEDY with JOHN BARRYMORE
JOE WEBER'S Last Mat. To-day. HENRY E. DIXEY in MR. BUTTLES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
To-day Mat., Orfeo. Mmes. Delna (debut), Gadski, Gluck, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. To-night, Haensel und Gretel. Mmes. Alten, Mattfeld, Meitschik, Wickham; M. Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Cavalleria Rusticana. Mmes. Destinn, Maubourg; MM. Martin, Gilly. Cond., Tango.
Sun. Evg., GRAND CONCERT, 50c to $1.50. Soloists: Mme. FREMSTAD; MM. JADLOWKER, WHITEHILL. The ARION SINGING SOCIETY of Brooklyn. Cond., Mr. Arthur Claassen. Metrop. Opera Orch. Cond., Mr. Bendix.
NEXT WEEK: Mon. Evg., Cav. Rusticana and Pagliacci. Tuesday Aft. at 1:30, Goetterdaemmerung. Wed. Evg., Don Pasquale and Ballet, "Vienna Waltzes." Thurs. Evg., Tristan und Isolde. Fri. Evg., Alessandro Stradella. Sat. Mat. at 2:30, La Boheme. Sat. Evg., double bill, Fra Diavolo and Vienna Waltzes, (Ballet.)
At the New Theatre.
Next Week: Thurs. Aft. Manon
Fri. Evg. Elisir d'Amore
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
One block from the Flatbush Av. Sub. Sta.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 31—Fra Diavolo. Mmes. Alten, Maubourg; MM. Clement, Regis, Devaux, Reiss, Bourgeois. Cond., Hertz.
WEBER PIANO USED.

Metropolitan Opera House
Monster Benefit Concert
Sunday Afternoon, Feb. 6
AT 3 O'CLOCK,
For the Sufferers from the
Great Flood in Paris
ALL THE ARTISTS of the Metropolitan Opera Company will appear, in conjunction with the ENTIRE ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, Having Volunteered Their Services For This Concert.
The Extraordinary Programme will be announced in due time.
SCALE OF PRICES:
BOXES: Parterre, $100; Grand Tier, $60; Stall, $20, $25 & $30. ORCHESTRA AND ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, $5. BALCONY, $2.50 AND $2.00. GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.00. ADMISSION TO FAMILY CIRCLE, $1.00.
SALE OF SEATS WILL BEGIN WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, AT 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av.
To-day Mat. at 2, GRISELIDIS, Miss Garden, Mmes. Walter-Villa, Duchene, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Villa, Scott; Dir., M. de la Fuente. To-night at 8 (popular prices), TROVATORE, Mlles. Baron, D'Alvarez, MM. Zerola, Crabbe, De Grazia.
SUNDAY NIGHT, 8:30, DR. LUDWIG WUELLNER, the World Famous Lieder Singer, and Mmes. Grippon, Duchene, Mlles. Gerville-Reache, Miranda, MM. Duffault, Dufranne, Crabbe, Huberdeau, and Entire Manh. Orch.; Dir., M. de la Fuente.
—NEXT WEEK—
Mon., TALES OF HOFFMANN, Mlles. Cavalieri, Trentini, MM. Renaud and regular cast. Tues. (at 8:30), First Time, ELEKTRA. Wed., THAIS, Miss Garden, M. Renaud, etc. Fri., GRISELIDIS, Miss Garden & reg. cast. Sat. Aft., SAMSON & DELILAH, Mlle. D'Alvarez, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, etc. Sat. Eve. (pop. prices), BOHEME, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Mlle. Trentini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc.

NEW THEATRE.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3,
Heinrich Gebhard Soloist.
DVORAK SYMPHONY "FROM THE NEW WORLD."
LOEFFLER, "A PAGAN POEM," etc.
Tickets 50 cts. to $2, at 1 W. 34th St. & Box Office.

PLAZA 59th St. Mad. Av. Daily Mat. 25c. Evs. 25c, 50c, 75c. EMPIRE CITY QUARTET, HARDEEN, Leroy & Clayton, Svengalis, Jos. Sheehan, etc.
AMERICAN W. 42 St. Daily Mat. 25c "MA GOSSE," JAS. CORBETT, Oths.

ONLY 18 MORE DAYS
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Balance of High Grade Stock of hand-tailored Clothing must be disposed of at once.
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At Less Than ½ Former Prices.
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$25 Suit or Overcoat, $10.
$30.00 Suit or Overcoat (silk lined.) $12.00.
$100 Fur Lined Coat, $35.
$50 Fur Lined Coat, $20.
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Half block from Wall St. Subway Station.

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS. SEVEN DAYS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Eve. 8:15. Good Reserved Seats 50c. TWO WEEKS ONLY—Augustus Pitou Presents CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in RAGGED ROBIN. Popular Prices. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15. H. B. WARNER In a Play by Paul Armstrong which The N. Y. Commercial characterizes as "A winner which will stand without challenge" Alias JIMMY VALENTINE
GARDEN Thea. Evs. 8:15. Last Week. Mat. To-day. "The Little Town of Bethlehem."

CONCERT
NEW THEATRE
Tuesday afternoon, February First, at 2:45 P. M., by the
Philharmonic Society of New York.
Mr. Gustav Mahler, Conductor.
MR. RICCARDO MARTIN, SOLOIST.
First Balcony Seats, $1.50 each.
Second Balcony Seats, 50 cents.
Tickets can be had at the box office of the Theatre and at McBride's Ticket Offices.

CARNEGIE HALL. This Afternoon at 2:30
Mr. R. E. Johnston will present
MAUD ALLAN
Assisted by the Russian Symphony Orchestra.
By special Request
"The Vision of Salome"
and selections from Bach, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Strauss's "Blue Danube."
$16 & $24, at Box Office.

THE BELASCO STUYVESANT 44 St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY
BELASCO THEATRE, W. 42d St. Ev. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15. Last Mat. To-day. Last Time To-night. IS MATRIMONY A FAILURE? NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Now. CHARLOTTE WALKER in WALTER'S JUST A WIFE

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
GUSTAV MAHLER, Conductor
JOSEPH WEISS, Soloist.
"FANTASTIC" Symphony—Berlioz.

ELEKTRA A LECTURE RECITAL, AMY GRANT, Reader. Chas. L. Safford, Lecturer and Pianist. MISS GRANT'S STUDIOS, 78 W. 55th St. Sundays at 3:30. 'Phone 714 Plaza.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat., 2:15, pop. prices, Strauss' Operetta, "Der Zigeunerbaron"; Every Eve., 8:15, the great success, "Die Foerster Christl."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. MRS. EVA FAY, LILLIAN HERLEIN, Howard Kyle, Merrill & Otto, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. Dr. HERMAN, Demarest, Cutler & Cline, Lottie Williams & Co., others.
HAMMERSTEIN'S GUS EDWARDS, Murphy & Nichols, Circumstantial Evidence and 8 Others.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. Capt. Jack Crawford, Monologist.
ICE SKATING ST. NICHOLAS RINK 66th St. & Columbus Av.
Grand. Mat. To-day. The Candy Shop. Rock & Fulton. Frank Lalor. Nxt Wk—Traveling Salesman.
COLUMBIA BURLESQUE. Daily Mats. 15c. to 50c. B'way & 47th. Evs. 25c. to $1. Smoking Permitted.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

*LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1910. 12 PAGES.

IN SNOWTIDE.

By LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

YE flakes that are most
Like a thistledown host,
Or spume in the van of some infinite wave,
What craft in your mildness,
O multiple Wildness!
Bestows this all-quieting sense of the grave?

For our life is, I know,
But a search in the snow
Where boundaries change and the trail disappears;
Where blurring, impeding,
Subduing, misleading,
Drive downfall of moments and drift of the years.

From a soft, from a sly
And inscrutable sky,
Time closes man round, let him travel or sleep:
The game to the strongest
An hour at the longest,
And play-fellow powers shall bury him deep.

Yet, flakes floated down,
Moth-light on the town,
To batter the heart with the ultimate dread,
Clean chattels so sent me,
Right well ye content me,
Cool garland, pure shroud, happy, innocent bed!

—From McClure's Magazine for February.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FATHER TYRRELL'S BIOGRAPHY.

Recent London papers make the announcement that the biography of the late Father Tyrrell, which is in preparation, is likely to be of extreme interest from the remarkable personality and many-sided sympathies of its subject, and from the new light which may be thrown by it upon the rise of "Modernism" and of the Liberal Catholicism of recent years. The author, Miss M. D. Petre, was named by Father Tyrrell in his will as his literary executrix, and has already written "The Soul's Orbit," "Catholicism and Independence," and other works. The correspondence, &c., available for the life is likely to be of great importance.

SWINBURNE'S LITERARY REMAINS.

It would be interesting to learn just how much unpublished matter Swinburne left at his death. Mr. Shorter's announcement that two volumes of miscellany would be soon forthcoming has been denied by the poet's literary executor, Mr. Watts-Dunton, who, of course, must know, if any one knows, what there is to be published. Mr. Watts-Dunton's denial, however, is somewhat ambiguous. "I have no idea at present," he writes to Swinburne's publishers, "what I shall be able to do with regard to Swinburne's literary remains." From which it is reasonable to conclude that Swinburne did leave some unpublished manuscripts; but whether these would fill the two volumes mentioned by Mr. Shorter, or more, or less, is left to the imagination.

ALL ABOUT ANTS.

A complete bibliography of that most remarkable of all "social insects," the ant, has been prepared and will appear shortly in connection with an important work, entitled "Ants: Their Structure, Development, and Behavior," which the Columbia University Press is bringing out. The author of the book is William Morton Wheeler, Professor of Economic Entomology in Harvard, who among other interesting features considers the instincts and social life of ants, their biological relations to other animals and to plants, their slaves, guests and parasites, their structure, polymorphism and development, and their classification and distribution. The volume, which is of about 700 pages, will contain no less than 285 illustrations, many of them from nature, and giving a comprehensive idea of the remarkable activity of ant colonies.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT.

A project is afoot for founding a Sarah Orne Jewett Scholarship at Simmons College, Boston, for students who need aid to take a college course, the preference being given to Maine girls, Maine being Miss Jewett's native State. Some memorial should certainly be created in honor of the best embodiment of literary charity ever seen in these United States. Miss Jewett not only refrained from unkind writing; an Aristarchus might so refrain if expediency dictated the course; she not only wrote with kindness; a Pecksniff might accomplish that feat if the inducement were strong enough. Miss Jewett was not conscious of her own kindness and graciousness, but very evidently regarded herself as a common normal type of American womanhood and her work as the most natural of literary products. "I did not think that my priest was anything remarkable," she wrote to a Catholic reviewer who had warmly commended a story in which she, a Protestant, had seemed to penetrate to the very soul of a wonderfully humble and wise parish priest. "Norah is not an uncommon girl, I think," she wrote again, speaking of a character in whom the very flower of the Irish peasant soul bloomed in such loveliness as Irishmen think that no alien can perceive. Miss Jewett had found the type in an American kitchen, and thought it not uncommon. Her simple, innocent life furnishes but little material for the biographer, unless possibly in the form of letters, but in some way her memory should be kept before young American girls, and a college scholarship is a form which she would probably have loved. The sum required is $3,000, and contributions may be sent to Miss Frances R. Morse, 12 Marlboro Street, Boston; Mrs. Edward Cunningham, Westwood, Mass., or Miss Hester Cunningham, Simmons College, The Fenway, Boston. Acknowledgment will be made privately.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

A marked increase is noted in the number of women students at German universities. An enumeration taken at the commencement of the present Winter session disclosed 1,856 women, as compared with 1,108 a year ago. The favorite universities among female students are Berlin with 638, Munich with 183, and Göttingen with 100; then follow Heidelberg with 142 and Bonn with 135. The entire number of matriculated students at the German universities during the Winter session has been returned as 52,456, an increase of 3,739 since the corresponding period in 1908. Of these Berlin has 9,249, Munich 6,587, Leipsic 4,761, Bonn 3,652, Breslau 2,495, Halle 2,393, Göttingen 2,230, Freiburg 2,167, Strasburg 1,995, Heidelberg 1,934, Munster 1,906, Marburg 1,878, Tübingen 1,760, Jena 1,496, Würzburg 1,424, Königsberg 1,367, Kiel 1,290, Giessen 1,261, Erlanger 1,121, Greifswald 930, and Rostock 707.

"THE AFFAIRE R."

In the fascinating De Trobriand memoirs is a passage called "The Affaire R," and relating the history of a son of a Princess of Prussia, Duchess of Brunswick. He was reared in the Court of William I., and treated almost as if the King's own son, but at the death of his protector he found himself without means of any kind, for in reality he had no right to any name whatsoever. He wrote once and again to the King, but without avail, and then he showed himself a man, even if he were no Prince, left the Fatherland, came to the United States, prepared school books in the many languages which he knew, made himself a place in the world, and died respected by all, not only for his learning, but for his exquisite manners and unvarying cheerfulness. Does any one know the names of those school books? Two or three uncommonly good French and Italian works appeared in Boston a little after the time when "R" probably arrived here.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

That Robert Underwood Johnson should be chosen to succeed to the editorial management of the Century Magazine, made vacant by Mr. Gilder's death, is generally regarded as an appropriate way to emphasize the desire to continue the traditions and the policies that have made that periodical successful. Although Mr. Johnson is a younger man by nine years than was Mr. Gilder, he has been on the staff of the Century for thirty-seven years, three years less than the entire period of that magazine's existence. Since 1881 he has been Mr. Gilder's associate editor, and has besides taken a leading part in matters that have been of particular interest to the Century. Thus, Mr. Johnson was the originator, with John Muir, in the movement that resulted in the creation of the Yosemite National Park, he started the Memorial to Keats and Shelley in Rome, he was the first to propose to President Roosevelt the Conference of Governors for the purpose of preserving the forests of the East, and he was, of course, well known as one of the prominent workers in the cause of international copyright. With one at its head who has been identified for so many years with its most vital interests there is little likelihood that the present change in management will be noticable to the Century's readers.

GREAT WRITERS OF FRANCE

An Interesting Procession of Authors Despite Some Notable Omissions Arranged by Mme. Mary Duclaux—A New Volume of Literary Portraits.

THE CONTINUITY OF FRENCH GENIUS

Some Brief but Well-Rounded Sketches of Famous Writers Whose Work Has Redounded to Their Country's Glory.

By WILLIAM ASPENWALL BRADLEY.

MME. DUCLAUX would have done better to call her book* "French Portraits" rather than to give it the title of "The French Procession," with its inevitable suggestion of continuity and ordered arrangement. For, while these brief sketches of famous writers are in most instances as well rounded as they are sharply incised, the work as a whole has little homogeneity other than which comes from a common method of individual treatment. Her effort to bind her stray studies—we believe reprints in the main, of articles that have appeared in The London Times—savors a little of that affectation that mars her manner as a writer through an excess of self-consciousness, and leads her into wholly artificial excuses for otherwise perfectly natural and entirely blameless omissions from her pageant of great writers. If "here is Racine and not Corneille, Fenelon without Bossuet, neither Pascal nor Montaigne, neither Chateaubriand nor Lamartine," lack of opportunity or inclination is a quite sufficient excuse for their absence, without the pretentious fiction involved in the statement that "the throng is too close for me to distinguish every figure, but here and there some accident of pose, some wandering gleam of light, throws into strong relief some wonderful creature, infinitely French, a marvel in himself and a compendium of his age. Then here I come with my 'snapshot' and try to take his likeness—the silhouette of a soul as it passes across my field of vision." Some general conception of the continuity of French genius cannot but be derived from the consideration of so great a number of individuals of the same race, but it is usually the individual on which stress is laid here, and it is the individual impression that remains strongly imprinted upon the mind's retina after the book is finished and laid aside.

Mme. Duclaux's attitude toward the great writers of whom she speaks is, except to a certain extent in the case of some whom she knew and loved personally—Taine, Gaston Paris, for example—detached, objective, and curious. She is intent upon solving the secret of personality and tracing to its obscure source the magic power of expression. She is a psychologist, almost a chemist, of souls. Her analysis has the precise and calculated procedure of a laboratory experiment. She can even audaciously reverse the process and construct, out of the stock of simples at her command, if not the vital genius of the poet, at least a vivid simulacrum. In writing of Racine she says:

> If, on the principle of Phidias, (who took, they say, the brows of such a model, the chin or nape of another, and so on, to compose a type of beauty,) I tried to reconstruct for my English readers an image of Racine, composed from more familiar material, I wonder how I should proceed! Give me the soul of Cowper—his tender, timid, often tormented piety, and the melancholy dignity of Gray; an echo of Virgil's romantic music and a reflection of Milton's majestic ornament; the emotional quality, the pessimism of Euripides; but—

and here enters the note of exasperated subtlety to which characteristically reduces itself her almost morbid search for terms through which to express the inexpressible—

> but something still escapes me—something subtle, contrite, yet delicious, as of bruised and fragrant herbs, long macerated in a magic oil, and that, after all, that is the aroma of Racine. I know nothing like it.

Naturally, with her pronounced psychological bias, Mme. Duclaux has an intense admiration for Sainte-Beuve, in whom she finds the "literal sincerity, subtle exactness, and a just and delicate discrimination in the shades of thought and feeling" which are precisely the qualities she strives after in her own work. As a critical discipline, however, this method of Sainte-Beuve's has its defects, and is prone to lead to certain vices which even the great critic could not wholly escape. His minuteness of perception leads almost inevitably to an overrefinement of expression. Mme. Duclaux quotes, not without relish, for her cult for the critic is mingled with some contempt for the man, the passage in which one of Balzac's characters parodies the rather precious style of Sainte-Beuve, and, when asked what nonsense he has been talking, answers:

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*THE FRENCH PROCESSION. A Pageant of Great Writers. By Mme. Mary Duclaux. (A. Mary F. Robinson.) Portraits. Pp. xv.-358. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Duffield & Co.

> Madame la Marquise * * * vous ignorez la valeur de ces phrases précieuses. Je parle en ce moment le Sainte-Beuve, nouvelle langue française.

Mme. Duclaux herself talks "Sainte-Beuve" much of the time. She tortures language—puts on the screws, as it were—to render it more expressive, and her constant effort after illuminating image or precise epithet introduces an unpleasant element of strain and pretentiousness into her style. Like other writers who, in their day, have had a similar taste for conceits, she draws heavily upon science and natural history for her illustrative figures. Thus Fontenelle, who bridges the chasm between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in science, "was what in biological laboratories they call a vector-microbe, a being whose instinct leads him to pick up something in one medium and deposit it in another." Again, Sainte-Beuve, beginning life anew in Lausanne after his romantic period in Paris and his affair with Mme. Hugo, as he arises "from these burning ashes" is "a Phoenix, or perhaps rather a chameleon, an odd sort of chameleon who (after taking his hue from his surroundings) should, as the result of a surfeit, turn to the complementary color—from green, for instance, to scarlet." This second conceit is wholly euphuistical in its fantastic, semi-mythological taste and elaborate ornateness, or might have been lifted bodily from the pages of some metaphysical pedant of the seventeenth century. So enduring are literary fashions, and so difficult to eradicate from the veins of a race, is the virus of an affectation it has once acquired. Yet it must in justice be admitted that if Mme. Duclaux's style is too incrusted with cumbrous conceits to suit a simpler taste, these are nevertheless generally based upon the perception of some sound analogy and have occasionally the quality of genuine imaginative insight. Devoid of easy, natural flow, and a graceful, spontaneous play of fancy, her style, at its best, has, in its stiff precision, the texture of carefully executed needlework in which, if the figures are a bit heavy and bizarre, the general design is good and the stitches are taken with a scrupulous neatness.

There is something distinctly feminine in Mme. Duclaux's literary craftsmanship. Is there something feminine also in her sympathies and in her point of view? A woman may become a psychologist, but she remains a woman. In her studies of George Sand the question arises whether it is not the woman in Mme. Duclaux that is uppermost, and whether, therefore, her representation of that writer is not perhaps tinged with a certain sentiment of sex solidarity. On the other hand, it may be argued that this very factor of sex gives her a superior insight into the soul of the great exponent of romanticism in life and in art. At all events she is wholly free from the rancour that many masculine critics exhibit toward George Sand. Vache-à-écrire Turgenieff called her, and the note of hostile contempt conveyed in this epithet informs every reference to her by such a critic as M. Rémy de Gourmont, for example. Yet there is doubtless something to be said on her side. Surely the charge, true enough in itself, that she made copy out of her love affairs is to some extent neutralized by the discovery, recently made, that one of the finest passages in Musset's "On ne Badine pas Avec l'Amour" was merely a transcript from a letter written to him by George Sand. To the other charge, that this vampire woman was responsible for the ruin of Musset, Mme. Duclaux retorts, with undeniable effect, that she at least made him a poet. She holds no brief for "George Sand, Romantic," neither extenuating nor concealing, but she rather on the whole tends to divert attention from her to "La Bonne Dame de Nohant," and draws a delightful picture of the old sorceress domesticated in the country and engaged in botanizing, writing, and good works:

> The misguided and passionate young women of Venice had developed into the kindest, wisest, and most lovable old woman in France.

The reason for this transformation is summed up in the following comparison:

> Musset could only suffer, remember, drown memory in absinthe, and awake to suffer again. George Sand—albeit in the second part of their sad love affair she suffered more than he—George Sand was capable of transforming her passion into action; she found in it a principle of moral growth. * * * In exchange for a man or men (for Chopin followed Musset) the great novelist had discovered humanity.

It is in this phase, of course, that she gained such an ascendancy over European; and especially English, thought after the middle of the nineteenth century, and was able to win the sympathy and admiration of those political liberals and moral conservatives, like Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who, as French critics not unjustly complain, distorted the episodes of her earlier life at the expense of her "victims," so as to bring her character into closer conformity with their ideal conception of the apostle of humanitarianism.

Mme. Duclaux herself, whether by nature, or as the result of her long married sojourn in France, is, for an Englishwoman, singularly free from moral preconception or prejudice. She is a true psychologist in that her preoccupation is rather to understand men than to justify or condemn them. She is always ready to make a large and liberal allowance for human frailties and foibles, and even to take a virile zest in them when they are the sign and accompaniment of a rich and generous temperament. The one defect that she finds it difficult to forgive is a want of amiability. The glacial eccentricities of a Baudelaire repel her. Yet even of Baudelaire she writes, with a pleasant little gush of sentiment which reveals the personal and feminine point of view, that, "with all his faults, from his fortieth year onward," he "became a person whom it is possible to love." Her literary taste is as catholic as her moral judgment is flexible. On the whole she inclines to what is most purely Latin and classical in the French spirit. Racine and Voltaire are among her favorite writers in the past, France and Barrès in the present. This preference, so far, at least, as it relates to poetry, is rarely enough encountered in the English critic who, like Mr. Bailey, generally appreciates French poetry only in proportion as it approximates English verse in the absence of those qualities of harmony, simplicity, and perfection, which are the soul and signature of the Gallic genius. It is because Mme. Duclaux understands this genius and savors it in its most idiomatic manifestations, that, in spite of her little affectations and precious ponderosities, she is a more than ordinarily satisfactory interpreter of its great representatives in literature.

IN TIME OF WAR.

If one reads "The Diary of a Young Army Officer," (R. R. Donnelly & Sons Company, Chicago,) by Josiah Marshall Favill, with some measure of sympathetic imagination he can get a very good idea of what it is like to be a soldier actually engaged in warfare. Col. Favill joined the Fifty-seventh New York Infantry in April, 1861, immediately after President Lincoln's call for volunteers, served during the three months' period, then at once re-enlisted with a commission, and his journal carries his service as an officer down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. The book is the unadorned account of the life of a soldier in camp, on the march, before and after the battle, written either daily or at short intervals, and as the young author set down painstakingly all manner of detail as to facts and feelings his diary makes a wonderfully vivid picture of martial conditions. He was a part of that psychologic defeat, the panic-inspired rout of Bull Run, and the account he gives of it is one of the most interesting things in his pages. Nearly all of his marching and fighting during the three years of his service was confined to Northern Virginia, but therein he took part in some of the momentous battles of the war.

Coining a New Word.

The word "ploutophobie" having appeared in France, "plutophobia" may be expected in English.

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN HER GIRLHOOD

A Highly Interesting History of the Early Life of England's Great Monarch by Mr. Mumby.

To read Mr. Mumby's book on the youth of Queen Elizabeth* is almost like assisting at a play—a play of intrigue, plot, and counterplot, with princes for heroes, the headsman as chorus, and palace and prison for alternating scenes. Traitors in black raiment stalk in the background or hobnob in murky corners, there are lovers, deaths from poison, and at last the triumph of the heroine whose vicissitudes we have been following.

The baby Elizabeth, to whose great father all the witches and wise men of the kingdom had promised a son, was received in somewhat lukewarm and half-hearted fashion. There were, of course, the customary fanfaronnades of trumpets and pardoning of prisoners; but Eustace Chapuys, Ambassador from Spain, writes of the event as follows to his Emperor:

> The King's Mistress [by which title the Catholic faction alluded to Anne Boleyn] was delivered of a girl, to the great disappointment and sorrow of the King, of the lady herself, and of her party.

Nevertheless the author observes this sex was probably a fortunate thing both for England and Elizabeth. And he quotes Martin Hume as saying that therein "lay the whole secret of her subsequent success in that diplomatic game in which she kept her favorites in order and played off one great foreign power against another until England was strong enough to stand alone."

From the age of 14 on the maiden Queen was always on the point of being married to somebody. Though she expresses herself strongly on the blessedness of the single state to Queen Mary through Sir Thomas Pope on one occasion, remarking that "I so well like this estate, as I persuade myself there is not any kind of life comparable unto it." The first of these suitors, Seymour, the Lord High Admiral, was disposed of by the headsman, but not before scandal had been busy on more than one occasion with the two. The Queen was said to have found the young Princess in her husband's arms—for Seymour had married Henry's widow after his courting of Elizabeth failed—an incident that led to her banishment from Court for a while. After Catherine's death Seymour renewed his importunities. But Elizabeth extricated herself from the situation with a mingling of dignity, hard sense, and courage wonderful in so young a woman. Courtenay, who came next, seems to have been really loved by the girl. But he died, some say of poison, in Venice, and for the rest she managed without becoming seriously entangled.

Mr. Mumby has been remarkably successful in telling the story of this stirring and rather tragic girlhood through letters of the period linked together by short but sufficient paragraphs of explanation and comment. These letters, gathered from a vast variety of sources, not only tell the story but throw upon it an immense number of sidelights, reveal the popular estimates of the day, the current criticism and prejudices. Those written by Elizabeth form only a small portion of the whole. Foreign Ambassadors, lovers, lords and ladies in waiting, friends and enemies all have their fingers in the pie, all contribute their tithe. It is not so unlike a Wilkie Collins novel, where each participant in the plot brings in his or her share of knowledge or interpretation.

Mary suffered various humiliations on Elizabeth's birth, and the struggle between the two sisters, beginning then, continued until Mary's death. It seems likely that Mary would have ordered her execution, except that circumstances guarded her; and Philip, doubtless with ulterior designs, protected her from his wife. Elizabeth had no strong faith in Mary's kindness toward her, particularly after the imprisonment in the Tower, a sojourn that had proved fatal to her race before. She is quoted more than once as thinking herself "like to die." Her famous letter to Mary just before this imprisonment is given in fac simile and is an interesting document, the lettering bold and clear, the spacing generous, and the wording fine and measured.

What are known as the Bedingfeld Papers, consisting of a number of letters written during Elizabeth's confinement at Woodstock, form a most interesting and important part of this book. A few of these letters have been printed—Miss Strickland quoted several in the later editions of her Lives—but they appear to have been unknown to the rest of her chroniclers. Mr. Mumby gives them practically entire, the only alterations being a modification of the old spelling, as in the other papers used.

These letters put Sir Henry Bedingfeld in a much better light than the one accorded him by history. Instead of the harsh and overbearing tyrant of Tennyson's "Queen Mary" we find a man handling a difficult and thankless task with as much tact and feeling as circumstances allow. Certainly Elizabeth appears to have entertained not the least fear of him, and was constantly forcing him to make appeals to the Council in her name, and on one occasion when he replies to a request "that it rested with the said Lords and not himself what the answer should be," he testifies, rather ruefully, "Since which time her Grace has never spoken to me."

During this captivity Mary's marriage to the Spanish Philip occurred, as well as the burning of Cranmer and Latimer. An act that increased Bedingfeld's worry, since he must keep the countryside quiet. None the less he again attempted to arouse the Queen's sympathy for her sister, presenting her "woeful case" in strong terms, and asking, if her continued imprisonment were insisted upon, that at least better provision be made for her comfort, such as "reparation done to the covering of the house in lead and slate, and especially in glass and casements, or else neither she nor any that attend upon her will be able to abide for cold." A demand not unlike one made for her by her governess in her extreme youth, stating that all her clothes were in rags.

This appeal was dated July 30, and it was not till the following April that the Princess was freed. In the meanwhile the correspondence between the knight, the Council, and Queen Mary herself continues fluent. Bedingfeld is pathetically short of money, long overdue, and more or less desperate between his prisoner and his Queen, he writes on one occasion that "the discharge of this my service * * * were the joyfullest tidings that ever came to me, as our Lord Almighty knows."

The character of the two women so opposed is pretty clearly indicated in this volume. As the author says in his introduction, "In such letters as are contained in this book we have the very marrow of history."

Elizabeth is of a cold and calculating temperament, careful even in her moments of fury or passion. She had need of all her courage and coolness, and doubtless the iron had entered her soul during this barren and pitiful youth of hers, a youth to have broken most hearts. Mr. Mumby is to be thanked for this work, and every one interested in the development of human character and in those causes which govern the events of history is heartily recommended to its reading. The portraits included are valuable additions to the interest, while the author's taste and reticence cannot be too highly admired. He promises future volumes of the same sort relating to Henry VIII. and to Queen Mary, and these will be awaited with pleasant anticipations.

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*THE GIRLHOOD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. By Frank A. Mumby. With an introduction by R. S. Rait, M. A. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $3 net.

"THE MARQUIS OF MURRAY HILL."

Whoever would like to read the detailed account of the trial of the case of "The People vs. Truart" will find it told at full length in "The Marquis of Murray Hill," (the Roxburghe Publishing Company, Boston) by "The Baron." It is the story of the trial of an exemplary young man for an alleged wicked assault upon an old gentleman and of his narrow escape from being found guilty. There are much plotting and counterplotting of lawyers and others, told with a verbosity that, for those readers who like that kind of a book, will doubtless be most interesting.

PROMISING WORK OF YOUNG POETS

A Consideration of Recent Volumes of Verse by Mrs. Blanche Wagstaff and Mr. Hermann Hagedorn.

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

ONE often finds one's self wishing in the case of poets of marked gifts and equally marked limitations that it were possible to apply the methods of horticulture to the muse, and, as Mr. Luther Burbank blends his imperfect floral varieties to the attainment of one perfect flower, blend the gifts of two or more incomplete poets to the attainment of one poet that should be complete. Mrs. Wagstaff and Mr. Hagedorn afford a case in point. Here are two muses that would be mentally benefited by some such method of fusion. Mrs. Wagstaff's is all Sturm und Drang—impulsive, voluptuous, scarlet-lipped, passionately and carelessly lyrical. Her song is the breathless cry of youth, "avid for earth's bliss," so impatient for color and kisses that it cannot stop to scan or hear of restraint; happily untouched by sorrow or unshadowed by meditation. Mr. Hagedorn's muse, on the other hand—although Mr. Hagedorn is young enough to have read "A Troop of the Guard," as a Harvard class poem before the graduating class of Harvard College, in June, 1907—is already mature in manner, staid and careful in gait, with little of frolic impulse, and already poignantly acquainted with grief. If Mrs. Wagstaff had more of Mr. Hagedorn's classic deliberation, and Mr. Hagedorn had more of Mrs. Wagstaff's emotional vitality—ah! then.

Meanwhile, however, it is easy to be thankful to them for what they give us, and safe to prophesy for both a notable fruition, of which their two volumes* are but the blossoming promise. Mrs. Wagstaff's "Atys" is not the tragic priest of Cybele sung by Catullus, but a Grecian youth of the Keatsian pattern, "beloved of Aurora, who was slain by Sol, her father, and subsequently turned into a pine tree." The poem, which is in blank verse, contains fine lines, and glows with youthful sensuousness, after the manner of "Endymion," or Oscar Wilde's early poems. Here is a characteristic passage:

And while the waves
Eddied in ambient flowers at her feet,
Aurora sat and mused, watching the shafts
Of sunlight radiate the fields about.
Youth, like a gorgeous robe, enfolded her,
She was enwound within its magic mesh;
And in her heart there sang sweet melodies,
And in her blood burned Youth's unbridled fire.
She panted for sheer joy of life; her cheeks
Shone roses and her lips were as ripe fruit
Beseeching taste ere it drops to decay.
Her white neck was as the soft calyx stem
Of a just-opened lily, made for kiss—
Mysteriously shadowed in her hair,
The two half-hidden flow'rs of her breast
Showed pink, like blossoms underneath the snow.
Dreaming, she leaned against the purple bank,
Her body nestling 'mongst the irises,
For it was Spring and her soul longed for love.

There is no need curiously to consider Mrs. Wagstaff's blank verse. As Mrs. Wagstaff studies sterner masters, she will learn to avoid such locutions as "made for kiss," nor will she, as in this poem she does over and over again, end lines with prepositions or conjunctions, as

A mere pale phantom of my musings, or—

and again

A stealthy dusk throbbed o'er the sky and in—

nor will she use words like "infusive," or "famishment," or "inveteracy," or "argence," or "churchly," or "caressive"; and I know she will not say "somewheres" or "some paler" any more. On the other hand, I hope she will write many more lines like

The evening violet of the watchful sea.

Mrs. Wagstaff, indeed, is tantalizingly good at single lines. Many of her poems strike out with a fine singing line, to which the rest of the poem is unable to live up—such as

Long are the nights without the stars.

One of the best, but again imperfect, poems begins:

Let the Sun always shine as now, O Lord!
And the bright grass shimmer on the sloping sward,
And the gold bees laugh with all their honey stored * * *
Let the Sun always shine as now, O Lord!

Mrs. Wagstaff concludes her volume with some interesting translations from Alfred de Musset and Ibsen. The Ibsen translations have the truest ring, though I cannot speak with any knowledge of Norwegian. "Youth, like a gorgeous robe," is still Mrs. Wagstaff's greatest gift, and she has still plenty of time in which to develop the others.

Mr. Hagedorn, as I have said, in contrast with Mrs. Wagstaff, is somewhat ominously mature, but absit omen! Yet if there is little of the fine frenzy, there is a fine quality of elegiac meditation infusing all his work, and his technique, if not brilliant, is sure and full of quiet power. His best poem, to my thinking, is the beautiful threnody to his dead mother with which he opens his volume, and from which I quote these impressive lines:

What is thy consolation, O my God,
To us who mourn? Not cheap forgetfulness,
That 'neath the living blanket of green sod

Love's long devotion and her deep distress
Would bury. Nay, nor other loves, more young,
More joyous, with pure hands and lips, to dress

The heart's wound till it heal. Such hands have clung
Compassionately to mine, such lips have given
The tender pity of a strong soul, wrung

With kindred anguish, but man's deep heart riven
Of death finds not its comfort thus, nor peace.
Each love has its own tears, nor earth nor heaven

Can with fresh gifts of glory bid men cease
Mourning the lost. Sweet friend, not you nor I
Can from the other's bleeding heart release

The crushing hands of sorrow. Though the cry
Of our desire be one, and of our love,
Our faith, our ultimate hope—beside us move
Still our twain griefs that cannot blend or die.

There is none of the mere verbiage of grief, but the authentic language of a sacred, deeply felt sorrow:

How strangely we live and when loved ones die!

he exclaims in another part of the poem, and again,

I know that not for man is joy or weal
More than a flitting hour, but, oh! dark bride—
Of men and ghosts and dreams and love and pride,
Art thou the only comrade that art real?

Yes! Mr. Hagedorn has undergone that mystic initiation which can only come of the death of a loved one, he has served that apprenticeship to sorrow without which a poet's music must lack its deepest, most convincing, tone. Even the true songs of joy can only be sung by those who have known sorrow. And Mr. Hagedorn has not only known the sorrow of death, but the sorrow of love as well—as two fine poems, "A Parting" and "Return," bear witness, with a personal poignancy of expression. These poems are unfortunately too long to quote entire, and would lose in detached quotation. But here is an attractive little song, with more of the lyric abandon than Mr. Hagedorn usually achieves:

My true love from her pillow rose
And wandered down the Summer lane.
She left her house to the wind's carouse,
And her chamber wide to the rain.

She did not stop to don her coat,
She did not stop to smooth her bed—
But out she went in glad content,
There where the bright path led.

She did not feel the beating storm,
But fled like a sunbeam, white and frail,
To the sea, to the air, somewhere, somewhere—
I have not found her trail.

Mr. Hagedorn concludes his volume with a striking little one-act modern play of New York life, called "Five in the Morning," which compares favorably with work in the same form by Sudermann, Sutro, and Viereck. There is something indefinably tranquilizing about the gray atmosphere of Mr. Hagedorn's book, and I shall look forward to more fruits of his melancholy.

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*ATYS. A GRECIAN IDYL, AND OTHER POEMS. By Blanche Shoemaker Wagstaff. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.
A TROOP OF THE GUARD AND OTHER POEMS. By Hermann Hagedorn. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

"STORIES FROM THE OPERAS."

Gladys Davidson, who has already published two similar books, sends forth the third series of "Stories from the Operas," (imported by the J. B. Lippincott Company.) She takes up a dozen operas of world-wide fame and, following closely the libretto of each, turns it into a short story, dramatic and readable, carrying the action along with much vivid description. The book contains also brief biographical sketches and portraits of the composers represented—Benedict, Donizetti, Verdi, Rossini, Wallace, Bellini, Gounod, and Nicolai.

HARPERS
BOOKS

The Biography of a Boy

By Josephine Daskam Bacon

Here is "Binks" again—that droll young person whose capers caused so much laughter in "The Memoirs of a Baby." He's a little bit older now and funnier—very much funnier—in this new story. The fun is for all grown-ups, married or not. Rose O'Neill has made fifty pictures for the book—some reproduced in sienna—the kind you'll see framed before long in half the homes you visit.

Legends of the City of Mexico

By Thomas A. Janvier

"These legends are of my finding, not of my making; they are genuine folk-lore stories," says the author. Each one has grown from some obscure, curious, or tragical circumstance. They have become most interesting and thrilling narratives.

The Silver Horde

By Rex Beach

Four hundred booksellers said this was the best selling novel in December. Like Beach's other novels, its scene is Alaska. With the exception of Cherry Malotte—most welcome in her reappearance—the people are all utterly different. "Fingerless Fraser," the amusing, conscienceless adventurer, and "Big George," the colossal, uncouth fisherman, are new in fiction. The hero, after hardship, striving and bitter failure, is ready to give up in despair. Then he meets Cherry. The story of their fight with fate is genuine human nature.

Northern Lights

By Sir Gilbert Parker

This new book of short story masterpieces represents the mature power of *The Weavers* and the dramatic action of *The Right of Way*, coupled with the swift, keen, tender impressionism which marked the early work of Sir Gilbert Parker. Beginning with the days long before civilization, this work, in the author's own words, "covers the period since the Royal North West Mounted Police and the Pullman car first startled the early pioneer, and either sent him farther north or turned him into a humdrum citizen."

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By H. G. Wells

Talked about more than any other novel of the year. Ann Veronica is a young girl who rebels against the restrictions placed upon her by a prudish father and a conventional aunt. Ann Veronica is attractive, boyish, frank-spoken, and has an independent mind. She wants to really live—to be a human being. This is her astonishing story.

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The Big Mid-Winter Novel

OLD MEXICO SEEN BY YANKEE EYES

Mr. T. P. Terry Compiles an Interesting Guide Book of Our Sister Republic to the South.

MORE than a hundred thousand Americans go holiday-making across the Atlantic every year, to the delight of their souls and the depletion of their purses. And now comes Mr. T. Philip Terry with a little, fat, red book, "Terry's Mexico. A Handbook for Travelers," (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.50,) to convince some part of that hundred thousand that they can go a-traveling on their own continent with less injury to their purses and equal joy to their souls. That is, he makes no comparisons. He merely details and describes the many and varied kinds of traveler's delight to be found south of the Rio Grande, and trusts the allurements of his text to do the rest. And, indeed, it is high time that just such a handbook of Mexico and Mexican travel should be placed before the people of the United States. For, notwithstanding the cordial relations between the two countries, the immense amount of American capital that has been invested there, the constantly increasing stream of tourists who have discovered for themselves the interesting possibilities of the land of Diaz, and the many books about Mexico that have lately been published, the people of this country are, in general, remarkably ignorant about their neighbor to the south. Mr. Terry's handbook is so arranged that, while indispensable to a traveler in Mexico who wishes to get the most possible out of his journey, the stay-at-home who wants to enlighten his ignorance will find it so comprehensive in its account of all the doings of both nature and man in Mexico, past and present, as to compass all ordinary needs.

The author has planned his volume upon the model of the Baedeker guide books, but it is even fuller in detail, more comprehensive in scope, and more savory with human interest than are those companions of the European tourist. Mr. Terry takes up the first fourth of the volume, which contains over 800 pages, with a general treatment of a great number of subjects of interest. After giving briefly all necessary information about traveling expenses, monetary system, the seasons, the climate in various parts, what kind of clothing is needed, means of conveyance in different regions, hotels, houses, rents and servants, and a great variety of other subjects of importance or interest to the traveler, he writes about the character of the people, devotes a chapter to pottery and drawnwork and tobacco, and another to hunting and fishing in which the sportsman will find those two subjects well covered for the whole country. Another section describes all the important species of cactus that grow in Mexico, with their habitats and the uses to which the plants are put. Then there is a chapter on mines, with much interesting information, historical and other, on the semi-precious stones of Mexico. An historical sketch, readable in all its parts and made vivid by much quotation from Prescott and others, begins with the time of the Toltecs, centuries before the Spanish conquest, and brings the history of the country and of the races who have dwelt there down to the present. Sections on literature and art tell as much as any but the special investigator is likely to want to know. All these subjects, and many others which there is not space to detail, are treated in a way to make them readable, and are liberally sprinkled with all manner of little side remarks and interesting bits of information.

Following these introductory chapters the main part of the book is divided into ten sections, each of which takes a certain portion of the country and describes it as a tour in comprehensive detail—railroad routes, cities, and towns, history, industries, resources, physical character, climate, flora and fauna, ruins, modern structures, people. These several sections divide the country into Northeastern, North-Central, Northwestern, Central, Central-Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and Southern Mexico, the City and Valley of Mexico, and the Peninsula of Yucatan.

Altogether the book contains such an amazing amount of information about such a vast variety of subjects as to make it noteworthy, even of its kind. It is evident that the author knows his Mexico thoroughly in all its highways and byways, and loves it almost as well as he knows it. And therefore the poise and impartiality and dispassionate analysis with which he has written make it all the more commendable. For he hesitates not to warn the traveler against the wiles of the native servant, the "entomological congresses" of the Indian houses, the microbes of the water jars, the purely ornamental character of certain forms of courtesy, and a multitude of other things. Among the most interesting features of the book is the full description of the prehistoric ruins, the palaces and pyramids of Yucatan.

The maps and plans of the republic as a whole, and of different sections, of cities, railways, picture galleries, cathedrals, were made specially for this volume. An extensive bibliography covers nearly all the subjects treated from books on the Indian languages to books on the cultivation of coffee.

COMTE REGIS DE TROBRIAND.

THE biography of a very interesting and picturesque New Yorker is presented in "The Life and Memoirs of Comte Régis de Trobriand," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $5,) which has been prepared by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Alfred Post.

Trobriand was the son of Gen. Baron Joseph de Trobriand, who fought under the great Napoleon and subsequently commanded in important departments of France. He came to the United States in 1841 without any expectation of becoming an American; but he married a New York girl, daughter of Isaac Jones, President of the Chemical Bank, and through this marriage it came about that eventually he settled down in this country and acquired a lively interest in American affairs.

When the civil war began he was invited to take command of the French regiment raised in this city, originally known as the Lafayette Guards and later as the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers. He promptly accepted the proffered Colonelcy, went to the front with his regiment, continued in the Union Army, practically without break, until the war was over, and held the rank of Brigadier General when he was mustered out. He was brevetted Major General to date from the day when Lee surrendered.

After the war Trobriand wrote in French, for publication in Paris, a work entitled "Quatre Ans de Campagnes a l'Armée du Potomac," in which he gave an account of his experiences as an American soldier. Almost immediately after the publication of this work he entered the United States regular army and took command of the now famous Thirteenth Infantry. He retained this command until he was transferred to the retired list in 1879. His last service of importance was performed at New Orleans, when he was under orders from the headquarters of his department to protect the Legislature of Louisiana "from being interfered with by violence," while it was engaged in determining to whom the electoral vote of the State should be given—Hayes or Tilden.

Mrs. Post's life of her father is dedicated to her children. "For you my children, she writes in her preface, "has been attempted this labor of love; the compiling of a book which shall, perhaps, keep my dear father's memory from oblivion for a little while beyond his own generation." Considering the biography in the light of this dedication, it deserves to be regarded as a very impressive memorial.

Madame de Stael's Letters.

Some hitherto unpublished letters by Madame de Stael are among the treasures included in the volume of family correspondence soon to be published by the Duke of Argyll, with whom Stanley Paul has collaborated.

VITAL PROBLEMS OF CHURCH UNITY

The Rev. Dr. Briggs Considers the Divided Condition of Christendom—Union of Diverse Elements Urged.

By the Rev. E. S. DROWN, D. D.

DR. BRIGGS has been for twenty-five years deeply interested in Christian unity. For the last four years he has regularly lectured on the subject of "Christian Irenics," the study of the peace of the Church, a discipline which he considers is to take the place of the old subject "Christian Polemics." In this book* he has gathered together the result of his labors. His scholarship is unquestioned. The subject with which he deals is of vital interest to all persons who are discontented with the divided condition of Christendom. Such a book is necessarily of much value.

If, however, the eager seeker after Christian unity turns to this volume in the hope of finding a present solution for the difficulties, he will probably meet with disappointment. Prof. Briggs is not contented to deal with the phenomena of a divided Protestantism. The unity which he seeks is larger than that, a union large enough to embrace the Roman Catholic Church, the Eastern Church, the Church of England, and all the varied Churches of Protestantism. And when his suggestion as to an outcome unites such extraordinarily diverse elements as, on the one hand, the acceptance of the validity of Presbyterian ordination, and, on the other hand, the acceptance of a "constitutionalized Papacy" that shall offer in the Pope a visible head for the united Church, one wonders whether the view is not too utopian to be of practical value. Would it not be better to seek first for a unity that lies closer at hand rather than to seek for one that, to say the least, seems indefinitely far removed?

It may be said that it is necessary to get at fundamental principles rather than immediate results. And that is true. But does Dr. Briggs really get to the fundamental principles? The bottom question is that as to the nature and constitution of the Christian Church. And we find here no satisfactory treatment of that subject. The ministry receives the chief share of attention. But the question of a valid ministry depends on the question of the Church. And here there are at least two very different conceptions. The Protestant holds that the Church consists of the body of the members, and that the ministry holds no powers except those which are delegated to it from the church at large. The Roman Catholic holds that the ministry is in possession of special powers and graces which the laity receives only by means of the ministry. Until these two ideas can be reconciled there seems little use in discussing the question of the validity of ordination.

Dr. Briggs does not really go to the bottom of the subject. He does not thoroughly discuss the nature of the Church, and his emphatic insistence that in the New Testament the idea of the Church and of the Kingdom of God are the same indicates again that the subject is not fully treated. For that statement is true only because the New Testament concept of the Church is not that of a permanent institution, destined to last for thousands of years, but is looked on entirely in the light of the immediately expected second coming of Christ. Thus the problem as to what constitutes the nature of the Church as a permanent organism in society is not so easily solved. Yet the solution is imperative if we are to have a solution of the problem of Church Unity.

In one respect the book goes too far, and in another not far enough. In its suggestion of a scheme of reunion, it goes too far to be practical. In its treatment of the Church it does not go far enough to be fundamental. And yet these criticisms are not meant to deny or obscure the great amount of scholarly and valuable material contained in this volume. We all want Christian Unity, and such a careful study by so sound a scholar must needs be of distinct help to an end that is so greatly desired.

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*CHURCH UNITY. Studies of Its Most Important Problems. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D., D. Litt., Graduate Professor of Theological Encyclopedia and Symbolics in the Union Theological Seminary, New York. Pp. xii-459. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THOSE who are interested in the discussion of the demand that women be permitted to vote can hardly afford to miss reading Dr. James M. Buckley's book, "The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage, (the Fleming H. Revell Company, 75 cents.) The book is dedicatede to "men and women who look before they leap"; but without doubt the author will be pleased to have his arguments considered by all whom they concern—by those who at present regard themselves as fully committed to one side and the other, as well as by those whose opinions have not yet been formed.

It is to be hoped it will turn out that way, for the question at issue is so big and so poor that any carefully thought out argument, whether pro or con, is worthy of examination.

The title of Dr. Buckley's book makes it clear he is stoutly opposed to woman suffrage. It will appear to those who read what he has written that he does not give his assent to the plea that woman is subjected to injustice through the denial to her of the right to vote. He holds that women lose nothing through being unfranchised, and that their condition in no respect is unfavorably affected through the withholding from them of an equal share with men in the Governments under which they live. Nor does he believe we should have better laws and cleaner administrations if women were allowed to vote, his view being that the enfranchising of women inevitably would be the cause of conditions which eventually would be obstacles to good government.

Taking all things into consideration he is of the opinion that woman is much better off now than she would be if she was a voter, and that for the good of the family, society, and the Nation she should continue to be unfranchised.

In stating his general conclusion Dr. Buckley says: "Should the duty of governing in the State be imposed upon women, all the members of society would suffer—children by diminished care from mothers; husbands from the increase of the contentions and the decline of the attractions of home; young men and maidens from the domination or destruction of the idealism which invests the family with such charms as to make the hope of a home of one's own 'where in the contrast of the sexes life may be even a delight,' an impulse to economy and virtue—but the greatest sufferer would be woman."

Vol. 4—From Sir Thomas North to Michael Drayton. *Now Ready*

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THE LIFE STORY OF MRS. NORTON

Miss Perkins Writes a Sympathetic Biography of the Supposed Original of "Diana of the Crossways."

A SONG, which one may still hear frequently; a poem, which has found its way into many school-readers, to be spouted at many an "exhibition," and a vague general knowledge that "Diana of the Crossways," scandal, and the Hon. Mrs. Norton are inextricably connected—these are practically all that survives, to the present generation, of a brilliant, beautiful, and most unhappy woman. It is grateful to find, in Jane Gray Perkins's biography of Mrs. Norton,* a sympathetic and careful picture of the fascinating woman whose career afforded her contemporaries an almost endless fund of interest, gossip, and bavardage.

Caroline Norton was the daughter of Tom Sheridan, and therefore a granddaughter of the great Sheridan by his first wife, the beautiful Miss Linley. Her double inheritance of wit and beauty would have made her an even more notable figure in her own day, had not the trouble which shadowed her life made her so notorious. She married George Norton, brother of Lord Grantley and heir to the peerage. It may be supposed that she loved him, as he, certainly, loved her; but the mating of two such dissimilar natures did not make for happiness. The woman was exceptionally brilliant, she was quick tempered, generous, open at all times to appeal to her affections and tenderness, and—one may imagine—a trifle erratic.

The man was slow-witted, obstinate, mercenary, and possessed of a certain capacity for harboring grudges and nursing injuries—real or supposed—which was entirely foreign to his wife's nature. It was not long before the first rupture came—brought about by an open act of brutality on his part. The Sheridan family urged Mrs. Norton not to return to him, and, indeed, it is difficult to understand how such a high-spirited woman could forgive a blow. She did, however, and returned to her husband; she lived with him for some years, and bore him three sons. The final break was hastened by the interference in their domestic affairs of Mr. Norton's spinster cousin. He took the children to the home of this cousin, and refused to their mother any admittance to them. Time and again she had forgiven his brutalities and had returned to him, against the advice of her family and of her friends. Now, however, she was bitterly to repent of any generosity she had shown him. Norton, in order to establish grounds for divorce, brought suit against Lord Melbourne, the Whig Prime Minister. He was then occupying, and continued for many years to occupy, a post obtained for him by Lord Melbourne. The trial resulted in a complete acquittal of Melbourne and Mrs. Norton.

And now began her activity in a new sphere. The English law so completely ignored the rights of women that a wife, separated from her husband for any reason whatever, could not, if he so pleased, visit her children, or have any voice in their care and education. Unable to divorce Norton—since, by her return to him a few months previous to their last quarrel, she had condoned his worst acts of cruelty and violence—and thus establish a separate legal status, she began her war against the law. Her pamphlet, "Separation of Mother and Child by the Law of Custody of Infants Considered" was published in 1837 for private circulation. In 1838-9 she had printed, for distribution among the members of Parliament, another pamphlet, "A Plain Letter to the Lord Chancellor, by Pearse Stevenson," (a nom de plume.) A copy of this pamphlet, with an annotation in her own handwriting, is in the Lenox Library in this city, it having been presented by Mrs. Norton to James Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, and given to the library many years later by Major Philip Schuyler of Nevis.

In the Astor Library is a copy of a third pamphlet, entitled, "The Case of the Hon. Mrs. Norton," written throughout in the third person, but undoubtedly the work of Mrs. Norton herself. This copy was once the property of the Lady Mary Fox, daughter of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan, the actress, and a personal friend of the writer. In the Summer of 1839 the Infant Custody bill was finally carried by both houses. Twenty years later we find her again entering the arena as a pamphleteer, this time urging the passage of laws granting to married and divorced women some measure of independence and individuality. She had suffered intensely from the injustice of the English code; she had seen her inheritance from her mother diverted to her husband's use, and she had never known absolute security as to her own earnings. Our author remarks of the Marriage and Divorce act of 1857:

> With its really great reforms, the doing away with divorce by special act of Parliament, and with the cumbrous and expensive machinery of "Doctor's Commons," it would be absurd and untrue to say that Mrs. Norton had anything to do. This was, indeed, a measure so sharply demanded by the time that even a great war could not delay it. But the bill contained a whole cluster of lesser reforms, [such as the securing to a deserted wife protection for her earnings, payment of separate maintenance, permission to inherit and bequeath property like a single woman, and bestowal of the power of contract and suing.] * * * With these reforms it is quite fair to believe that Mrs. Norton had a great deal to do, to believe even that without her eager crusade of tongue and pen to advance them the bill would have gone through without them. * * * It is strange to think how soon these services have been forgotten, how entirely Mrs. Norton's name until very lately has been left out of the list of women to whom other women should be grateful. And yet one should think that in that list, by almost any measure of practical achievement, her name ought to stand high, especially if we add the Infant Custody bill to the account we have just enumerated.

In the meantime, of course, Mrs. Norton had had some degree of access to her children—though once she was hastily summoned only to find her youngest boy dead. She suffered from a certain amount of social ostracism, though society found it convenient to make a political affair of the Melbourne incident. With the accession of Queen Victoria, Mrs. Norton was deprived of Lord Melbourne's friendship, and—by his own advice—she was not received at Court so long as the Queen remained unmarried. Her bitter cry is understandable:

> Why am I hunted and haunted through life with a scandal involving two persons, but seemingly admitting of but one acquittal?

In this volume are given some hitherto unpublished letters from Mrs. Norton to Murray, the publisher—graceful letters, in one of which she says:

> I entreat of you * * * to use your influence to prevent my name (which has grown to be only the watchword of insult and cruel abuse) from being any more alluded to, [in "The Quarterly."] * * * I have one poor boast, and that is, that my foes are all among strangers; it is reserved for those who never knew me personally, who perhaps never saw me in their lives, to erect an imaginary Mrs. Norton, something between a barn-actress and a Mary Wollstonecraft, and to hunt her down with unceasing perseverance; while the reality of this shadow is perhaps lying ill and broken-hearted. * * *

In the majority of the letters here given, however, we see her more natural self—witty, humorous, generous to a fault, and unfailingly lovable. Her beauty has been remarked upon—she was dark, with singularly lovely eyes, and mobile, sensitive lips. Of her writings, it is not possible to speak with even such qualified admiration as Miss Perkins uses in considering them. Her novels would, perhaps, repay a reading as well as those of many other women writers of that age of sentimentality and romance.

It is true that the magnetism of her personality raises them above mediocrity, but Mrs. Norton was, while an indefatigable writer, always a good deal of an amateur. She lacked any real art in approaching her work, and its most noteworthy elements are a certain esprit, a vitality and vividness which were inherent in the woman herself, and are but dimly reflected in her work. Yet in her day she was popular—we may fairly judge the reason in the two poems which have survived a transient favor—the verses beginning "A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers," and the song, "Juanita," of which she wrote the music also.

George Norton died in 1875. In 1877 Mrs. Norton was married to an old friend, recently a widower, Sir William Stirling-Maxwell. Three months of serene happiness were given her; she died June 15, 1877, and her husband followed her within a very short time.

It must be admitted that Miss Perkins has written with a decided bias in favor of Mrs. Norton—but she has succeeded in making out a good case for the unhappy woman. In the matter of "Diana of the Crossways," Miss Perkins does not attempt to confute the general identification of that fascinating heroine with Mrs. Norton. But she denies that Mrs. Norton was ever implicated in any scandal concerning the sale of state secrets to The Times. The particular instance—the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1845 and the reputed intrigue by which Peel's intention was made public—has been authoritatively denied. Delane, editor of The Times, secured his information from Lord Aberdeen, then Foreign Secretary; this was very generally known at the time, and early in 1846 letters from Mrs. Norton give no hint that the scandal had received any credence. And she was not the woman to suffer such an imputation in silence.

A word should be added of the attractiveness of the book's format.

---

*THE LIFE OF THE HONOURABLE MRS. NORTON. By Jane Gray Perkins. With portraits. 1 vol. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xiv.-312. Index and lists of songs and writings. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1909. $2.50.

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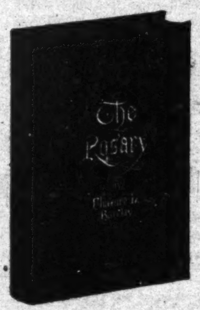

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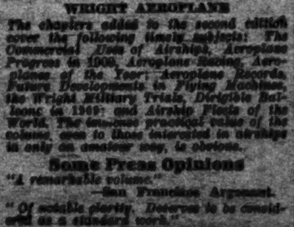

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
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LITERARY SECTION
—OF—
The New York Times

NEW YORK, JANUARY 29, 1910.

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ENGLISH BOOKS.

WE have already given an abstract of the figures for 1909 of publications in England. The number of titles increased about 10 per cent. over 1908, despite the unsatisfactory business generally complained of; probably the first fact caused the second. The total was 10,725, which is an average of 36 separate publications to every business day of the year. An edition of 500 for each of these would furnish a new book annually to half the adult male population of the United Kingdom. It is not surprising that the supply seems to the trade to have been beyond the demand.

It is to be noted that, so far as the changes in the product show, there was a distinct relative tendency away from what has fairly been denounced as "trash." The added number of titles under the head of fiction and juvenile works was only 94, while that in religion and philosophy was an even hundred, and, of course, the percentage of increase in the latter was much greater. The next largest increase was in political and social science, 81, and in year books and serials, (reference,) 76. These two items in the list are to be explained by the unusual excitement prevailing in politics and by the social questions so vigorously agitated in connection with the contest of parties. In this contest it is worth while pointing out that the English voter and the English writer or speaker on political questions are far better supplied with accurate and full information in books of reference than are their brethren in the United States, or, in fact, in any other country. With all the heat of their party struggles and the extreme sentimentality into which they frequently fall, British politicians and public men habitually try to appeal to the reason of the public, and statements of fact, duly verified, are much more common with them than with us. Hence the demand for systematised annuals and handbooks.

Two features of the report for 1909 have a certain significance, the quite striking increase in the number of publications on religion and philosophy already alluded to, and an almost equal decline in publications of poetry and drama. Exactly why the latter two should be grouped together in the report it is not easy to say, for the drama of the last decade has been as little as possible either poetry or poetic. But both are, in the main, far enough removed from philosophy or religion. Inferences based on the changes from one year to the next are not very valuable, but such a change as this is certainly interesting. There is much complaint in England, as in this country, of the ruthless advance of materialism, and, in some quarters, of the undermining of serious belief, but it is not sustained by this increased production of books on the least materialistic and the most grave of subjects.

The Publishers' Circular remarks that the net outcome of the publishing trade in England "has been an exceptionally congested period for both those who sell and those who buy them." The Athenaeum comments on the situation in an unhappy, not to say a petulant, mood. Not only has there been overproduction—there has been also excessive and unwholesome advertising, and as to this the editor amiably quotes Mr. Louis Dickinson's opinion that it is a thing borrowed from the United States, of which we are "proud." We are not wholly innocent, surely, but of reviewing which in purpose and effect is only advertising the Americans are by no means so generally guilty as our contemporary represents his own countrymen to be. Of what there is we are no more "proud" than he is of the sins of his fellows. The evil, or nuisance, so far as it exists, is the almost inevitable consequence of the spread of elementary schooling and the reduction of the cost of bookmaking. When books were painfully produced by the pens of scribes they were made for the educated, and most of them were, from the scholar's point of view, worth making. From that day to this the number of books and their readers has marvelously advanced, and the average intellectual level of both has been lowered. But it will hardly do to say that the most fastidious of readers to-day cannot, if he choose, find ample food for his exacting appetite. Democracy can never progress so ruthlessly as to abolish the true aristocracy of the mind. Sometimes we suspect that only those fear it whose confidence in their own titles is a little wavering.

"THE BRAND."

Therese Broderick has written in "The Brand" (the Alice Harriman Company, Seattle, $1.50,) an informed and sympathetic story of the Flathead Reservation. She lives on the shore of Flathead Lake, and has studied her setting and her characters at first hand. It is evident that she has felt the fascination of the mountains and wide plains of the West, and most of the best pages in her book are those in which she has endeavored to infuse the written word with their charm. Her heroine is a young woman from New York, who goes to the Flathead region with her brother and there meets a number of people characteristic of the West. Among them are the agent at the Indian reservation and a quarter-breed Indian, whose father, a Scotchman of wealth and education, had sent him to college and bequeathed to him much riches in the shape of land and cattle. Both men fall in love with the girl, and her attitude and feeling toward them furnish the thread of the story. There are many pictures of life and many dramatic incidents that are full of local color and bear the impress of truth. Barring an occasional tendency to overemphasis and to exclamatory interjection the author writes well, with a nervous vigor that promises well for future performance.

A Belated Translation.

Spinoza's "Short Treatise on God, Man, and His Well-being" is to appear in London immediately. It seems odd, but the work has never before been translated into English.

DRIFT OF LONDON LITERARY GOSSIP

A Promise of Many Novels—Some Comments on the Slump in Poetry—Protection and Books.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—As the smoke of the general election clears away we get news of the new Spring books. Some of them promise interest, but nothing very notable seems to be on the literary carpet. This is a day of many books, and the average of their quality and interest has steadily risen. But great books, like great men, are scarce, and, indeed, when you think of it, the two facts go together. A book may be great in its authorship, or great because of its subject, and in either case the great man comes in.

Of more than 8,000 new books issued in England during the year 1909 how many are likely to go down to posterity? Will any of all that number? Probably we have had fifteen hundred new novels—will a single one of them be known by name to our grandchildren? Our authorship is mostly for our own time, and perhaps it is a true instinct that says let posterity look after itself. The output of new books and new editions increases in almost every department of literature, except, indeed, poetry. The "slump," of which we have talked for years, still lies over verse, and even the Poet Laureate, in a new book which he gives us this month, takes refuge in "prose papers on poetry." Oddly enough, there are people who prefer Alfred Austin's prose to his poetry, especially the volumes of prose which his Kent garden has inspired.

What encouragement is there to poets in a day which makes possible a story such as I am going to tell you? It concerns a bookbuyer of a sort who wrote the other day to his London bookseller in these terms: "Please forward me a copy of Tennyson, but please not one bound in calf, as I am a vegetarian!" Let poetry flourish, say we all, but how can it after such a thing? That pretty singer, Austin Dobson, still sings now and then, although he has just been celebrating his seventieth birthday amid kindly congratulations. Other singers we have also, youthful in heart and age, some of them in both. But yester-year, when a trio like William Watson, John Davidson, and Richard Le Gallienne all sang, and sang in tune, from the Bodley Head—alas, it will return nevermore!

Your Winston Churchill, as distinguished from ours, must have heard such talk about our literary world while he was recently in London. He did not stay very long, nor did he seek any sort of notice, being content quietly to go about London and enjoy its great quiet, for that always comforts the intellectual visitor. He hears not an irritating rattle of life dinning on his ears, something he cannot withstand, but a long, deep rumble which troubles him not and which, after a time, grows almost comforting. Does Mr. Churchill mean to put a gleam of London into his next novel? Perhaps not. He has gone up the Nile, and its cure and color are sure to capture him, so that he will be bound to reflect them in a story.

Anyhow, Egypt and the Nile have been very infective in the case of English novelists, as witness Hall Caine and Robert Hichens. The latter has a new novel well forward, and about it here is a little story which reaches me. Mr. Hichens has spent part of the Winter at Falmouth, down in Cornwall, a town famous of old for its oversea clippers and to-day as a sunshine watering place. "Why," said a lady to him, "do you let so many women who are not quite nice into your books? Why don't you have more nice ones?" His answer, as a novelist, would probably have been that the problems of human life lie under the surface and must be sought there. But that would have been to raise discussion, and he answered far more wisely: "Well, there will be one delightfully nice woman in my new novel, for I'll put you in." You see, that did not leave his fair critic that last word to say, as is supposed to be the inalienable right of a woman.

Probably Mr. Methuen will be publishing Mr. Hichens's novel when it is ready, as he has published others by him. Meanwhile Mr. Methuen has been taking an able part in the political fight, as Liberal candidate for the Division of Surrey in which he lives. He has built himself a beautiful house on the heights of Haslemere, and probably most of the letters his authors get are dated from there. These Surrey Highlands, as one may call them, are well associated with the literary world. They were the home of George Meredith, they knew Sir Arthur Conan Doyle for long, and Prof. Tyndall died among their pines and heather. Mr. Methuen has single-handed built up a great publishing house, but he is also the scholar and author. School works by him on the classical languages are very largely used in England, and his pamphlets on the South African war and on free trade versus protection manifest a brilliant literary faculty.

My particular point, however, is that the book trade, as between America and England, came into Mr. Methuen's campaign. "Make the foreigner pay," his protectionist critics have said. "Ah!" he has replied, "it is the consumer who always pays, not the foreigner." "But," they have advanced, "don't you pay the import duty on new books you send to America, or sell them at a price making allowance for it?" "Nothing of the sort," has been Mr. Methuen's answer. "Very often the American publishers to whom I sell my books come to me and say, 'You are asking too much for them.' I say, 'They are very good books.' They reply, 'Oh, yes; but we have to pay a heavy import duty, and we want you to reduce your price in order that we may pay the duty.' I say, 'My dear friends, if your Government places import duties on things going into your country, especially on such things as Methuen's books, why, your public, which consents to this, must just pay.'" The incident has given a bookish turn to at least one election fight, and note should be made of it for that reason alone. JAMES MILNE.

AMONG THE AUTHORS.

DR. WILLIAM EDGAR GEIL, author of "The Great Wall of China," is now leading another scientific expedition through China. In describing the purposes of this expedition he declares that a principal object is to "make a study of the Americans and Europeans living in China" with a view to ascertaining whether they are representative and whether they are influential to any degree in Chinese life and affairs. Dr. Geil expects to visit every province of China in the search for new material, and will occupy himself largely with a study of the country's geology and archaeology.

George Barr McCutcheon is giving up his residence in Chicago this Spring, and after a Summer's tour of the East in an automobile expects to make his home in New York. Mr. McCutcheon is a collector of oil paintings and rare books as well as a writer of novels, and includes among his treasures a number of excellent examples of the modern Dutch school of art, the French, and the old English. First editions of American and English writers are another hobby of his.

Helen A. Clarke, author of "Longfellow's Country," "Browning's Italy," &c., is a musician of considerable attainments and the author of an operetta, "The May Queen," which is to be given in Philadelphia on April 30. Miss Clarke's home is in Cambridge, Mass., where she is now at work upon a companion volume to "Longfellow's Country," which will be called "Hawthorne's Country."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke has been elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. Former United States Ambassador Hon. Joseph Choate is the only other American belonging to the society. Those other than Englishmen who received a fellowship last year were Anatole France, Bjornson, Nansen, Harnack, and Paul Heyse.

Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," who has been in England since the Spring, has returned to this country. While in his home in England he worked upon a new drama, the stage production of which may be shortly expected.

Warwick Deeping, in order to get the "mediaeval atmosphere" and setting for his last romance, "The Red Saint," wrote the latter at an old farmhouse at Battle, Sussex, not far from the famous Abbey, founded by William the Conqueror.

C. F. G. Masterman, author of "In Peril of Change" and an under Secretary in the British Cabinet, is one of the young men in English politics who has just been returned to Parliament. Another re-elected member whose name is on many title pages is J. Keir Hardie.

Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic is the recipient of the Nobel Prize for 1900 in Chemistry. He is known in this country as the author of a number of books—some of them standard textbooks—on chemistry.

Harold MacGrath is at present taking a round-the-world trip. In spite of the time, however, that this occupation consumes, he starts a new serial story in the February Ainslee's.

Arthur W. North, author of "Camp and Camino in Lower California," is said to be the only living American who has ever made a thorough exploration of the latter peninsula.

DIAMONDS--EARTH'S GREAT RIDDLE

How Much and How Little the World Knows of Its Most Beautiful Treasures Told by Sir William Crookes in a New Volume—Formation an Unsolved Problem — The Kimberley and Other Mines.

IN the infancy of the British Royal Society that learned body asked this question of Sir Philiberto Vernatti, Resident in Batavia:

> Do diamonds grow again after three or four years in the same places where they have been digged out?

Sir Philiberto answered and said:

> Never, or at least as the memory of man can attain to.

As to the origin of diamonds, the twentieth century is not much wiser than the seventeenth. "The diamonds," says Sir William Crookes, "come out of the mines. How did they get in?" Sir William thinks that Gardner Williams, the De Beers general manager, knows more about diamonds than any man living. He dwells in Kimberley and has written an authoritative book on "The Diamond Mines of South Africa." Mr. Williams has no theory of the original crystallization of the diamonds. He "finds it easier to drive a coach and four through most theories that have been propounded than to suggest one which would be based on any non-assailable data." One theory that has found some favor is the meteoric theory. Sir William says this was first broached by A. Meydenbaur in The Chemical News, in 1890. Meteoric masses are found in diamond-bearing localities. The so-called volcanic pipes of the diamond mines are, according to this theory, simply holes bored by the falling meteors. "Bizarre as the theory appears," says Sir William, "I am bound to say there are many circumstances which show that the notion of the heavens raining diamonds is not impossible." He finds a striking confirmation of the theory in the Canyon Diabolo diamond fields of Arizona. The formation here is all clearly meteoric. The crater or pipe, 600 feet deep, has exactly the appearance of a hole formed by a heavy, falling mass. In a mass of ten tons of meteoric iron black and transparent diamonds have been found. Green, hexagonal crystals of carbon silicide in the meteoric stuff show that it must once have experienced the temperature of the electric furnace. Diamonds are now looked for in meteors all over the world. The story of the Arizona diamonds is told in "The Meteor Crater of Canyon Diabolo, Arizona; Its History, Origin, and Associated Meteoric Irons," by George P. Merrill, published in 1908.

Sir William Crookes's little book* deals especially with the diamonds of South Africa. He has visited the fields, studied the mineralogy of the diamond, learned what he could of "the strange cataclysmal facts" connected with its birth and growth. He has also much to say about the processes employed in diamond mining and the preparation of the stones for the market. The book comprises the substance of three lectures, with additional chapters, and is the freshest authentic contribution to the natural and industrial history of the most highly prized of all the precious stones. It is packed with information. Sir William naturally does not restrict himself to the South African fields. He has something to say of the Arkansas and California diamonds, and those of Brazil, which exports $4,000,000 worth yearly; British Guiana, and India. The South African stone, however, absorbs most of his attention. Besides the matrix mines, where the diamonds are found in the "volcanic pipes," there are the alluvial deposits of the Vaal River, which have been worked for about 200 miles. The "washing," as it is called, is a very interesting phase of the diamond industry. Klipdam is its centre. The stones were carried to the river, presumably, by floods which filled up the pipes. The gravel is rocked and stirred with rakes in a machine somewhat resembling the gold miners' "dolly." The residuum is put on a table and sorted. Sometimes no diamonds are found for weeks. The miner may toil fruitlessly for many months and then find a pocket of stones, some of them first class. In fact, diamonds from the river drift are worth in the market about 40 per cent. more than those from the Kimberley mines. The average value of a Kimberley or De Beers diamond, taking them altogether, large and small, is about $6.62½ per carat, while the average value of those from the river washings is about $10. But average values are not illuminative. The Kimberley mines in 1907 produced 2,500,000 carats, and the sales realized more than $32,000,000. The soil near Kimberley is a ferruginous red, adhesive and sandy. Beneath it is decomposed basalt, and under that black, slaty shale containing carbon and iron pyrites. A bed of conglomerate comes next, and then melaphyre and quartz layers. Kimberley lacks water, but the society there has been improving of late. Forests have been destroyed to provide timber for the mines, hence the air is dry, the glare and heat of the sun distressing, while wind and dust storms are frequent. In the mines or volcanic necks eighty different kinds of minerals besides diamonds have been found, including garnet, magnetite, mica, and quartz.

At the four mines of the De Beers Consolidated Company 8,000 persons are daily employed, 6,500 of them blacks. The whites are paid $25 or $30 a week, the blacks, underground, from $1 to $1.25 a day, and on the surface about $5 a week. The laws protecting the mines from theft are very strict. A potential receiver of stolen diamonds would prefer to get the ample reward for detecting theft to doing convict work for two years or so. Sixpence a carat is paid for the return of stolen diamonds. But few are stolen. The native workmen dwell entirely in the compounds, about twenty acres in extent, surrounded by a high iron fence. Within these compounds are corrugated iron houses, each sheltering twenty laborers, and the necessary stores. A swimming pool in the centre, with running water, enables the occupants to bathe, if they believe in bathing. There is space for games, and an effort is made to provide entertainments, such as dances and concerts. There is also a hospital. Sir William's impression seems to be that life in a compound is very agreeable. The residents are Zulus, Fingoes, Besutos, Matabeles, and Bechuanas. They wear anything they please, or nothing. Sometimes a compound contains nearly 2,000 inhabitants.

While working in the mines the natives are not permitted to leave the compounds. The shafts of some of the mines are more than 2,500 feet deep. The hard blue ground containing the diamonds is hoisted to the surface and placed on depositing floors of smooth ground which extend over many miles of country. These are surrounded by barbed wire fences and carefully guarded day and night. After from six months to two years of exposure the blue ground is disintegrated. It is frequently harrowed and watered. Crushing mills have lately been introduced to hasten the work of disintegration, but generally the diamond-bearing earth is allowed to lie on the surface for at least six months before washing. Ingeniously constructed machinery finally separates the diamonds from the earth, but by a long and expensive process. This process is described at length by Sir William. Four million tons of blue earth have been washed in the pulsators, as they are called, in one year. A few bucketfuls of diamonds result. But a bucketful of diamonds is worth working for. There are about 5,000,000 carats of diamonds to the ton. Ten tons of diamonds are worth approximately $300,000,000. A box 5 feet square and 6 feet high would hold them all. South African diamonds are of many colors—pure white, yellow, jet black, dark brown, light cinnamon, green, blue, pink, and orange. The diamonds of each mine have a distinctive character. An expert can nearly always tell the mine by examining the stone.

There are ten classes, and the highest, the diamond aristocracy, is denominated "close goods." The sorting room at Kimberley, Sir William says, is "a sight for Aladdin." From the De Beers mine the "silvery capes" come, but very few really white diamonds. Bultfontein diamonds are white, small, and octahedral in shape. Golden-colored stones, "golden fancies," come from Wesselton.

Diamonds weighing over an ounce—151½ carats—are not uncommon at Kimberley. The largest diamond ever taken from the mine there weighed nearly four ounces troy. It lost 200 carats in the cutting. In January, 1905, the largest known diamond was taken from a mine near Pretoria. This is called the Cullinan, from the name of one of the Directors of the company. It weighed nearly a pound and a half avoirdupois. Yet it was only a fragment, probably less than a half, of a "distorted octahedral crystal." Polarized light passing through this crystal revealed colors. "Around a small black spot in the interior of the stone the colors were very vivid, changing and rotating around the spot as the analyzer was turned. These observations indicated internal strain." Before cutting and polishing the weight of the Cullinan diamond, in carats, was 3,025¾. Of historic diamonds the Koh-i-noor weighs, after second cutting, 106 carats; Nizam of Hyderabad 279, Regent or Pitt 137, Hope (blue) 44, Tiffany (yellow) 125.

Everybody knows that the diamond is pure carbon, and the hardest substance in nature. It burns in a temperature of about 800 centigrade, producing carbonic acid. All diamonds are not equally hard and there is sometimes a varying degree of hardness in different parts of a large diamond. Some diamonds glow in a dark room. Some are fluorescent, appearing milky in sunlight. These are apt to be phosphorescent in a vacuum, exposed to a high current of electricity. What relation is a diamond to radium? Sir William says that this so-called phosphorescence might seem, at first sight, to discount the great permanence and unalterability of the stone, because "it is connected in some way with the hammering of the electrons, violently driven from the negative pole on to the body under examination." He mentions a diamond owned by Mrs. George Kunz of New York City which "will phosphoresce in the dark for some minutes after being exposed to a small pocket electric light, and if rubbed on a piece of cloth a long streak of phosphorescence appears."

The diamond is not so highly prized because of its hardness, but because of its optical qualities. Some large diamonds have in the interior a cavity filled with gas at an enormous pressure. They often explode when brought from the mine to the surface. The diamond is extremely transparent to the Roentgen rays, while imitations of highly refracting glass are almost opaque. Radio-active qualities can be imparted to diamonds by prolonged contact with radium. Colorless crystals, imbedded for a year in radium bromide, assumed a bluish green tint which increased their value as "fancy stones," and was persistent, penetrating below the surface. Sir William assumes that the stones experience intense molecular excitement from contact with radium.

The production of artificial diamonds, which are merely microscopic, is described at length. Thus far this is nothing more than a laboratory experiment. Nevertheless, Sir William holds that the diamond of the mines and the diamond of the chemist are "strangely akin as to origin." The diamonds are not found in their true matrix. More are found in fragments and splinters than in perfect crystals. Nature does not make fragments of crystals. Diamonds must have been formed, he believes, many miles under the earth's surface. Great heat and great pressure were required. All the rest is guess work, not more practical at present than the meteorite theory.

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*DIAMONDS. By Sir William Crookes, F. R. S. With twenty-four illustrations. (Library of Living Thought.) New York: Harper & Brothers.

"SPAIN OF THE SPANISH."

"The land of the unexpected," Mrs. Villiers-Wardell calls Spain in her very sympathetic work, "Spain of the Spanish," (Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.) She writes, frankly, from the standpoint of a lover of the land and its people, and it is quite likely that those who do not share her affection will disagree with her judgments as to the character and capacities of some Spanish statesmen. But her pages are full of intimate and detailed knowledge of the life and activities of the people and whoever is interested in the Spain of the immediate present will find in them no end of enlightenment and entertainment. The several chapters discuss the stage, literature, painting, and newspapers of modern Spain, the sports and pastimes, the music and musicians, commerce and industries, fiestas and churches, the character of the Spanish people, and take a prophetic look into the "Spain of to-morrow." The book is well illustrated from photographs.

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BRIEF REVIEWS OF LATELY PUBLISHED BOOKS.

A MODERN WARRIOR.

TWO years ago there appeared a novel by Albert Payson Terhune. It was called "Caleb Conover, Railroader," and was interesting as a study of "the good that is in the worst of us," the exemplified type being a half-evolved man-brute, who acquired railroads, money, power—everything he wanted except what he most desired—social position.

"The Fighter," Mr. Terhune's new book, published by the Frank F. Lovell Company, deals upon a bigger canvas with this same Caleb Conover, railroader, and it is apparent from the outset of the novel that the author's original conception of the character and its possibilities has expanded, although the essentials of the man's make-up remain consistent with the seed. The return to Caleb is as commendable as Caleb's return should be welcome, the character being an instructive study of a common type of "recent American" who leaves everything at Ellis Island, figuratively speaking, except that which is unshakable, the heritage of blood—in this case, fighting Irish.

The Fighter—"he had always been fighting"—appears to us after two years as he, himself, was in his earlier years, and the reader has an opportunity of watching curiously how such a man—with such cold, practical proclivities—will view the beauties of the Adirondacks, the tender sentiment of love, the possibilities of the office of Governor of a great State, &c. In the matter of marriage, for instance, Caleb Conover's approach to the subject is, like everything else he does, says, or views, startlingly simple, jarringly masterful, painfully practical. To himself the society woman he "intends" to marry is a "measly rabbit," but through her he can reach that social Elysium which has been his life dream and is his one weakness, (his one weakness from his own viewpoint, of course!) And in traveling toward social position he does not overlook or scorn the advantage of getting the "measly rabbit's" father under obligations, and thereafter forcing invitations to dinner with the social set. The results of indulgence in his pet weakness are often painful, pitiful—as likely to provoke a tear as a smile.

Caleb is a brute, but one of the most interesting brutes in fiction. Yet the good that is in the worst of us is spattered all over him—to adopt his own style of expression—and one is tempted to love—well, admire him. In fact, the heart and mind are bound to war over him, and while the tongue says "Caleb! Caleb!" reproachfully, it is likely to be contradicted by a suspicion of moisture in the eye.

Undoubtedly the strongest scenes in the book are those where Caleb attends a meeting of club directors and shows cause why he doesn't consider himself the only "undesirable member," and again when Desirée, the real woman of his rough heart, is pronounced dead, and the fighter—"He had slugged his way to supremacy"—grapples with the grim shadow and, by sheer will-power, calls the girl back from the edge of the dark valley.

"THINGS SEEN IN HOLLAND."

IT might ordinarily seem a bit startling to read that most men in Holland—even little four-year-old men—actually "smoke like chimneys," and that everybody, men and women alike, absorbs very large quantities of food. But these and other idiosyncrasies of the native Dutchman are presented with such kindly affection and even sympathy by Charles E. Roche in "Things Seen in Holland" (E. P. Dutton & Co., 75 cents,) that they seem part and parcel of the country, and merely a matter of course. Moreover, one forgets all about the eating and smoking in time, remembering instead the scrupulous cleanliness, honesty, cheerfulness, and fine hospitality of the people—no doubt as one would after a familiar visit to Holland itself. Indeed, it might almost be said that the reader does pay such a visit in absorbing Mr. Roche's sprightly, friendly, almost hospitable book, which covers thoroughly so much ground about the little country reclaimed from the sea. There are pleasant chapters about the charm of the Netherlands, life in town and country, the Queen and her people, Holland's artistic side, history and language—and a final chapter about a mixture of subjects such as trade, army and navy, diamond cutting, bulbs, pottery, and even cheese. It will be seen that the author knows the value of using homely, everyday words and even everyday details in presenting a true impression of a country. But in order to give some notion of his actual style it may be well to quote bits from his first and last chapters:

"'God made the sea; we made the shore,' is the Hollanders' not overweening boast. They are, so to speak, living over a water volcano all the time—aye, and dancing over it right merrily, but at the same time they remain on the lookout, mindful that their ever-present and relentless enemy shall not take them unawares."

"An odd sight it is to witness men garbed in white, presenting the appearance of sailors from 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' shuffle along into the weigh house, carrying a hundred weight of cheese on trays suspended from their shoulders by leather yokes. Back they trot, to deposit in the warehouse the shining, golden colored 'cannon balls,' which have made the town of Edam famous."

WALKER IN NICARAGUA.

A GRAPHIC story of the experiences of that body of American adventurers who went to Nicaragua in 1855 to aid in the revolution against President Chamorra, is told by James Carson Jamison in a little book entitled "With Walker in Nicaragua." (E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, Columbia, Mo., $1.50.) The author, who was one of Walker's followers, is now a resident of Oklahoma, an old man, of course, and one of the very few living survivors of the expedition of which he writes.

The Americans went to Nicaragua at the solicitation of Gen. Castellon, who was the President of a provisional Government organized by the revolutionists. To each of them Castellon promised a certain monthly salary and a grant of land at the end of the campaign. The expedition was organized in California by William Walker, who, after the overthrow of the Chamorra Government, became Commander in Chief of the Nicaraguan Army and later President of Nicaragua.

It is a matter of history that nobody connected with the expedition got anything out of it worth having. There was a-plenty of fighting, adventure, and hardship, but nobody was any the richer for it all, and apparently most of Walker's followers who managed to keep alive were very well pleased when they were taken out of Nicaragua by Commodore Davis and brought back to America. Walker himself, however, was not content to remain in America; he persisted in fillibustering until he was put to death in Honduras while making his third attempt to re-enter Nicaragua and re-establish his authority in that country.

Mr. Jamison says it is a pity Walker was not able to plant himself firmly in the Nicaraguan Presidency; he thinks his chief had it in him to make a great country out of the Central American States and regrets he did not have a fair chance to show what he could do.

LADY BETTY'S COUSIN.

The ingenious Williamsons have sent forth another of their galloping stories, "Lord Loveland Discovers America," (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.20.) Its hero is an English Marquis, cousin of that Lady Betty who carried triumphant colors through one of their recent volumes. He has an impoverished estate, an army of creditors, and no money. So his mother pawns her last remaining jewels and provides him with the money to come to America, where they hope and believe he will be able to pick up and marry a millionairess in no time. But things go disastrously with him, even to the extent of putting him into the "bread line." But his reverses reveal some real manhood in him after all, and he "discovers" not only America in many phases, but some hitherto undreamed of truths about life and humankind. And finally, of course, he comes out of the struggle very much better for having had to endure it and wins the nicest and sweetest, even if not the richest, girl he has seen during his travels of discovery.

"MARIE OF ARCADY."

F. HEWES LANCASTER is a comparative newcomer, and he has brought with him a comparatively new field in literature. The scene of his story, "Mary of Arcady," (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50,) is a settlement in the basin of a bayou along the Lower Missisippi, remote from the world and the century, and his people are the Cajans, descendants of exiles out of the Evangeline country.

It is a quiet story and enters with a simple delight into the gentle tenor of life among the Cajan people. M. Moise, with his silences and final approving "Certainly. sho!" upon the "great" problems of the settlement's little life, and M. Santerre, the "scholard," so-called because he could sign his name to the teacher's report, and all the other simple folk, are delightfully drawn. M. Santerre's ambition to save enough to buy a stove is only one example of the pathetic big-little things that are dealt with.

Most of the book, and all of the dialogue, is carried on in the Cajan half French, half English dialect. It becomes wearisome at times, but such is the flavor of the book that one is always tempted to come back and read on by easy stages to the end.

"PASSERS-BY."

Anthony Partridge's new novel, "Passers-By," (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50,) does not fulfill the promise held out by his last year's story, "The Kingdom of Earth." It shows the same skill in handling the machinery of fiction. The plot develops gradually as each new incident unfolds a little more of mystery and increases the reader's curiosity to know the explanation of these strange happenings. And so he is led on and on, with only here and there the vaguest hint of the meaning of it all until he nears the end. The method is the same as in his previous story, and excellent fictional mechanics it is, and handled with strength and surely. But in every other respect the novel is crude and shallow. Its people, which include an English Marquis who in his youth had been an associate of a band of Parisian thieves and gamblers, a pretty girl and a hunchback who are traipsing about in extreme poverty with a street piano in search of revenge, and a young Englishman who knows many secrets, are of the well-worn, dyed-in-the-wool, melodramatic type, while neither they nor their actions reveal much connection with the real world of men and women.

THE SEMINOLE REMNANT.

MRS. MINNIE MOORE-WILLSON'S book on "The Seminoles of Florida" (Moffat, Yard & Co.) has had reissue in a revised, enlarged, and illustrated volume which brings her pathetic account of that small Indian remnant down to the present time. The book is divided into three parts, the first giving the history of the Florida band with especial attention to the events leading up to their withdrawal into the wilderness, the second, an entertainingly written account of their present condition, manners, and customs, and the third, a rather full vocabulary. Mrs. Willson and her husband have lived for a good many years in neighborly proximity to these Indians and have succeeded, as few other whites have done, in gaining their confidence, so that her story of their development and condition has authoritative value. These Seminoles, alone of all the Indian tribes of this country, have persistently refused to accept help from the Government, although Congress has several times made appropriations for them. And alone of all the American Indans they have not deteriorated in either numbers or morals. The tribe to-day numbers about 600 souls, while the several counts during the last fifty years have shown a slow but steady increase.

THE ELECTRESS SOPHIA.

After undergoing revision and enlargement, Adolphus William Ward's "The Electress Sophia and the Hanoverian Succession" (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.75) appears in its second edition. It contains considerable new matter, including a number of letters not previously published bearing on the relations between Count Königsmarck and the Princess Sophia Dorothea, who was the daughter-in-law of the Electress, her husband being George of Hanover, whom the world later knew as King George I. of England. These letters passed between Sophia Dorothea and her lover and supplement those that were made public many years ago. The originals are preserved in the Royal Secret Archives at Berlin and permission to copy and print them came to Mr. Ward from the Director of the Archives.

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VIEWS OF READERS.

New York Against London as a Book Auction Market—The Late John P. Davis and His Wood Engravings—"Rhoda of the Underground"—Various Other Topics of Timely Interest.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I HAVE read with interest the paragraph "London or New York" in your issue of Jan. 22 referring to a recent article by J. Herbert Slater in The London Athenaeum. Mr. Slater calls attention to the "large and apparently increasing number of valuable American collections [libraries] shipped to London for sale," and suggests, rather than asserts, that better prices are obtained in London than in New York.

Before accepting Mr. Slater's conclusions, it may be well to see if his premises are correct. I know of but three American libraries which can be considered at all important that have been sold in London in recent years: the Van Antwerp collection, sold in 1907 for about $79,000; the Hoskier Library, sold June, 1909, for about $23,000, and the library of the late William Wheeler Smith, sold December, 1909, for about $26,000.

This does not indicate an alarming, or even "apparently increasing" ratio of library exportations, especially when it can be shown that in the same period the shipments of books from England to be sold by auction in this country have been much greater in value and the ratio of increase much more rapid.

It is not our right or purpose to discuss the reasons which influence the sale of these particular libraries in England. There were doubtless legitimate business considerations, satisfactory to the owners and their representatives, which led them to seek a foreign market, and they may also be satisfied with the financial results of the sales. Whether the methods pursued and the results obtained form a safe precedent for others may with entire propriety be questioned.

Within a decade the status of the world market for rare books has entirely changed. The demand for whatever is best in art and literature in this country is coincident with the Nation's commercial development and increasing wealth and leisure, and I assert without fear of successful contradiction that New York is to-day the best market in the world for rare and valuable books and art objects.

There exists in England no general market for books by American authors or for American-printed books; that is, books sought by collectors and not current literature. English dealers are liberal buyers of early printed books relating to America, but they buy them now chiefly for the American market, where they are quickly absorbed by direct purchase from catalogue descriptions or to a much greater extent through American dealers, thus adding two profits to the cost of each item. It is certain that a vast majority of such books now sold by auction in England come to the country to which they relate, and where the demand is increasing every year. There is, of course, and always will be, keen competition not only between English and American buyers, but among lovers everywhere for rare books of every kind, and this competition will exist wherever the books are sold, whether in New York, London, or Paris.

I have no wish to juggle with figures on the lines so graciously suggested by Mr. Slater, but any disinterested person who compares the prices recorded in recent years in American Book Prices Current and the English Book-Auction Records must reach a conclusion favorable to the American records. I have a tabulated statement of over 1,500 world record prices made last season by one American auction company.

But there is one specific and highly convincing reason why the full value of a private library cannot be realized at an English auction sale, and this is that well-established adjunct of every important sale, familiarly known as the "knock-out." The buyers at English auction sales are nearly all dealers. The private buyer rarely bids at a sale, having been taught by long experience that it is wiser to give his bids to dealers than to meet their competition. Thus in full possession of the field, the dealers combine, and real competition at the sale to a great extent disappears. The books go by prearrangement, and after the public sale comes one, two, and more distribution sales among the interested dealers, where the books realize their approximate value and the pooling profits are divided. Of course the original owner stands the loss. This is not a theory, but a condition—old, firmly established, and well known to all dealers and to many buyers.

Not a few books from the American libraries above referred to, all of which were sold in London under these precise conditions, have since been sold by auction in New York at very much higher prices, and in some cases from twice to five times the English auction prices. Not one of these libraries would have failed to realize much higher prices if sold by auction under the usual conditions in New York.

It is perhaps well to state here that over 80 per cent. of the New York auction sales go to private buyers in all parts of the United States and Canada; that a very large percentage of the purchases made by dealers are on orders from private buyers, and that a combination to stifle competition is, under these conditions, an impossibility.

It may be added that every year many leading American dealers visit England, buy freely at the sales and of London dealers, and resell, presumably at a profit, through our auctions. It would certainly interest Mr. Slater to know the extent of this branch of the business.

EMORY S. TURNER.

New York, Jan. 27.

John P. Davis.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Almost at the stroke of midnight, January 19 at Elmhurst, L. I., there passed away another from the rapidly dwindling ranks of America's remarkable band of wood engravers. So rapid has been the evolution of new processes in the production of illustrative pictures for magazines and other periodicals that the name of John P. Davis and the enthusiastic group of his contemporary engravers will probably call up no memories to the artists of the present generation, but there are many still living to pay grateful tribute to America's most distinctive art and the men who devoted their lives to the attainment of its supremacy.

A quotation from the late Mr. William M. Laffan, in his introduction to the portfolio of engravings on wood by members of the Society of American Wood Engravers, seems apropos at this time, when we are in danger of entirely forgetting what the artist, publisher, and general public so lately owed to the genius and patient labors of a most earnest brand of men:

> Since illustration became so prominent a feature of our higher periodicals, there has been a more marked progress in engraving upon wood than in any other branch of art practiced in our country. It has achieved a character more original and pronounced and more nearly National than any other. That is to say, an engraving made in America is not to be mistaken for one that has been produced elsewhere. While a painting or an etching made by an American artist does not present qualities essentially different from like works of European origin, the work of the American wood engraver has a distinction that is original with itself.

John P. Davis was born at Meredith Bridge, N. H., in 1832, and as a young man "learnt his trade" (as engravers say) in Philadelphia. Coming to New York in the early sixties, he worked with A. V. S. Anthony on The Illustrated News. About 1867 he moved to Schenectady and was kept busy for some years by Messrs. Fields & Osgood. Finally, about 1875, he settled in New York and became identified with that aspiring group of men who were soon to attract so much attention in the pages of Harper's and Scribner's Monthly, (The Century.) Of these, many prominent ones have gone to their rest, saddened in their last years by the supplanting of their beautiful art by the more rapid photo-engraving processes. Among them we think of C. Kruell, Fred Juengling, T. Johnson, Victor Bernstrom, J. G. Smithwick, and J. H. E. Whitney.

But Mr. Davis was a man of broad culture, a good landscape painter, lecturer, and occasional writer on his favorite theme of engraving. Life held many compensations for him, added to which was a love of music.

He was one of the founders of and Secretary to the Society of American Wood Engravers, obtained a medal from the Paris Exposition of '89, and for many years was Librarian of the Oratorical Society of New York.

GEORGE HOWES WHITTLE.

New York, Jan. 24.

"Rhoda of the Underground."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Will you allow one whose memory goes back to the days of the Underground Road, and who helped in its work, to dissent from your reviewer's estimate of Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly's novel, "Rhoda of the Underground?" To one whose recollections cover those years its background of history seems faultlessly true to the attitude of both parties in the anti-slavery conflict. Its vivid descriptions of character and motive become at times masterly, often carrying the reader's sympathy with the conflict between emotion and principle to the point of pain. Yet there are pages of humor that evoke hearty laughter. If ever fictitious lovers were alive these are, and the reader who cannot glow with sympathetic admiration for their fealty to what they consider right and rejoice in love that outlives a conflict of head and heart must be one whose taste and judgment have been vitiated by the vacuous conception of love and character in many of our current novels.

One who still remembers vividly the stirring years of the anti-slavery struggle would like to commend the book to novel readers both young and old; to the one as affording a pleasing form of instruction in history and a pure and singularly original love story; to the other a thrilling reminiscence of the past, and to both an uplift through association with characters governed by noble ideals and love triumphant over extremely adverse circumstances.

S. E. BURTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

English and American Culture.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The various opinions expressed on English views of American culture reminds me of a little experience of my own with a seeker for sweetness and light from across the sea. It may help your readers to understand the way in which these oracular opinions are formed.

I received, first, early in the Fall a letter from this Oxford University graduate, who is not only rector of a great church in the West End, but an officer of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. He wrote me that a gentleman in London, (with whom I had once shaken hands,) had advised him to apply to me for information concerning literature in America. He, therefore, requested, as he was going upon an extended tour, first, letters of introduction to cultured men in the cities he was to visit, and secondly, a list of "the dozen chief literary men in America, exclusive of yourself."

I was not as dumfounded as I might have been, had this been the first Englishman of the genus I had encountered. Recollections of courtesies on the other side came to me, and I dutifully wrote a few introductions, and a little essay on some prominent literary folk in America. When this Englishman's book comes out, as it will soon, let them remember me.

A month later this gentleman and his wife turned up at the university with which I am connected. I gave them a day's entertainment as best I could. The conversation, whichever way it started, led inevitably to the English gentleman's one hobby; which was, that the introduction of competitive examinations for school teachers in England had ruined English education, since members of the upper class, whose circumstances made teaching a desirable profession, no longer chose to enter it in competition with the lower classes.

I escorted my guests the entire day about the university, introducing them to members of the Faculty wherever I could. In the sanctum of one famous professor, the recipient of international honors, my visitor's eye was caught by a picture of Oxford.

"Ah, that's it, that's it," he cried. "It's extraordinary how these things get over here."

His chief interest, however, was over the handsome table at which our Trustees sat in corporation meeting. He squinted along it on all four sides, and finally said: "A splendid piece of wood."

His wife, a gentle, silent lady, was asked by one what thing had impressed her most in America. After some thought, she said: "I think it is those funny little whistles your peanut sellers have. It's such a quaint use to make of the kettle steam."

On my way with them to the railroad station, after a long day's entertainment, I happened, in a moment of inadvertence, to let slip that fated word, culture. Then came the climax. Leaning forward in his seat and impressively laying his hand upon my knee, the literary Englishman said, with tragic emphasis:

"Ah! My dear fellow, that is the word I have been waiting to hear all day!"

New York, Jan. 24. PHILOLOGIST.

John Boyle O'Reilly's Poems.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It has been a great pleasure to me to note the wide acceptance given to my suggestion three weeks back that a select volume of the poems of John Boyle O'Reilly be put within reach of his admirers. The suggestion of Mr. Barrett of Scranton that I would be the person to grapple with the task was gratifying, to be sure, but the later suggestion that one of O'Reilly's daughters should take it up seems to me the very best for many reasons, the matter of copyright among others. You can judge of my pleasant surprise, then, in learning a few days ago that Miss Eliza Boyle O'Reilly had just returned to America from a five years' stay in Europe, and that among her plans was the arranging for just such a volume of her father's poems. Miss O'Reilly is herself the author of a book of delicate verse bearing the title "My Candles," published in 1903, and is in every way competent to make the needed selection. She will surely have little difficulty in finding a publisher, if, haply, she has not found one already. It is surely of good augury that all this should come of a haphazard encounter with a mishandled stray-away of O'Reilly's poems in a London magazine.

New York, Jan. 23. J. I. C. C.

Charles Reade's Critics.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Yet when in 1865 The Atlantic Monthly began to print "Griffith Gaunt," by Charles Reade, a tempest of wrath ensued. That a magazine devoted to American literature should so sin as to print a story written by a foreigner was too much for Elijah Pogram and the rest.

Noting the foregoing in your Boston correspondence, it occurs to me that if memory is not much at fault, "the tempest of wrath" stirred up by Charles Reade's story was not so much, or at all, because it was written by a foreigner, but on account of the Gothic nature of some of the allusions contained therein to which readers of The Atlantic were not accustomed.

Was it not also for a similar reason that six years later the publishers of Harper's Weekly compromised with their subscribers by discreetly printing the same author's "A Terrible Temptation" in a supplement, which might therefore be read or incinerated? I think so.

H. P. R.

Ridgewood, N. J., Jan. 22.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

"The Interpreter" by Dr. John Cowell—An Old Poetical Conundrum—"Fate" by Susan Marr Spalding—William Walton's "Art and Architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition"—"The Planter's Northern Bride"—Answers From and Appeals To Readers.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for this column should be written on one side of the paper only. They must contain the name and address of the writer, though if preferred by the inquirer, initials only will be printed. While the endeavor will be made to answer all queries of interest in the order in which they are received, this cannot always be accomplished.

M. T.—Will you be good enough to say whether the old law book, the title page of which I give, is of any special value? It is inscribed with the names of four of its owners, and has been in my family since 1729. It is bound in leather and, considering its age, is in fine condition: "The Interpreter, Containing the Genuine Signification of Such Obscure Words and Terms Used Either in Common or State Lawes of this Realm. First compiled by the Learned Dr. Cowel, and now enlarged from the Collections of all others who have written in this Kind. With an Addition of many Words, omitted by all former Writers, and pertinent to this Matter with their Etymologies as often as they Occur: As also Tenures, whether Jocular, or other Statutes and Records, wherein the Alterations are expressed, and their Agreement or Dissonancy with the Law at present Declared. Whereto is subjoined an Appendix, Containing the Ancient Names of Places here in England, very necessary for the use of all Young Students, who intend to Converse with Old Records, Deeds, or Charters. By Thomas Mealey of the Middle Temple, Esq. London: Printed by J. Streater for H. Twyford, G. Sawbridge, F. Place, and T. Baffet, and are to be sold at their shops in View Court in the Middle Temple, The Bible in Ludgate Hill, at Furnival's Inn, Gate in Holborn, and at the George in Fleet Street. 1672."

"The Interpreter," by Dr. John Cowell, was published at Cambridge in 1607, and this first edition is worth about $5. In it he advances the opinion that the English monarchy is an absolute monarchy, and that the King only consults Parliament by his "goodness in waiving his absolute power to make laws without their consent." King James summoned Cowell before him and disavowed his doctrine.

The book was suppressed by a proclamation, in which it was denounced as insulting alike to King and commons, and it was burned by the common hangman on March 26, 1610. Cowell died the following year. Coke, it is said, was foremost in attacking the book, and habitually spoke of its author as "Dr. Cowheel." It was reissued in an expurgated edition in 1637, 1672, 1684, 1701, 1709, and 1727. Thomas Manley was the author of a number of works. His edition of "The Interpreter" has only a slight special value.

M. K. B.—Can you complete and give the name of the author of the following lines, which compose a poetical conundrum, and which I remember hearing many years ago:

'Twas whispered in Heaven,
'Twas muttered in Hell,
And Echo caught faintly the sound as it fell—

The poetical conundrum or enigma is a very old one and is said to have been composed by Miss Catherine Fanshawe. This lady is said to have written it in an album some time in the year 1814 while on a visit to Deepdene, a beautiful country house in England, where Disraeli wrote "Coningsby." The conundrum, which is on the letter H, is as follows:

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed;
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis riven asunder,
Be seen in the lightning, and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
It assists at his birth and attends him in death,
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health,
Is the prop of his house and the end of his wealth,
In the heaps of the miser is hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir.
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound,
It prays with the hermit, with monarchs is crowned;
Without it the soldier, the sailor, may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home.
In the whisper of conscience 'tis sure to be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drowned;
'Twill soften the heart, but, though deaf to the ear,
It will make it acutely and instantly hear;
But, in short, let it rest like a delicate flower,
Oh, breathe on it softly, it dies in an hour.

E. P. B.—Will you kindly let me know who wrote the poem containing the following lines.

Two shall be born this whole wide world apart,
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

Can you supply the remaining lines?

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is called "Fate." It was written by Susan Marr Spalding, a native of Bath, Me. She was educated at a seminary there. From early girlhood she wrote poetry, which appeared in newspapers and periodicals. After the death of her parents she lived with her uncle, a clergyman in this city. She married a literary man named Spalding and made her home in Philadelphia. The entire poem follows:

Two shall be born, the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being; and have no heed;
And these, o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death;
And, all unconsciously, shape every act to this one end:
That one day out of darkness they shall meet
And read life's meanings in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life
So nearly side by side that, should one turn
Ever so little space to right or left,
Thy needs must stand acknowledged face to face;
And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear;
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied. And that is fate.

ALBERT H. CHAFFEE.—Will you please tell me the value of "The Indo-Japan Edition, (only 500 complete copies printed for sale;) World's Columbian Exposition, the Art and Architecture. Official illustrated publication. By William Walton. Philadelphia: Printed and published by George Barrie"? This was published in ten portfolios at $550, I believe. I have one of the early numbers, and would like to know its value.

William Walton's "Art and Architecture of the World's Columbian Exposition," Philadelphia, no date, eleven parts, folio, in half-morocco binding, fetched $13.75 at the Kemble sale in Philadelphia in April, 1903, and in portfolios brought the same price in the same city in June, 1906. In a sale at Merwin-Clayton's on Dec. 4, 1909, an "Edition of the Republic," only 100 copies, "complete in eleven sections, folio, in handsome portfolios, bound in half crimson morocco, cloth sides, silk linings," Philadelphia, George Barrie, 1893, brought a total of $16.50. The set described by our correspondent seems to be worth about as much.

JOHN R. HATCHETT.—Will you advise me through your Queries and Answers columns where I can obtain a copy of the book entitled "The Planter's Northern Bride"? I read this book about thirty years ago, and since then have been unable to obtain another copy, or recall the author's name.

"The Planter's Northern Bride" was written by Caroline Lee Hentz, and was published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers of Philadelphia. It is out of print. It may be found in a second-hand bookstore.

C. W. C.—I have a good copy of "Ivanhoe," printed by William Van Norden, 1823, with "dedicatory epistle" to the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust, F. A. S., signed "Laurence Templeton," and dated Cumberland, Nov. 17, 1817, with preface note to the effect that the volume is written by "The Author of Waverly." Is there any especial value attached to this edition?

"Ivanhoe" originally appeared in 1820, three volumes, 8vo, and proved so popular that a second edition was published that same year. The 1823 edition has no special value.

Mrs. A. W. CRANE.—Is there any value to a book entitled "An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking," by Noah Webster, Jr., Esq. Thomas & Andrews, fifteenth edition, printed at Boston by Isaiah Thomas and Ebenezer T. Andrews, at Faust's Statue, 45 Newberry Street, in 1804. This book has a wooden cover and is considerably worn.

The fifteenth edition of a schoolbook as a rule has no special value, even if it is not "considerably worn," and this work by Noah Webster is no exception to that rule.

T. W. FORBES.—I have a book entitled "Poems," chiefly of the lyric kind in three books, by Isaac Watts, D. D. Printed at Windham, Conn., by John Byrne, in 1748.

Will you be good enough to inform me through the columns of your SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW if this old book has any value?

This edition of "Horae Lyrical; Poems Chiefly of the Lyric Kind," was published the same year that Watts died. The first edition appeared in 1706, and is worth from $5 to $13. The value of the 1748 edition is only nominal.

Dr. M. SOLOMAN.—Last Summer I read "Arne," by the Norwegian writer Bjornson I got it in the 10-cent Seaside Series. Can you tell me who is the publisher of this Seaside Series?

George Munro published a Seaside Library of ten-cent paper-covered novels, and Björnson's works were among them.

L. S.—Kindly inform me through your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS if "Rokeby," by Scott, has any value. The title page is as follows: "Rokeby," a poem in six cantos, by Walter Scott, Esq., Edinburgh; printed for John Ballantyne & Co., Edinburgh, and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London, by James Ballantyne & Co., Edinburgh, 1813.

It is a first edition of "Rokeby," and is worth about $5.

C. A. McC.—Will you kindly inform me where I can find the lines:

'Tis not in mortals to command success, but we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

The lines quoted are from Addison's "Cato," Act I., Scene 2.

R. L. R.—I am a regular subscriber to THE TIMES and am very much interested in the Saturday Supplement, especially in the old forgotten poems. There is one that was in the old "Saunder's Fourth Reader," in use about forty-five years ago. It was called "Goody Blake and Harry Gill." I can only recall one verse:

Old Goody Blake was old and poor,
  Ill fed she was, and thinly clad,
And any man who passed her door
  Might see how poor a hut she had.
All day she spun in her poor dwelling,
  And then her three hours' work at night,
Alas, 'twas hardly worth the telling,
  It would not pay for candle light.

The lines quoted by our correspondent are from the well-known poem by William Wordsworth, entitled "Goody Blake and Harry Gill." The verses are included in any good edition of Wordsworth's poems. In the Cambridge edition they may be found on page 77.

Answers From Readers.

LOUIS BETTMAN.—The poem inquired for by Arthur C. Mack in your issue of Jan. 1 is "The Battle of Limerick," by W. M. Thackeray and can be found in any collected edition of his works in his "Ballads." The first stanza is as follows:

  Ye genii of the nation,
  Who look with veneration,
And Ireland's desolation onsaysingly deplore;
  Ye sons of General Jackson,
  Who thrample on the Saxon,
Attend to the thransaction upon Shannon shore.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Henry R. Follett, Norwich, N. Y.; Ananias Dusenberry, Yonkers, N. Y.; Adela F. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Shand, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John H. Norcross, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Theodore Sheldon, New York; "W. K. S." Dansville, New York; B. H. Kiser, Spokane, Wash.; Pierce Butler, New Orleans, La., and A. J. Jagoe, M. D., Clarksdale, Miss.

C. A. McC.—In answer to Turow in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, Jan. 15, 1910, the lines quoted are from "The Revolutionary Rising," by Thomas Buchanan Read, and can be found in the National Fifth Reader.

This appeal was also answered by M. W. Raynor, Brooklyn, N. Y.

RALPH E. BERGER.—The quotation by "W. P. C." in your issue of Dec. 25, is, I think, by Thoreau, but I cannot at this moment locate it. As I remember it, it is as follows:

> If a man write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though his home is in the wilderness the world will make a beaten path to his door.

HAROLD WESTERBERG.—Inclosed please find the poem, entitled "Measuring the Baby," asked for by T. Lloyd Mackey in your Jan. 8 issue. The author is Emma Alice Browne.

We measured the riotous baby against the cottage wall,
A lily grew at the threshold and the boy was just as tall;
A royal tiger lily with spots of purple and gold,
And the heart of a jeweled chalice the fragrant dew to hold.

Without the blackbirds whistled high up in the old roof trees,
And to and fro at the windows the red rose rocked her bees;
And the wee pink fists of the baby were never a moment still,
Scratching at shine and shadow that danced on the lattice sill.

His eyes were wide as bluebells, his mouth like a flower unblown,
Two little bare feet like funny white mice peeped out from his snowy gown.
And we thought, with a thrill of rapture that yet had a touch of pain,
When June rolls round with her roses, we'll measure the boy again.

Ah me! in a darkened chamber with the sunlight shut away,
Through tears that fell like bitter rain we measured the boy to-day;
And the dear little feet that were dimpled and sweet as a budding rose,
Lay side by side together in the hush of a long repose.

Up from the dainty pillow, white as the risen dawn,
The fair little face lay smiling with the light of heaven thereon;
And the dear little hands like rose leaves dropped from a rose lay still,
Never to snatch at the sunshine that crept to the shrouded sill.

We measured the sleeping baby with ribbons white as snow,
For the shining rosewood casket that waited him below;
And out of the darkened chamber we went with a childless moan,
To the height of the sinless angels, our little one had grown.

This appeal was also answered by Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe, Succasunna, N. J.; R. Fleming, New York; Mrs. A. Guest, Bronx, N. Y., and E. B. Fuller, Washington, D. C.

H. P. MAIN.—I inclose one of a very few copies in existence of "The Names of the Books in the Bible," which may interest your readers, and for preservation would like to see it in full in your paper. It was written by Fanny J. Crosby in 1880.

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.

God spake in Genesis, and said:
Let there be light, and darkness fled;
In Exodus, at His command,
All Israel fled from Egypt's land;
Their laws, and what their tribes befell,
Leviticus and Numbers tell;
God's holy will again we see
Contained in Deuteronomy.

Then follow Joshua, Judges, Ruth,
Two books of Samuel from his youth;
And two of Kings, the record plain,
Of many a good and evil reign;
Two books of Chronicles, tell o'er
Each monarch's history heard before—
Their noble deeds of valor done,
Their many battles fought and won.

Historic words our hearts inspire
From Ezra and from Nehemiah;
And Esther shows the ways of God,
While Job receives the chastening rod;
The Psalms lift up the soul with praise,
And Proverbs teach in homely phrase;
Ecclesiastes next comes on,
And then the Song of Solomon.

Isaiah now, with vision clear,
Beholds a promised Saviour near,
While Jeremiah lifts on high,
For Israel's race, his humble cry,
And Lamentations paint his grief
That Zion weeps nor finds relief;
Ezekiel, Daniel, each record
The wondrous dealings of the Lord.
Hosea, Joel, Amos too,
And Obadiah, prophets true,
O'er Israel's faithless nation yearn,
And warn from evil to return;
Then Jonah, Micah, Nahum show
God's tender love and threatened woe;
Habakkuk prays in words sublime,
That ring thro' all succeeding time;
Next Zephaniah, Haggai,
Then Zechariah, Malachi,
And we have passed in close review
From ancient Scripture to the new.

And now a Saviour's birth behold,
In Matthew's Gospel sweetly told;
Mark, Luke, and John His works disclose,
His sufferings, death, and how He rose;
In Acts the Holy Ghost descends,
And Christ His kingdom wide extends;
In Romans, lo, the Apostle Paul
Commends the gift of God to all;
Corinthians and Galatians show
The grace that every soul may know;
Ephesians and Philippians tell
The zeal His life portrayed so well;
Colossians, Thessalonians speak
Of hope and comfort to the weak;
In Timothy Paul's charge we find,
In Titus, friendship warm and kind;
Philemon shows how love constrains,
While Hebrews all the types explains;
With James and Peter, John and Jude,
And Revelation, we conclude
The books that in God's Word divine
Like stars of endless glory shine.

Mrs. M. P. C.—I can help "Steady Reader" out partly. I have one of the old-fashioned "Annuals"—a collection of poems by various authors and named for a flower; mine is called "The Rosemary" and was published in 1849. There is a long poem in it of seven and eight-line stanzas. The caption, or name of the poem, is, "Active Christian Benevolence, the Source of Sublime and Lasting Happiness." "Art thou dejected? Is thy mind overcast?" does not begin the poem, but "Wouldst thou from sorrow find a sweet relief?" is the first line of the first stanza. The second verse given by "Steady Reader" is the last four lines of the poem. I think the whole would be too long to publish in THE REVIEW, else I

Book Exchange

25 cents per line for second hand books wanted, for sale or exchange. 7 words to a line. No display allowed.

BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS, 17 vols., cloth, $30.00 net; Browning, 12 vols., ½ mor., $15.00; Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols., ½ mor., $18.00; Oscar Wilde, 15 vols., cloth, $10.00; Sloane's Napoleon, 4 vols., cloth, $7.75; Miscellaneous Science Library, .75 per vol.; World Great Classics, shot silk, .35 per vol.; Gautier's Works, Limited Ed., 12 vols., cloth, $11.75; George Eliot's Works, St. James Edition, 10 vols., $9.25; Roosevelt's Works, 14 vols., ½ mor., $10.50; Stevenson's Works, 10 vols., cloth, $7.35; same, ½ mor., $9.65; Dickens's Works, 15 vols., University Society Edition, ½ leather, $12.50 net; Maupassant's Works, 17 vols., cloth, $16.50; Flaubert's Works, 10 vols., $8.50; Henry George's Works, 10 vols., $6.50; Meyer's Konversation Lexikon, 19 vols., 4th ed., ½ mor., $13.50; Emerson as a Poet, Joel Benton, .25. Pincus Wachsteter, 128 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. 'Phone 5786 Gram.

NOCTES AMBROSIANDE, BY JOHN WILSON, 6 vols., half Morocco, $7.50; Boswell's Johnson, 8 vols., half Morocco, $10; Shakespeare, 8 vols., $2; Lover, 10 vols., Limited Edition, $10; Hawthorne, 15 vols., half Morocco, $10; Lane's Arabian Nights, 3 vols., $6; Palladios' Architecture, $2.75; Smith's Catalogue Raisonne, $16; Holbein's Dance of Death, $1. Fine selection of Art Works on hand. New catalogue just out. Davis' Bookstore, 41 W. 42d St.

WANTED—EDUCATIONAL REVIEW, Architectural Record-Arena, Catholic World, Chatauquau, House Beautiful, Southern Literary Messenger, Forum 1886-1889, Littell's Living Age 1903-1908, McClure's Magazine 1893-1894, World's Work 1900-1902, Schoolcraft's Indian Tribes of United States—vols. 5, 6. J. W. Cadby, 50 Grand St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—CENTURY DICTIONARY, FULL mor., about 1900; Century, Wernicke, revolving, or any bookcases; Stoddard Lectures, 15 vol.; as new, cheap. Co-operative Press, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—One copy of book entitled "The Broken Rosary." Address Mr. C. E. Reynolds, care The City Book Store, Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CENTURY DICTIONARY AND Cyclopedia, 10 vols., N. Y., 1899; Standard Library of Natural History, 5 vols., N. Y., 1908. Address A. Poidebard, 358 Hudson Boulevard, West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FILE, THE OUTLOOK; unbound; volumes 69-93; perfect condition; reasonable price. Address Box W 113 Times, Times Sq.

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LATE CATALOGUE OF RARE BOOKS IN all departments of literature mailed free to prospective buyers. Shepard Book Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED—CENTURY DICTIONARY, NEW International Encyclopedia, and other sets in good condition. Highest prices paid. Charles L. Bowman & Co., 225 5th Av., city.

WANTED—A NEW OR SLIGHTLY USED Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary of latest edition. W 165 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—AUTOGRAPH EDITION BRET Harte. Broad Exchange Book Shop, 25 Broad St., New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT AND sold; catalogue mailed free. John Heise, 410 Onondaga Bank Bldg., Syracuse.

FOR ANY BOOKS HARD TO FIND WRITE to Johnson, Bookseller, 121 E. 23d; send for catalogue; books bought.

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Answers From Readers.

(Concluded.)

would gladly copy it all. It was written by Carlos Wilcox, but I cannot find his age or when he wrote the poem or his standing as a poet, although I have hunted in early and later encyclopedias, but what I have been able to answer may be a clue to facts that "Steady Reader" wishes to know.

Appeals to Readers.

G. A.—Could you kindly assist me by giving me the name of the author of these lines:

Some have thorns to tread down as they go,
While others o'er their pathway flowers are strewn.

I am very anxious to have the poem.

C. N. G.—Can you give me the name of the poem which contains these verses:

Where English daisies blossom,
And English robins sing,
Where all the world is * * *

Two little children wandered
Together hand in hand
Along the dusty highway
Their soft cheeks burned and tanned.

It was a poem my little daughter knew and recited and I cannot remember the name of it or the author.

U. B. P.—Can you find for me the verses of which this is the first:

King Bruce of Scotland flung himself down
In a lonely wood to think,
'Twas true he was monarch and wore the crown,
But his heart was beginning to sink.

It's the old story of Bruce and the spider and was published in school readers thirty-five or forty years ago.

C. B.—Can any of your readers give me the words of the old verses, "Twenty Years Ago"? If the entire poem cannot be given, I would like particularly the lines of the stanza beginning:

The master sleeps upon the hill
All coated o'er with snow.

FREDERICK E. WOODWARD.—Where can I find a quotation something like the following:

A mistake is not counted a failure until thrice made.

J. E. R.—Will some reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW kindly give me in full the poem, "My King," published anonomously and included in "For Love's Sweet Sake," compiled by G. H. Westley and published (1895-1900) by Lee & Shepard. The book seems to be out of print. One of the lines reads something like this: "You are all that I have to live for." The poem is a girl's loving address to the object of her devotion. It is not the "My King," poem published in THE REVIEW in July, 1909.

E. B. R.—Can your readers help me to find a little story in verse called, I think, "A Walk Abroad," and published between 1875 and 1883 in a juvenile magazine named The Nursery? A child and his nurse take a walk about the farm, visiting the various animals, each of which gives its characteristic cry. Most of the stanzas follows this model:

They walked and they walked till they came at last
To the place where the sheep were folded fast.
* * * * * * * *
And all the sheep said, "Baa, baa, baa."

The final couplet reads:

And with sword at his side, and stone in his hand
He walked and he walked to the sleepy land.

I have looked for this in several libraries, but have been unable to find anywhere a file of The Nursery.

K. E. B.—Can you give me the author of an old poem entitled "Slower, Sweet June"? Two of the verses read:

Slower, sweet June!
And slower still;
Let all your matchless beauty thrill
My soul! Stretch out this day so bright
Far, far along midsummer's height
Till sunset back to sunrise glow;
Sweet June, be slow.

Slower, sweet June!
Turn on your track,
And send your fragrant blossoms back;
Give me one violet more, I pray,
One apple bloom, one lily spray;
Teach one more rosebud how to blow,
Sweet June, be slow.

E. C. H.—May I ask who was the author of a hymn, the first line of which is, "She only touched the hem of His garment"? Where may it be found with music.

JOHN TALMAN.—I am extremely anxious to secure a copy of "Father's Voice," a newspaper poem which appeared about twelve years ago. Can some reader help me?

L. M.—Can any of your readers restore a cherished but fading memory? I want to recover a poem in five, six, or eight line stanzas, which tellingly emphasizes the truth that we owe much and pay little for our existence in this world. One stanza shows that we are born in another's pain, the next that we are reared at another's cost, the next that we are saved by another's crucifixion, &c. Any hint as to where this poem may be found would be most gratefully received.

Latest Publications Received.

The following books were received by The Saturday Review for the week ended Jan. 27:

History and Biography.

THE RISE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. By F. A. Simpson. With unpublished documents and illustrations. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

THE LOYALISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS AND THE OTHER SIDE OF THE REVOLUTION. By James H. Stark. Boston: The W. B. Clarke Company.

FIFTY YEARS IN CAMP AND FIELD. Diary of Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U. S. A. Edited by W. A. Croffut, Ph. D. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $4.

Literature.

Including Essays and Poetry.

A GROUP OF ENGLISH ESSAYISTS OF THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY. By C. T. Winchester. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

TALES FROM TASSO AND OTHER POEMS AND TRANSLATIONS. By G. Grinnell-Milne. 16mo. London: David Nutt.

FROM THE CUP OF SILENCE AND OTHER POEMS. By Helen Huntington. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE. A Poem. By Lyman Whitney Allen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

REVERIES AND OTHER POEMS. By Gottfried Hult. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

GEORGE MEREDITH, INTRODUCTION TO HIS NOVELS. By James Moffatt. 16mo. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.25.

WOMAN'S WORK IN ENGLISH FICTION. From the Restoration to the Mid-Victorian Period. By Clara H. Whitmore. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Religion.

HITHERTO UNTOLD. By Galusha Anderson. 12mo. New York: The Cochrane Publishing Company.

ORDERS AND UNITY. By Charles Gore. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35.

FAITH AND HEALTH. By Charles Reynolds Brown. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE. A Lecture Delivered at the Close of the Eleventh Session of the Harvard Summer School of Theology, July 22, 1909. By Charles W. Eliot. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. 50 cents.

SEARCHLIGHTS. By George Coleman. Boston: The Arakelyan Press. 75 cents.

MODERN CHRISTIANITY; OR, THE PLAIN GOSPEL MODERNLY EXPOUNDED. By John P. Peters, Ph. D., D.D. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

ORPHEUS. A General History of Religions. From the French of Salomon Reinach by Florence Simmonds. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

CROWN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 per volume. Vol. XXVIII. Monasticism: Its Ideals and History. The Confessions of St. Augustine. Two lectures by Adolf Harnack. Translated into English by E. E. Kellett and F. H. Marseille. Vol. XXIX. Modernity and the Churches. By Percy Gardner. Vol. XXX. The Old Egyptian Faith. By Edouard Naville. Translated by Colin Campbell.

Fiction.

DEEP SEA WARRIORS. By Basil Lubbock. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE KINGDOM OF SLENDER SWORDS. By Hallie Erminie Rives. 12mo. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE SINS OF SOCIETY. By Cecil Raleigh. 12mo. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

BRUCE DOUGLAS, A MAN OF THE PEOPLE. A novel. By Robert A. Gunn. Boston: The Mayhew Publishing Company. $1.50.

CAB NO. 44. By R. F. Foster. 12mo. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE MAN OUTSIDE. By Wyndham Martyn. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE SEVENTH NOON. By Frederick Orin Bartlett. 12mo. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

Miscellaneous.

Including Education, Juvenile, New Editions.

THE ART OF SHORT STORY WRITING. By George Randolph Chester. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Publishers' Syndicate.

EZRA STUDIES. By Charles C. Torrey. 8vo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50.

THE VOICE: Its Production, Care, and Preservation. By Frank E. Miller. 12mo. New York: G. Schirmer.

AIRSHIPS IN PEACE AND WAR. By R. P. Hearne. 8vo. New York: The John Lane Company.

NUTRITION AND DIETETICS. By Dr. Winfield S. Hall. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

ESSAYS IN PENTATEUCHAL CRITICISM. By Harold M. Wiener. 8vo. Oberlin, Ohio: The Bibliotheca Sacra Company. $1.50.

THE SHIFTING AND INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. By Edwin R. A. Seligman. 8vo. New York: The Columbia University Press.

THE WONDERS OF THE UNIVERSE. By James L. Meagher. 12mo. New York: The Christian Press. $1.

STUDIES IN TAPE READING. By Rollo Tape. 12mo. New York: The Ticker Publishing Company.

THE TEACHING OF LATIN IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Eugene A. Hecker. 12mo. Boston: The Schoenhof Book Company. 80 cents.

TREASURE ISLAND. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Edited by Franklin T. Baker. 12mo. New York: The Charles E. Merrill Company. 25 cents. (Merrill's English Texts.)

THE RAVEN. By Edgar Allan Poe. THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. By Henry W. Longfellow. SNOWBOUND. By John Greenleaf Whittier. 12mo. New York: The Charles E. Merrill Company. (Merrill's English Texts.) 25 cents.

EROBERER. Ein Amerikanisches Wanderbuch. By Ludwig Brinkmann. Frankfort: Ruten & Loening.

LA PETITE PRINCESSE. By Jeanne Mairet. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company. 35 cents.

EASY GERMAN STORIES. By C. E. Ries. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company. 25 cents.

BUSINESS. Practical Hints for Master and Man. By T. Sharper Knowlson. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. Paper. 40 cents.

IRELAND'S GREAT FUTURE IN THE PAGES OF REVELATION. By Clara Smith. Including the First Part of the Book of Enoch. A Genuine Survival from the Flood. 12mo. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker.

THE CHILD'S ENGLISH LITERATURE. By H. E. Marshall. 16mo. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

THE CENTURY STUDENTS' MANUAL. By T. Sharper Knowlson. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

BRITAIN AT BAY. By Spenser Wilkinson. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION. A Critical Study of Police Organizations in the United States and Abroad. By Leonhard Felix Fuld. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

LIBERALISM AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By the Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P. 16mo. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.50.

THE NEW SOCIALISM. An Impartial Inquiry. By Jane T. Stoddart. 16mo. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. $1.75.

THE FLOW OF WATER. A New Theory of the Motion of Water Under Pressure and in Open Conduits and Its Practical Application. By Louis Schmeer. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

A QUIZ BOOK OF NURSING. For Teachers and Students. By Amy Elizabeth Pope and Thirza A. Pope. Together with Chapters on Visiting Nursing by Margaret A. Bewley, R. N. Hospital Planning, Construction, and Equipment by Bertrand E. Taylor, A. A. I. A. and Hospital Bookkeeping and Statistics by Frederick B. Morlok. With diagrams. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

BOSTON GOSSIP OF LATEST BOOKS

Some Ecclesiastical History Retold in the Tale of "A Married Priest"—Some Forthcoming Novels.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Thirty-five years ago a multitude of readers would have responded to the call of the title "A Married Priest," printed in a publisher's advertisement, for all the world had an opinion on sacerdotal celibacy, just as a few years earlier it had had an opinion on Papal infallibility. Knowledge was not necessary in either case; it was sufficient to be able to pronounce the words trippingly. Still, chance centred publicity on the single case of Père Hyacinthe, whose name, conspicuous in connection with the new dogma against which he published his protest in La France, fairly flamed in Catholic Europe, Protestant England, and the all-welcoming United States when he married Mrs. Merriman. Few Americans, Protestant or Catholic, were aware that a little group of French priests shared M. Loyson's belief that priests should be permitted to marry, and M. Albert Houtin's "A Married Priest," telling the story of M. l'Abbé Charles Perraud, married by himself to the woman he loved, has waited for Mr. John Richard Slattery to translate it and Sherman French & Co. to publish it in this country. As M. Perraud not only did not leave the Church, but did not resign his priestly office, died consoled by the last rites of the Church, was followed to the grave by such Catholics as the Duke of Magenta, the Duke de Broglie, the Viscount de Vogüé, and was buried in the tomb where lay his father and mother, it may be seen that they ordered church scandals better in France in the early days of the Third Republic than they order them now, when reporters are summoned on small provocation.

Abbé Perraud had two clerical friends, who wished to marry, and M. Houtin tells their melancholy but curious stories and adds an interesting and characteristic correspondence between the Loysons and Cardinal Perraud, the Abbé's elder brother. Also, he says, on the authority of M. Loyson himself, that, when it became known in Rome that he and his wife and son were to spend the Winter of 1896-7 in the Italian capital, Pope Leo XIII. sent Prince Baltassarre Odelscalchi and the present Cardinal Vives y Juto, then a Capuchin friar, to suggest to him that he should affiliate himself to one of the Oriental churches in which marriage is permitted, and should resume his priestly functions. The only condition made was his acceptance of Papal Infallibility. M. Loyson declined the proposal. The whole story is included in a little book, but it contains enough strange matter for a three-decker romance.

A revelation on a smaller scale is contained in a letter written by the late Sir Henry Morton Stanley at the age of 17, addressed to his uncle and signed with his name, John Rowlands, the only existing letter so signed as far as known. It was sent to Lady Stanley since the publication of the "Autobiography," and a reproduction of it will be bound into all future editions. Its strangeness lies in its startling humility and respect, qualities in which the Welsh boy seems to have far surpassed the American boy of his time. Possibly he learned how to command under that stern evangelical discipline which forced him to obey.

Terry's "Mexico," published at the close of last year by the Houghton Mifflin Company, has been found so accurate and valuable by the Mexican Government that copies are to be distributed in the various Government departments and also sent to all Mexican legations and consulates. The President and S. Limantour, Minister of Finance, were especially pleased with the book.

Fisher Unwin & Co. are publishing a London edition of Prof. Albert Schinz's "Anti-Pragmatism" and Mr. Bartlett's "The Seventh Noon" is in its second edition before publication.

Novels by Miss Mary Imlay Taylor, Miss Anna Chapin Ray, and Miss Edith E. Buckley are among those which Little, Brown & Co. are preparing for early publication. Miss Taylor's, which is entitled "Caleb Trench," brings the North and South into contrast; Miss Buckley's "The Snare of Circumstance" is a tale of mysterious crime, and Miss Ray's "Over the Quicksands" is a picture of one aspect of Quebec society and shows the steady growth in strength and skill characteristic of its author's work.

Mistaken souls resolving not to eat meat and calling their action a boycott, little guessing what trouble it might be to boycott the sellers or even the original handlers of meat, may find comfort in their self-immolation in Mrs. M. R. L. Sharpe's "The Golden Rule Cook Book," which gives the formulas and the rules of preparation for 600 dishes, none containing an atom of meat. This book, it will be remembered, was one of the firm's books for 1909.

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NEW YORK BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS

A Symposium on Immortality—Original Documents in American History—Forthcoming Fiction.

A PUBLIC man is often the epitome of the history of his period, and it is in his literary remains—his diaries, his speeches, his public documents—that the historian digs up the authentic records out of which he constructs a living image of the past. Those readers who never stray from the easy paths of light literature may glance with an amused wonder, may even shiver with mock apprehension, at the almost unending procession of these stately volumes of what might be called "unsifted history" that comes from the publishers. Nevertheless, even readers who confine themselves to the veriest ephemera among books are not without their debt, indirectly, to just such outwardly unpromising publications as these—for it is often the original document, the stray letter, that furnishes the short story writer or the novelist with the requisite basis of fact for the creature of his imagination. In this country the Presidents have furnished an abundant opportunity for the collectors of original historical data, and there have thus been made accessible to the student complete documentary records of the public and privates lives of such men as Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Monroe, &c. To these collections of original material there will now be added the final volume of "The Writings of James Madison," edited by Gaillard Hunt, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. For this work, complete in nine volumes, the official archives and records of the Department of State have been drawn upon, as well as such sources as are furnished by the various State historical societies and libraries, private collections, &c., the whole forming a series of papers in which may be traced many of the early political views bearing on the development and interpretation of the Constitution.

Some Books for Travelers.

Another book that the Putnams are bringing out is of special timeliness for the traveler at this season of the year—"The Mediterranean Cruise," by Bruce Millard. There is no lack of guidebooks of the conventional sort for those who look to Europe for a pleasure trip, but Mr. Millard's book is said to cover two fields—it offers entertainment to the reader who is forced to stay at home, while it furnishes at the same time a compilation of those practical matters of detail that are needed by the traveler.

It is well to know that books of travel are not always, and necessarily, serious affairs, filled with lists of hotels and solemn advice as to where to go and where not to go. Sometimes "it is to laugh," or to philosophize, that the author of a book of travel invites his readers. That would seem to be the keynote of a volume by Harry Thurston Peck, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this Spring. "The New Baedeker: Casual Notes of an Irresponsible Traveler," is the title of the book, and, judging by some of the places visited—Berlin, Utica, Harlem, Atlantic City, Trenton Falls—Mr. Peck's itinerary is one that, in part at least, can be followed by pretty much any one. New Yorkers are proverbially said to know very little of their own city, and for them this volume is said to contain special features, as, for instance, the description of that elusive locality, vaguely known as Harlem, that assume an almost classic importance.

Then, to go back to the serious kind of travel book—the vade mecum of the traveler who is bound to "do" Europe in the most approved fashion—there is another volume, profusely illustrated, to be published shortly by Dodd, Mead & Co., telling "How to Visit the Great Picture Galleries." Here, so the reader is assured, the author, Esther Singleton, has brought together in 500 pages of "handy pocket size" such information about the famous pictures of the world's great galleries as the tourist needs or ought to need if he sets out on his travels in the way that a tourist should. Thus, the names of the artists, the dates of their painting are given, and in most cases a brief description of the latter by some authoritative art critic. All of which is calculated, theoretically, to render the keeping of the tourist's diary a much less arduous undertaking than heretofore.

Historic Mysteries.

History is full of incident and character that, involved in mystery, have furnished the romancer with his plot, and the historian with fertile fields for research and controversy. Did Mary Stuart connive with Bothwell in the murder of Darnley? Who was the Man in the Iron Mask? Was the "Old Pretender" really the son of James II., or was he merely a supposititious child? What became of Louis XVII., second son of Louis XVI., during the direful days of the French Revolution? These and similar questions, although they are never settled to the satisfaction of every one—and probably never will be—add a piquant interest to the pages of history, and spur many an adventurer to new trials of skill either as a writer of fiction or as the veracious chronicler of actual fact. It is neither as a novelist, however, nor as the conventional historian that Allen Upward is said to have entered the lists in a book called "Secrets of the Past," which Brentano's will publish early next month. He has, nevertheless, attempted to solve several of these mysteries of bygone times by employing some of the methods of the historian, mixed with that imaginary portrayal of events familiar to the reader of historical novels, thus producing a narrative, or series of narratives, in which he endeavors to give to the probable all the semblance of reality. The chapters to his book, indicating the subjects treated by this method, are as follows: "The Son of Philip II.," "A Secret of the Tower of London," "A Secret of the Tiber," "The Son of Ivan the Terrible," "A Tragedy of Naples," "The Fall of the Borgias," "A Scandal of Versailles," "The Chief of the Poisoners," "The Galley of Nero," "The Secret Service of Philip II.," and "A Dream of Portugal."

The Demand for Poetry.

It needs but to look at the current lists of the publishers to be convinced that the interest in verse is very far from being on the wane. Not a week passes without its contribution of poetry from the makers of books, and this would scarcely be so if there were not a steady demand for it on the part of the public. Unfortunately all is not poetry that comes to us clothed in rhyme and meter, a fact that is amply borne out by the refuse heap of melancholy jingles that is cast aside each season by scornful critics. Last week several new volumes of verse were noted in these columns, and again this week still another venture of the kind appears from Moffat, Yard & Co., a volume of verse by Alida Chanler Emmet, entitled "Psyche Sleeps, and Other Poems." Miss Emmet's muse is said to take a hopeful attitude toward life, to be in the main of an optimistic temper—a fact that will not be unwelcome to the critic who is surfeited with the morbid pessimism that colors so many volumes of latter-day verse.

Besides this venture into the realm of poetry two other books appear this week with the Moffat, Yard & Co. imprint. One of these, "Central America and Its Problems," by Frederick Palmer, author of "With Kuroki in Manchuria," is the result of an extended study of conditions, social, political, and racial, in the Republics of Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Panama, an extended notice of which appeared some time ago in these columns. The other book forms an addition to "Our American Holiday Series," and is entitled "Washington's Birthday." Like its predecessors in the series the volume is made up of writings from many sources, historical, poetical, and patriotic, and is issued for the dual purpose of furnishing a book of general and educational interest.

Some New Novels.

The week is not without its new novel—as what week is for that matter?—this time from the press of the John Lane Company, who publish a book by Arthur H. Adams, entitled "Galahad Jones." Galahad Jones, we are told, is not the typical young and dashing hero of romance. Instead he is a bank clerk, 49 years of age, which is held to be sufficient to eliminate the "young and dashing" quality of his kind, while it does not infringe upon his right to be just as much a hero as the best of them.

Another book published at the same time as Mr. Adams's novel by John Lane Company is R. P. Hearne's "Airships in Peace and War," a second edition of the author's "Aerial Warfare," a notice of which appeared recently in these columns. The new material in this volume includes descriptions of the more prominent aeroplanes of last year, illustrated by photographs and drawings. There is also a chapter about the Wright military trials, in which are given Mr. Wright's own views of his epoch-making feat from a conversation held with him by the author.

A novel of a different type from that just published by John Lane Company is promised for next month by the Cassells. Its theme, a psychological one, is suggested in the title, "The Shoulder Knot." This shoulder knot, it appears, is employed by the author, Mrs. Henry Dudeney, to suggest the growing mental obsession that weighs upon the hero and affects his work as a poet. It is an incubus, an "imp of terror," and like most creatures of that gruesome kind—there is an abundance of unimpeachable authority to show that imps and incubi are gruesome—it has a tendency to make hotch-potch of its victim's brains. In this case, however, the victim is a hero and a poet, and is thus brought into admirable condition by means of this very incubus, or shoulder knot, to have practiced upon him the marvelous transformations that usually put us into such good humor with fiction.

Fiction at its imaginative best is, after all, seldom more absorbing than a well-written biography of one of the world's real heroes. Thus, there are possibilities in another volume that the Cassells expect to publish shortly, "Makers of History—from Julius Caesar to Edward VII.," by A. E. McKillian, M. A. This is a book filled with brief biographies of the great figures of history that have appeared during the Christian era, and is said to have been written in language simple enough to interest young readers.

Pennsylvania Dutch in Fiction.

The fiction that incidentally pictures the peculiarities of a section that has become isolated racially from the country to which it belongs and by which it is surrounded, found a successful exponent in Mrs. Helen R. Martin's "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid." This story, it will be remembered, was laid among the Pennsylvania Dutch, and its principal characters were taken from that race which has still, singularly enough, despite the encroachments of steam and electricity, preserved much of the primitive quality that distinguished it a century or more ago. Mrs. Martin's story was of interest, if for no other reason, for the descriptive record that it gave of these people; for that kind of study that does not exactly fit in with the severer methods of history, and which is, nevertheless, of value in forming historical estimates of a people. It is thus of interest to learn that Mrs. Martin has written another novel of a character similar to her first venture, which the Century Company will publish next month under the title "The Crossways." Like its predecessor, the characters and setting of this story are Pennsylvania Dutch, another phase of whose life and manners it is to be supposed Mrs. Martin will picture for her readers.

A history of poetry that has already reached six volumes in the telling and still has material left to furnish forth a volume or so in addition before its task is completed, is a work that has probably covered its ground in more minute detail than could be possible in the more general histories of literature that have necessarily treated poetry and its development as only a part of its subject. Such a special work is William J. Courthope's "History of English Poetry," the sixth volume of which is published this week by the Macmillan Company. The five previous volumes have dealt with the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and Reformation, the Intellectual Conflict of the Seventeenth Century, Development and Decline of the Poetic Drama, and the Constitutional Compromise of the Eighteenth Century.

Is the Soul Immortal?

What has been called "the question of questions," Is the soul of man immortal? has been answered in various ways and from almost innumerable points of view ever since the days of Plato. The life after death might almost be called a specialty with each new religious sect or philosophy that offers itself as an adequate answer to some new need arising from man's intellectual development, and in these days when the study of psychology is pursued in so many different forms this new-old question involves a greater complexity of interest than ever. What might be called a composite answer to it should be found in a volume promised for early publication by the Harpers. The authors of this volume, which will be called "In After Days," are W. D. Howells, Henry James, H. M. Alden, John Bigelow, Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Col. Thomas W. Higginson, and others. Each of these writers has embodied his or her conviction as to the immortality of the soul in a chapter of the book, and it is expected that the series, viewed as a whole, will suggest the special attitude among representative thinkers of the day toward a question that has occupied the minds of people of all time.

Another book on a closely related subject with that discussed by the authors of "In After Days" has just been issued by the Dodge Publishing Company. It is called "Psychical Science and Christianity," and is said to be, in a way, supplementary to previous volumes by the author, Miss E. Katherine Bates—"Seen and Unseen" and "Do the Dead Depart?" In her present book Miss Bates discusses the relations, past, present, and future between the churches, as the exponents of dogmatic and natural theology, and psychical science in its latest developments.

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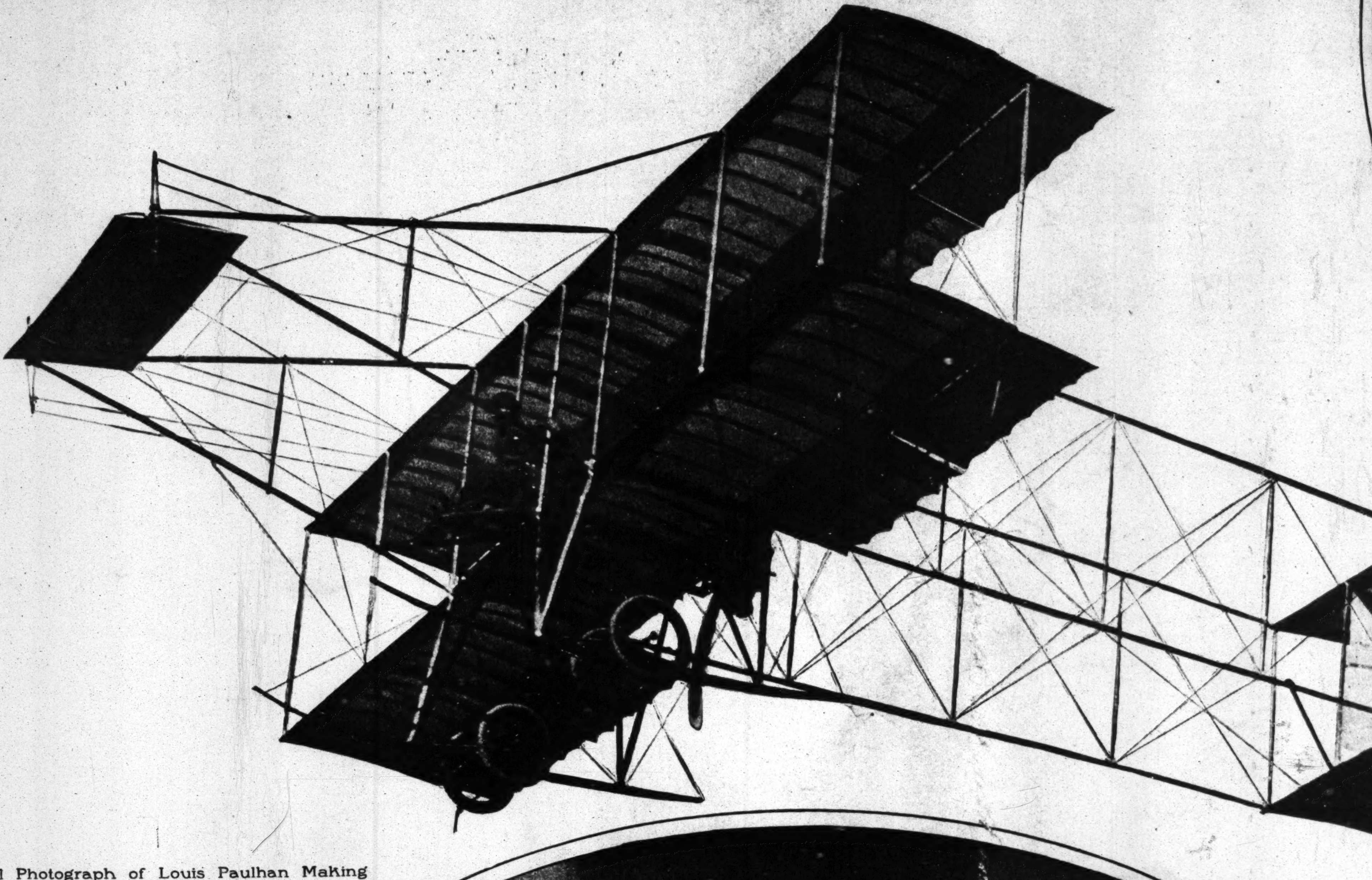
Picture
Section,
Part
I

The New York Times

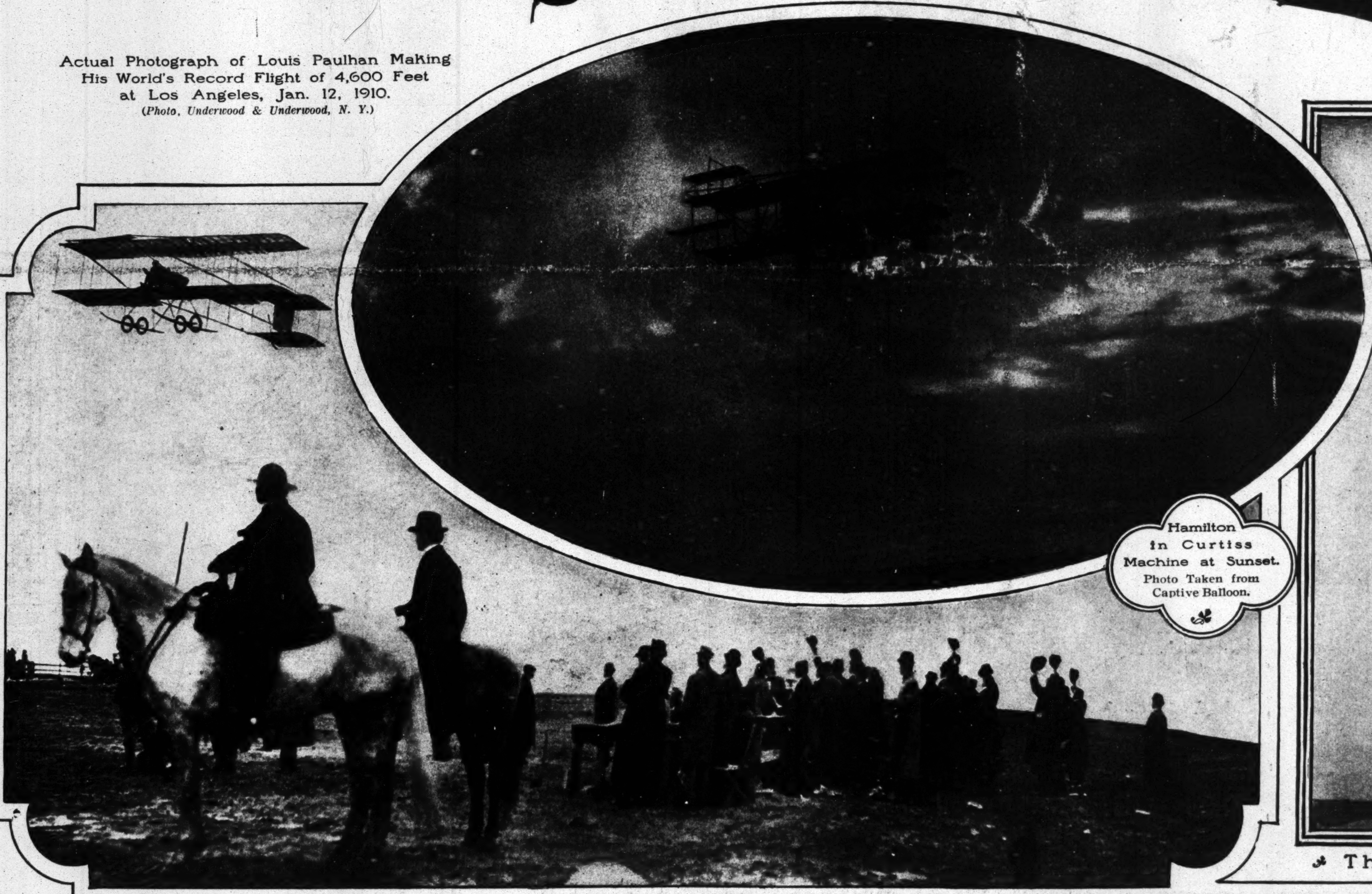
Sunday,
January
30,
1910

THE FIRST MEET OF THE "BIRD MEN" IN AMERICA

Louis
Paulhan
and Mme.
Paulhan, Who
Accompanied Her
Husband in His Flights.
(Photo, Paul Thompson.)

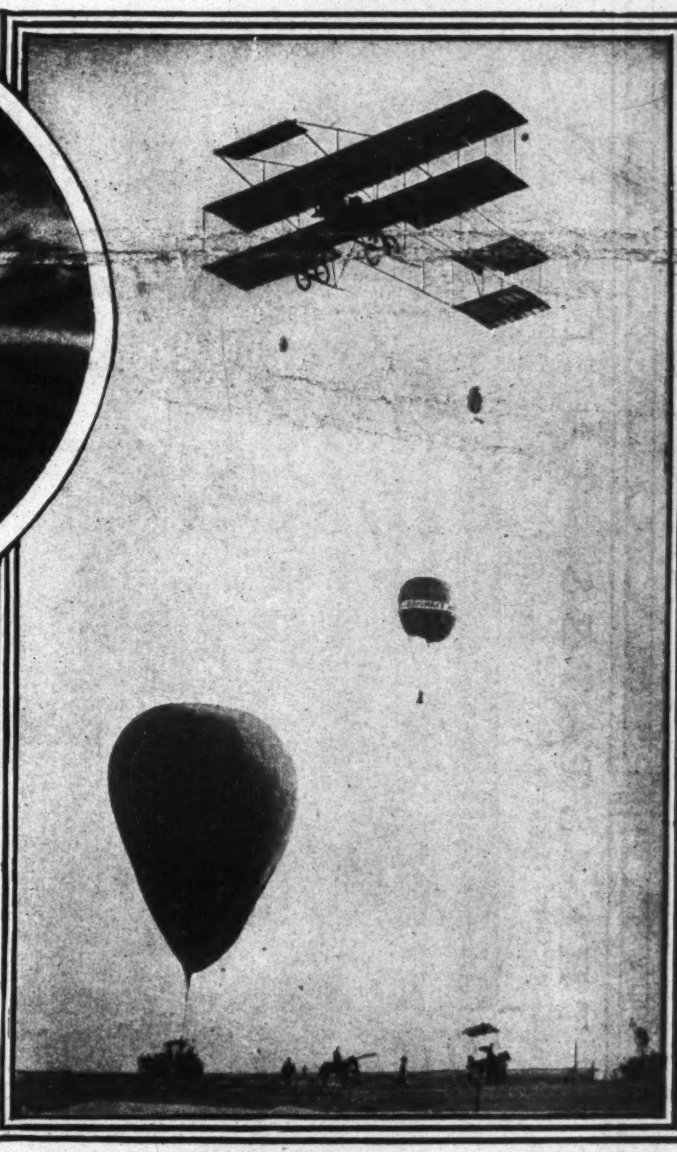


Actual Photograph of Louis Paulhan Making
His World's Record Flight of 4,600 Feet
at Los Angeles, Jan. 12, 1910.
(Photo, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.)



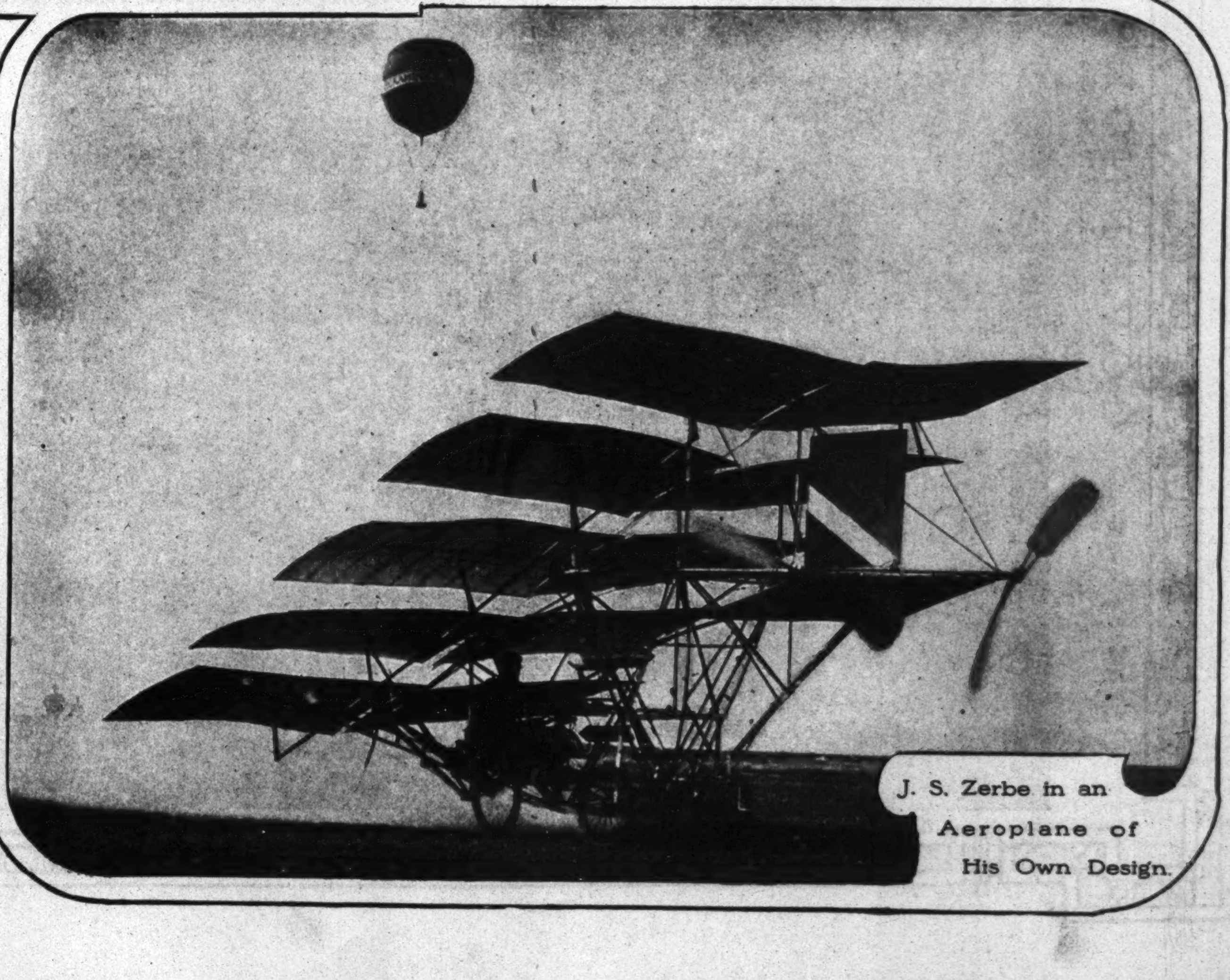
Hamilton
in Curtiss
Machine at Sunset.
Photo Taken from
Captive Balloon.

Paulhan Cheered by the Spectators on His
Return from His Trip to the Sea.



The Old and the New.

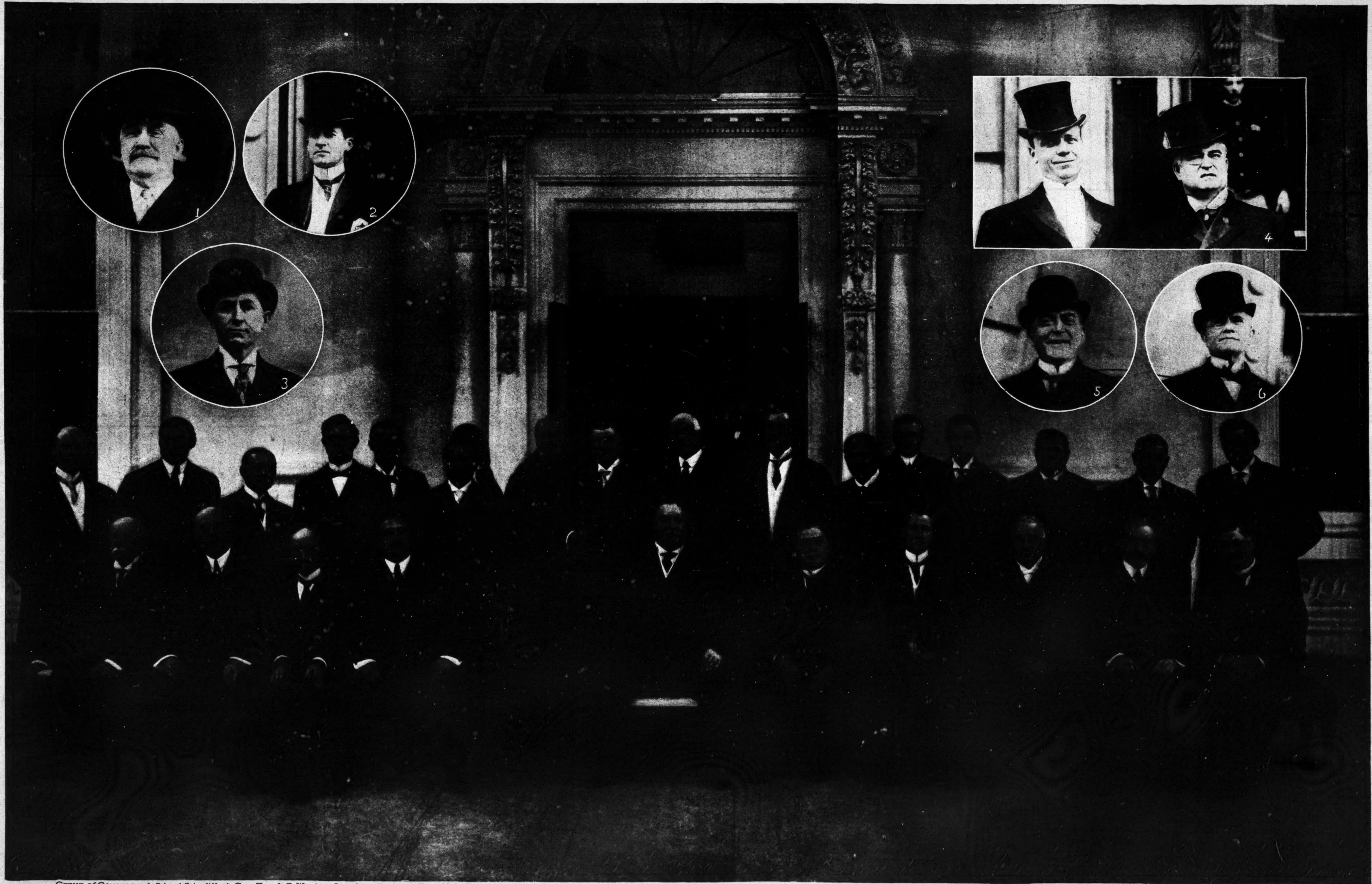
Taking
Measurements
of the
Height
of
Paulhan's
Flight.



J. S. Zerbe in an
Aeroplane of
His Own Design.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, TAKEN IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Inserts (1) Gov. Harmon of Ohio, (2) Gov. Herbert Hadley of Missouri, (3) Gov. Burke of North Dakota (4) Gov. Norris of Montana, Gov. Shallenberger of Nebraska, (5) Gov. Willson of Kentucky, (6) Gov. Comer of Alabama.



Group of Governors, left to right, sitting—Gov. Frank B. Weeks; Gov. John Franklin Fort, N. J.; Gov. Joseph M. Brown, Ga.; Gov. Simon S. Pennewill, Del.; President Taft; Gov. Augustus E. Willson, Ky.; Gov. Herbert S. Hadley, Mo.; Gov. Martin S. Ansel, S. C.; Gov. Bryant E. Brooks, Wyoming; Gov. John E. Shafroth, Col. Left to right, standing—Edwin D. Morris, Mon.; Gov. Richard E. Sloan, Arizona; Aram J. Pothier, R. I.; W. W. Kitchin, N. C.; William E. Glasscock, W. Va.; John O. Davidson, Wis.; Secretary Wilson; James H. Brady, Idaho; Judson Harmon, Ohio; Beryl F. Carroll, Iowa; Ashton C. Shallenberger, Neb.; Secretary Hitchcock; Adolph O. Eberhardt, Minn.; George Curry, New Mexico; R. B. Vassey; South Dakota; John Burke North Dakota.

(Photo, Copyright 1910, by Harris & Ewing.)

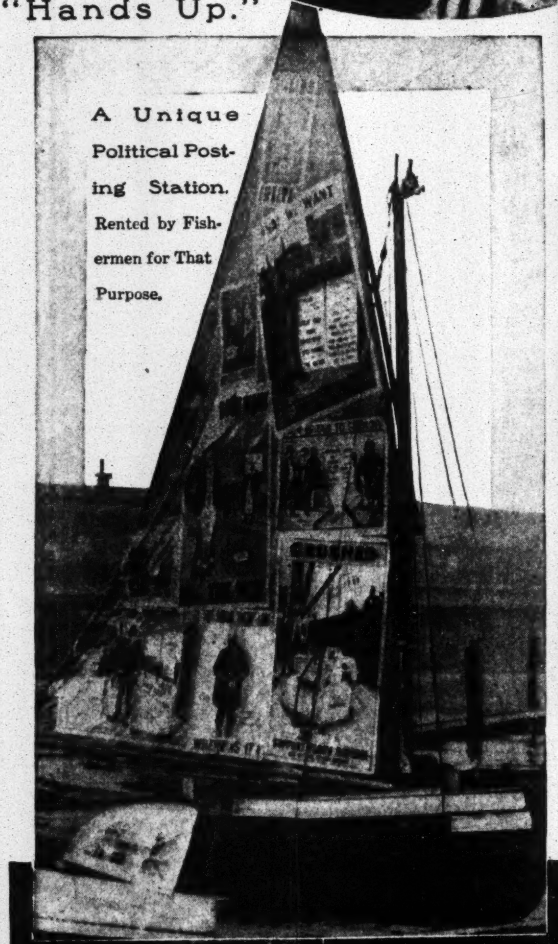
CLOSING SCENES IN THE MOST EXCITING CAMPAIGN GREAT BRITAIN HAS KNOWN

Budget Demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

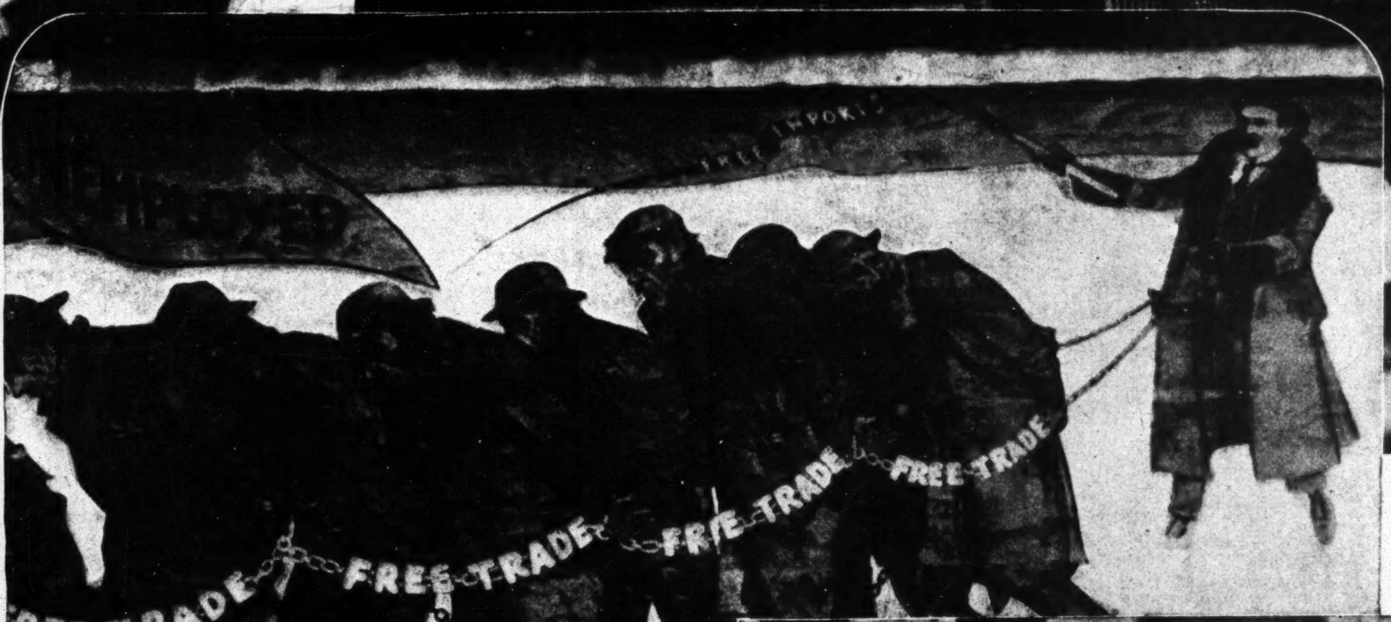
Lord Charles Beresford.
(To the Right.)

All in Favor, "Hands Up."

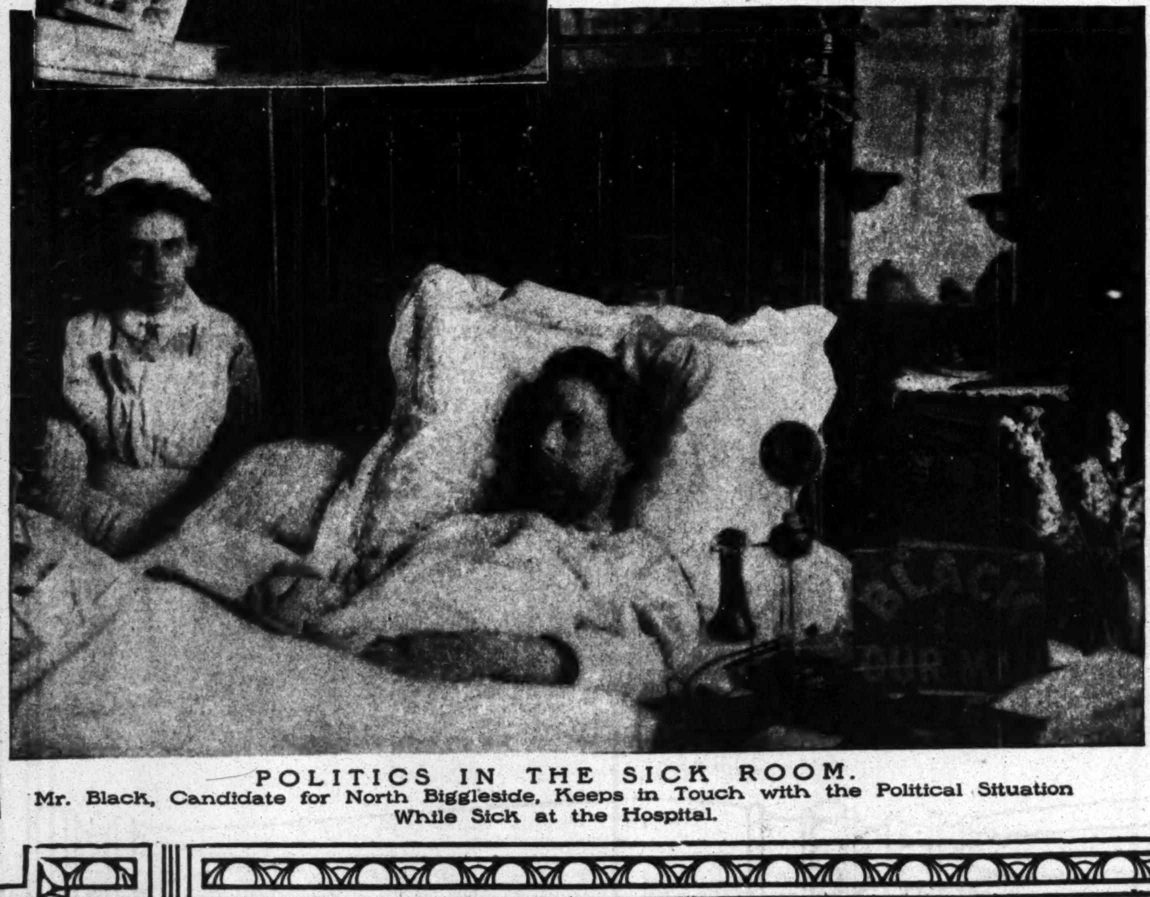
Mr. Lloyd-George, the Man Responsible for the Budget, Speaking in Wales, His Native Heath.



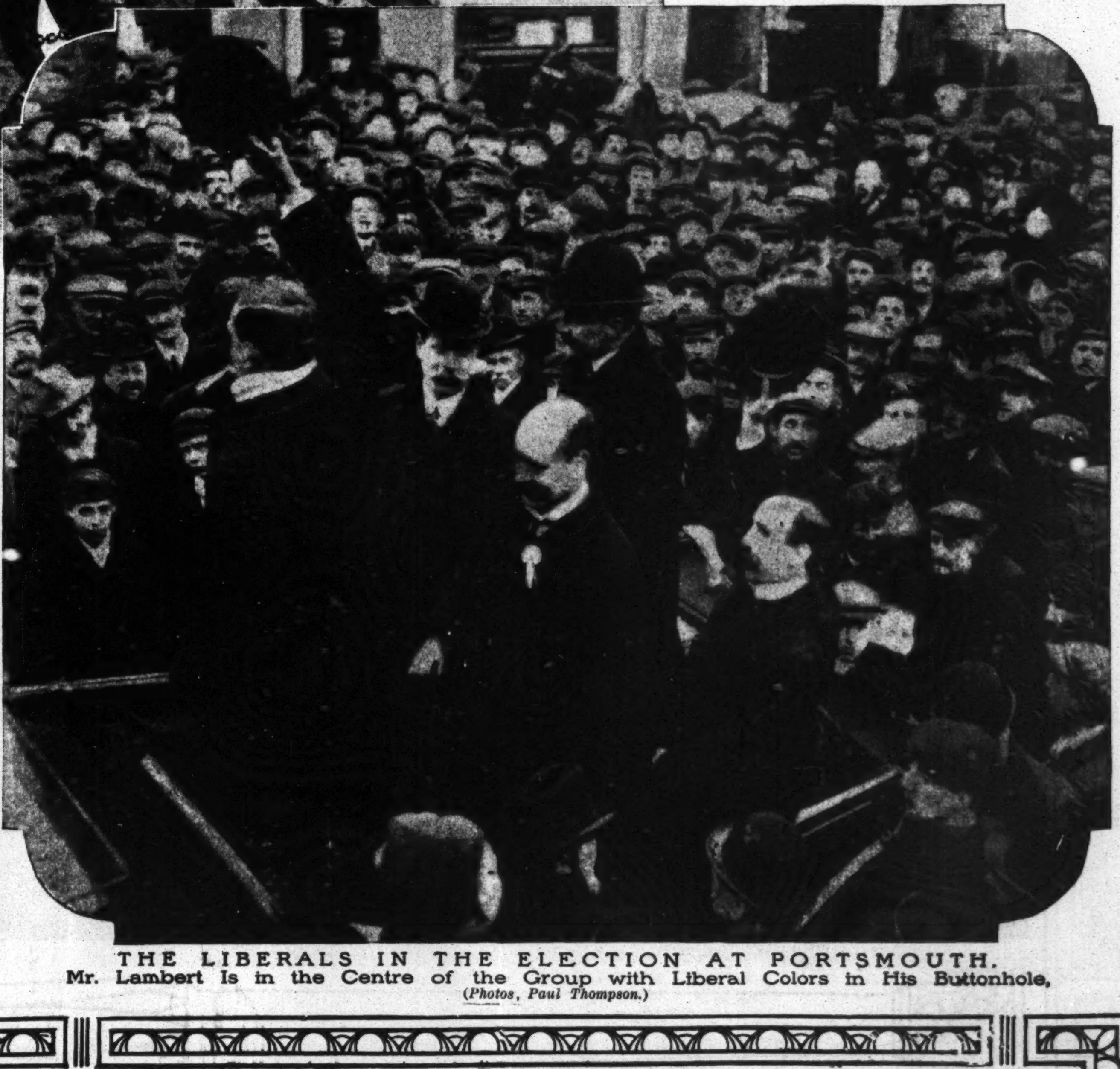
A Unique Political Posting Station. Rented by Fishermen for That Purpose.



A Smart Reply to the Chinese Slavery Poster Which Wrought Such Havoc in the Last Election.



POLITICS IN THE SICK ROOM.
Mr. Black, Candidate for North Biggleside, Keeps in Touch with the Political Situation While Sick at the Hospital.



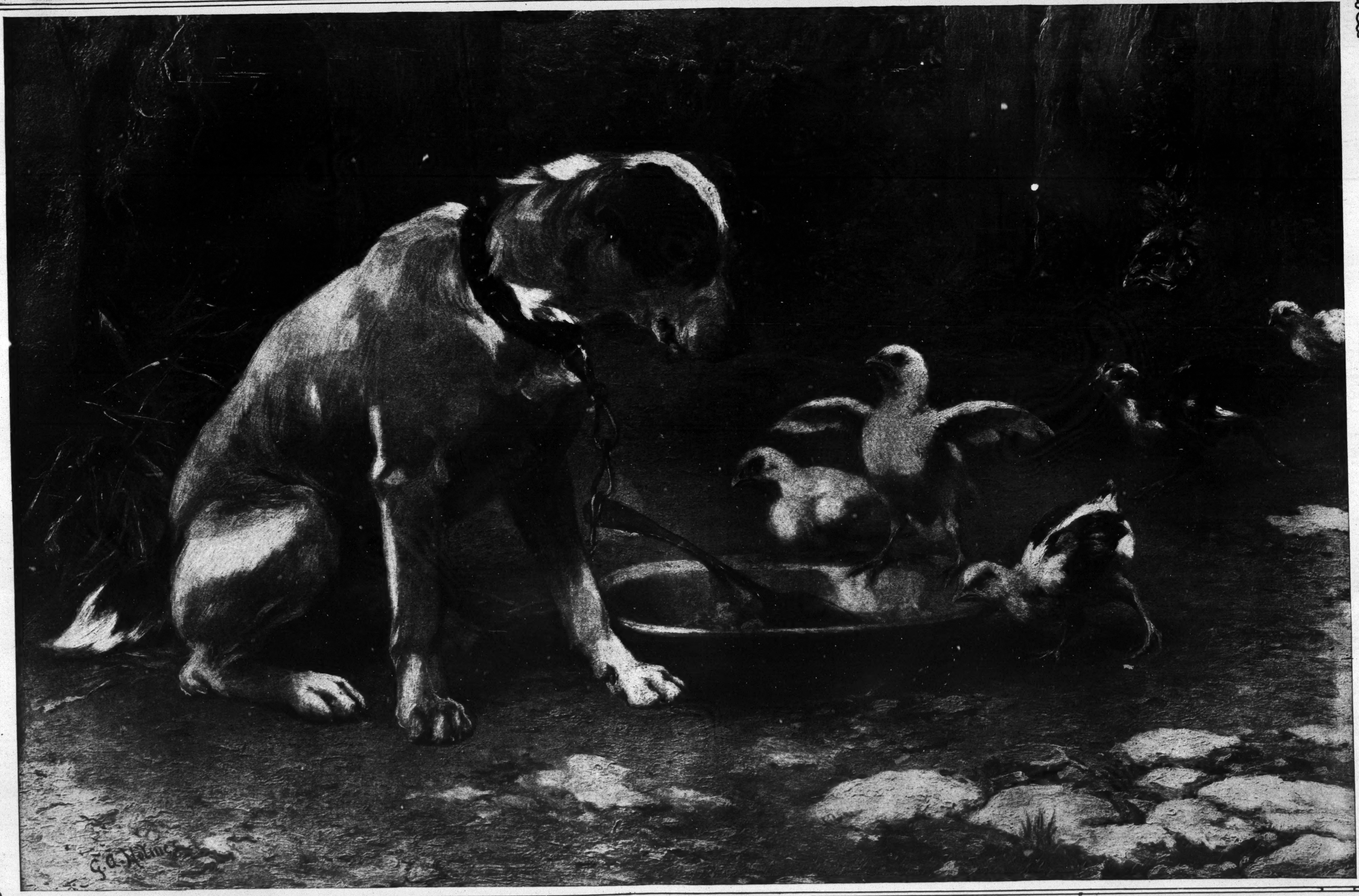
THE LIBERALS IN THE ELECTION AT PORTSMOUTH.
Mr. Lambert Is in the Centre of the Group with Liberal Colors in His Buttonhole.

(Photos, Paul Thompson.)

The New York Times

"A PUSHING FAMILY"—By G. A. Holmes

Sunday, January 30, 1910



(Copyrighted 1895. Published by L. Hildesheimer & Co., Ltd.,
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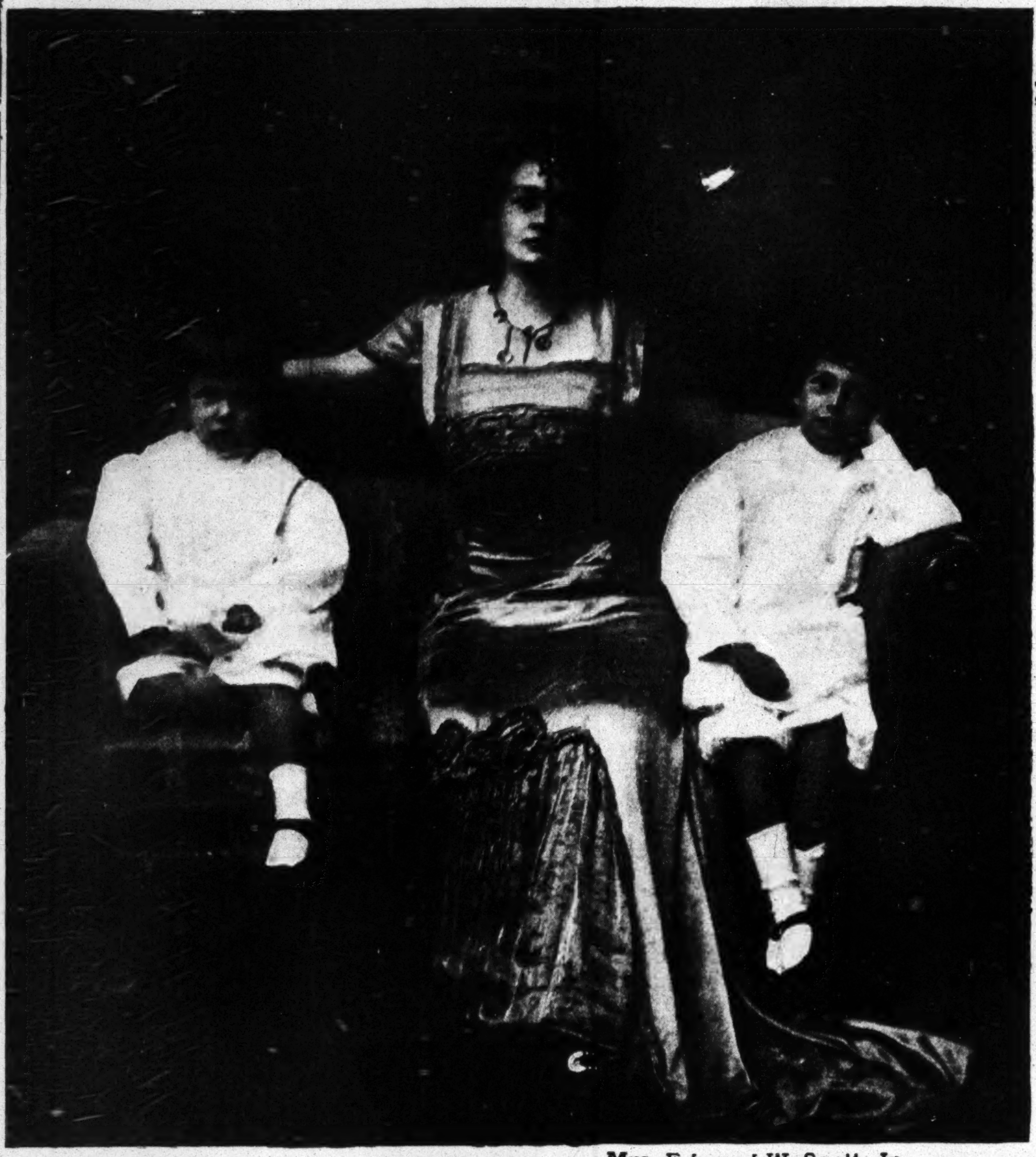
PHOTOGRAPHS OF YOUNG WOMEN PROMINENT IN SOCIETY IN NEW YORK



Mrs. Edward W. Scott, Jr., Daughter of Mrs. J. Fred. Pierson.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

Miss Marjorie Gould,
Whose Engagement to Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., of Philadelphia Was Recently Announced.
(Photo, Copyrighted 1910, by Burr McIntosh.)

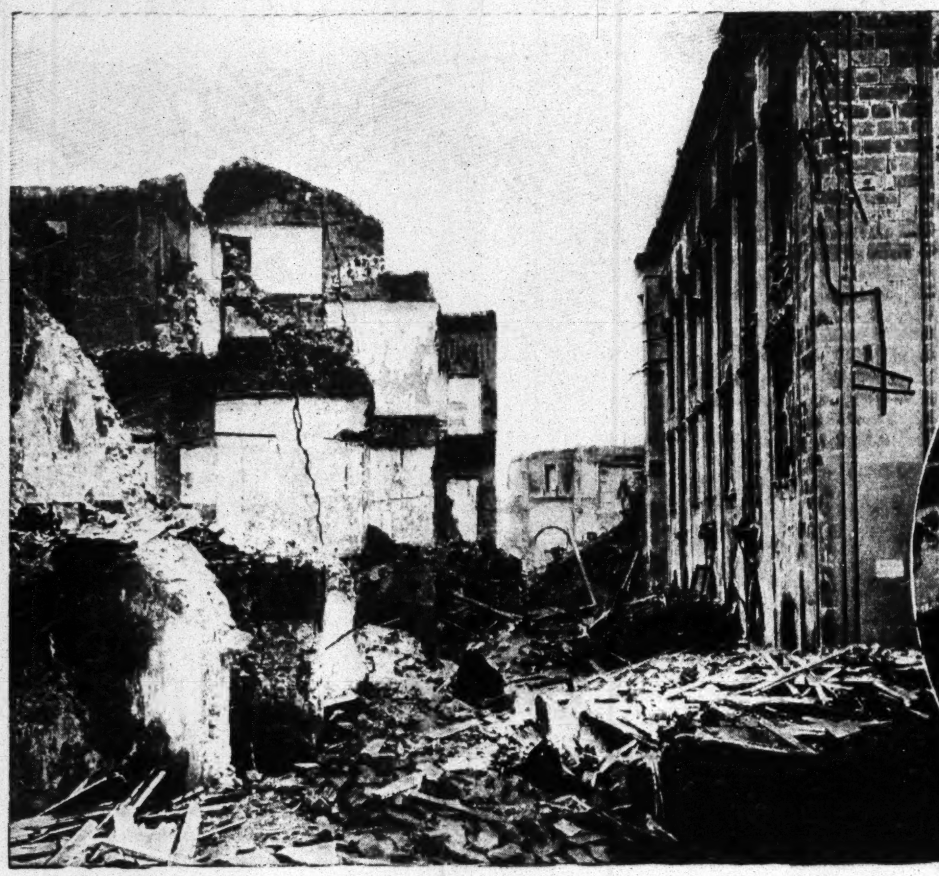
Miss Mercedes de Zaldo, Miss Alice de Zaldo, Miss Mercedes de Acosta,
Bridesmaids to Mrs. Riccardo de Acosta.
(Photo by Marceau.)

Mrs. Isaac Chauncey McKeever, (Miss Julie R. Draper.)
(Photo by Marceau.)

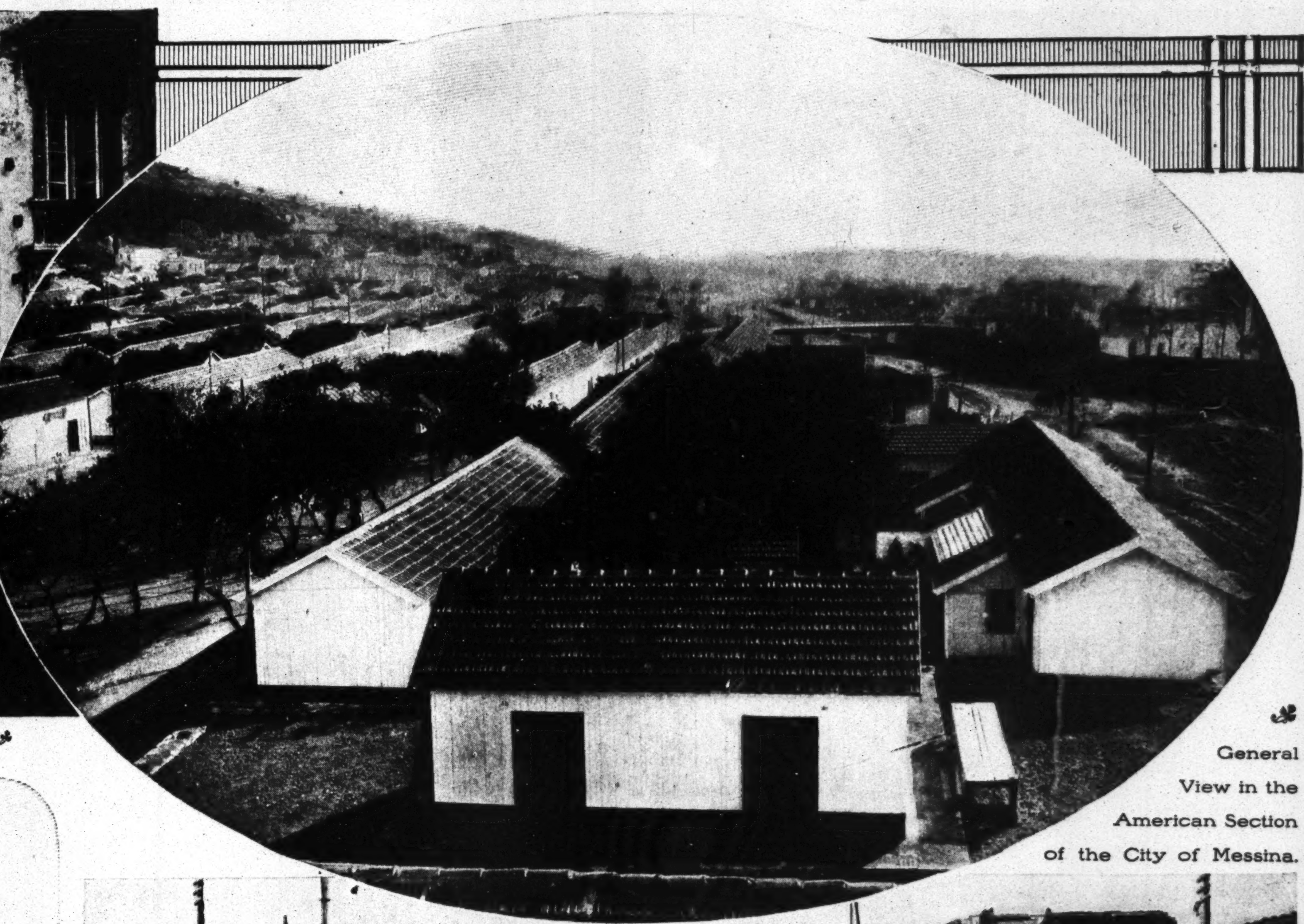
MRS. RICCARDO DE ACOSTA.
(Miss Marie de Zaldo) Married Jan. 19.
(Photo by Marceau.)

MISS BEATRIX BUEL,
Daughter of Clarence S. Buel.
(Photo by Aime Dupont.)

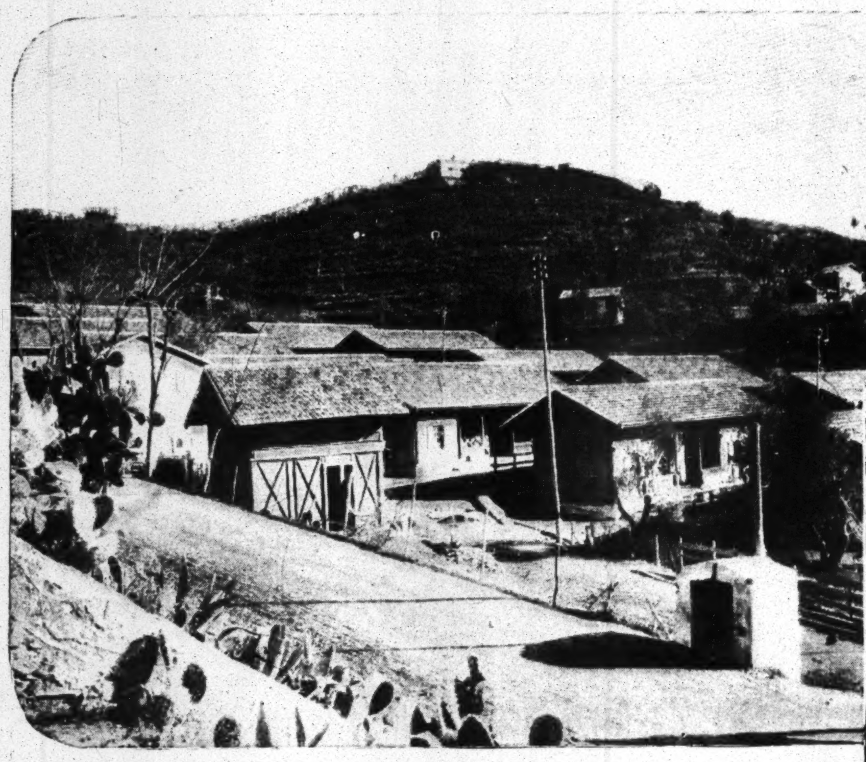
IN MESSINA ONE YEAR AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



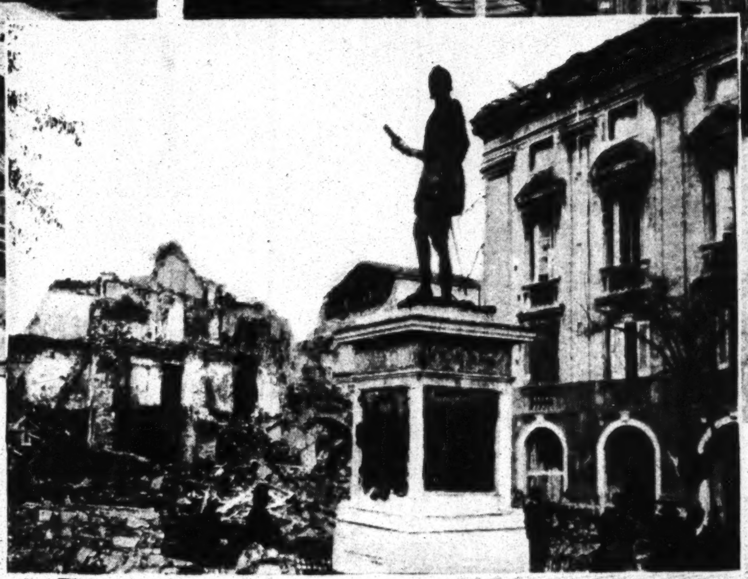
An Abandoned Quarter.

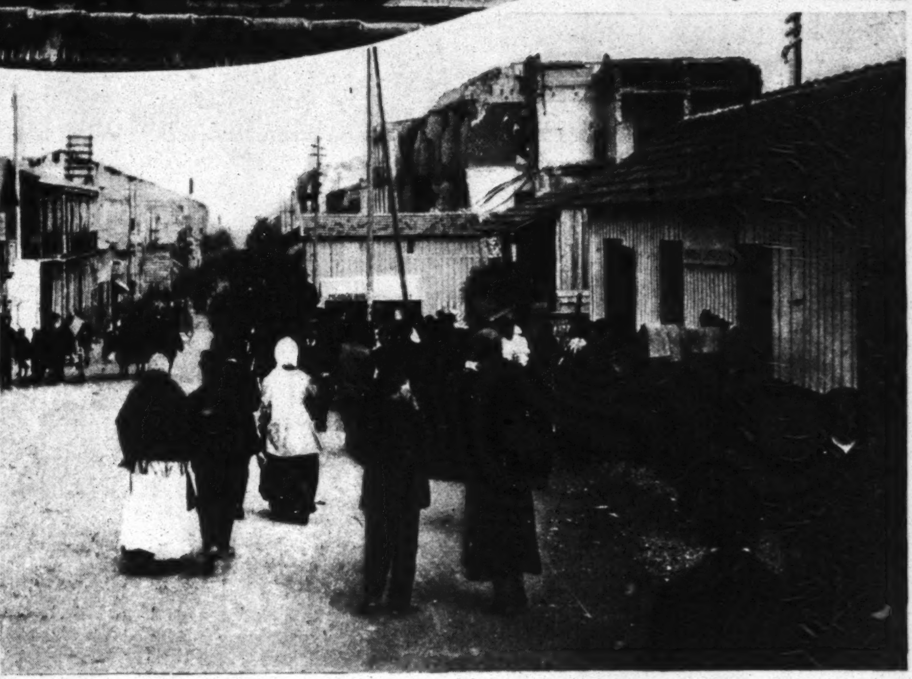


General View in the American Section of the City of Messina.

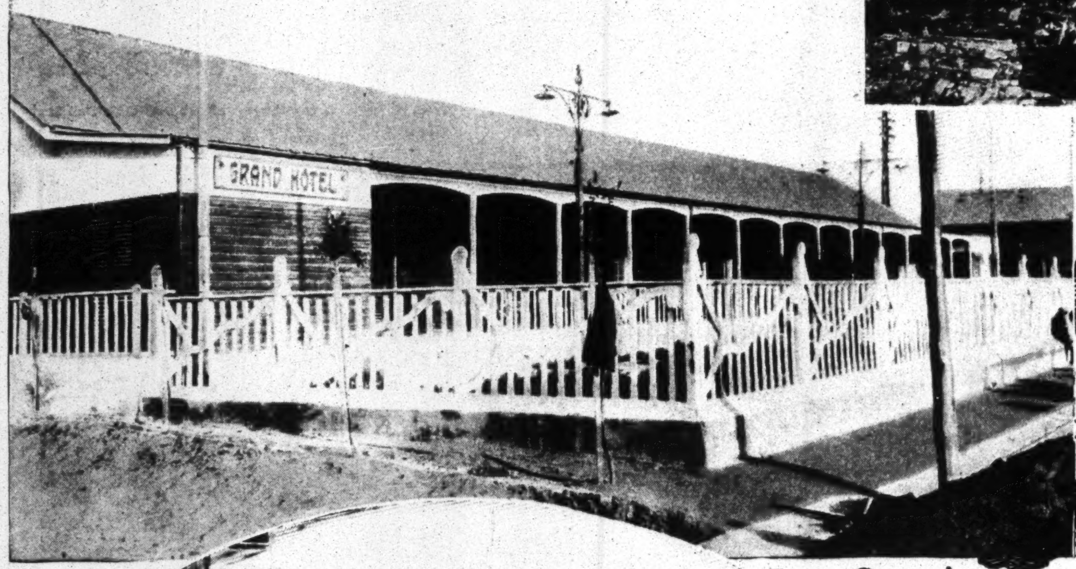


Quartier de Giotha



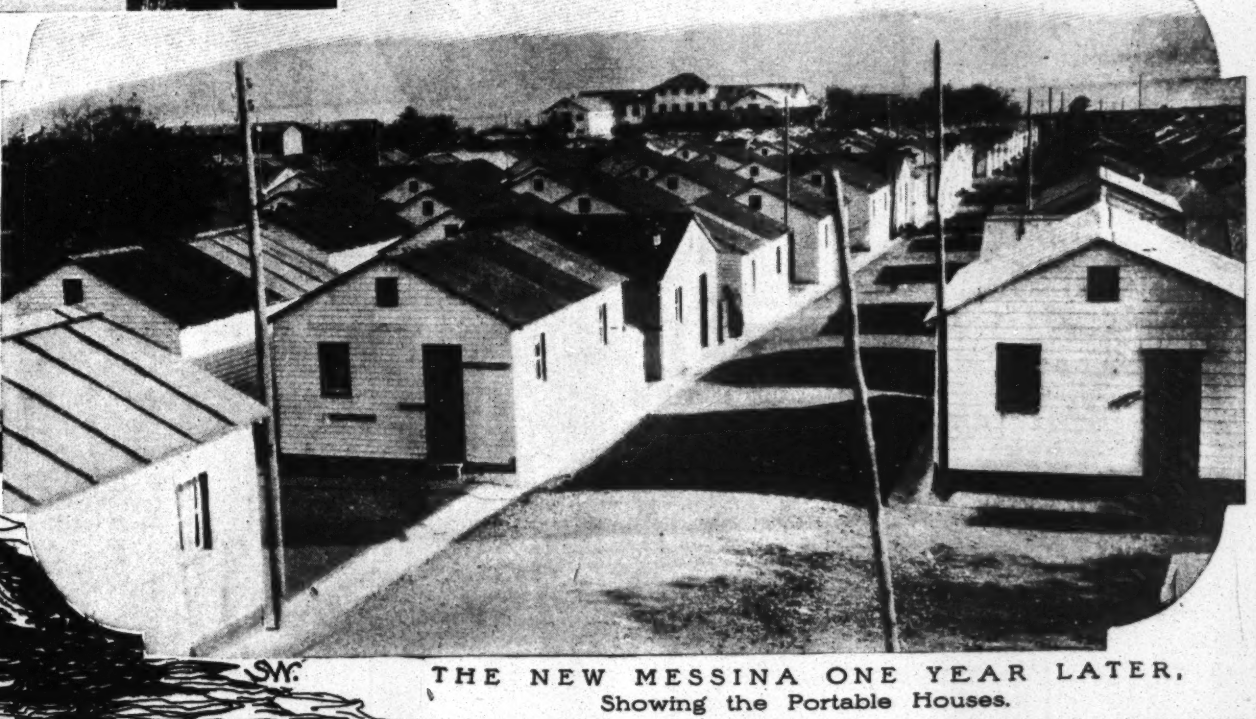


VIA SAN MARTINO.
The Principal Avenue in Messina.

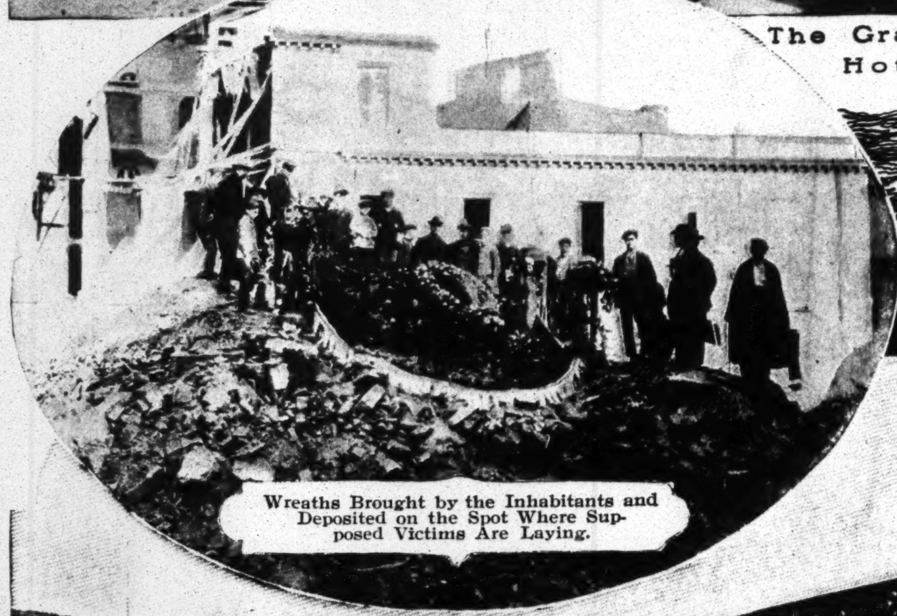


The Grand Hotel.

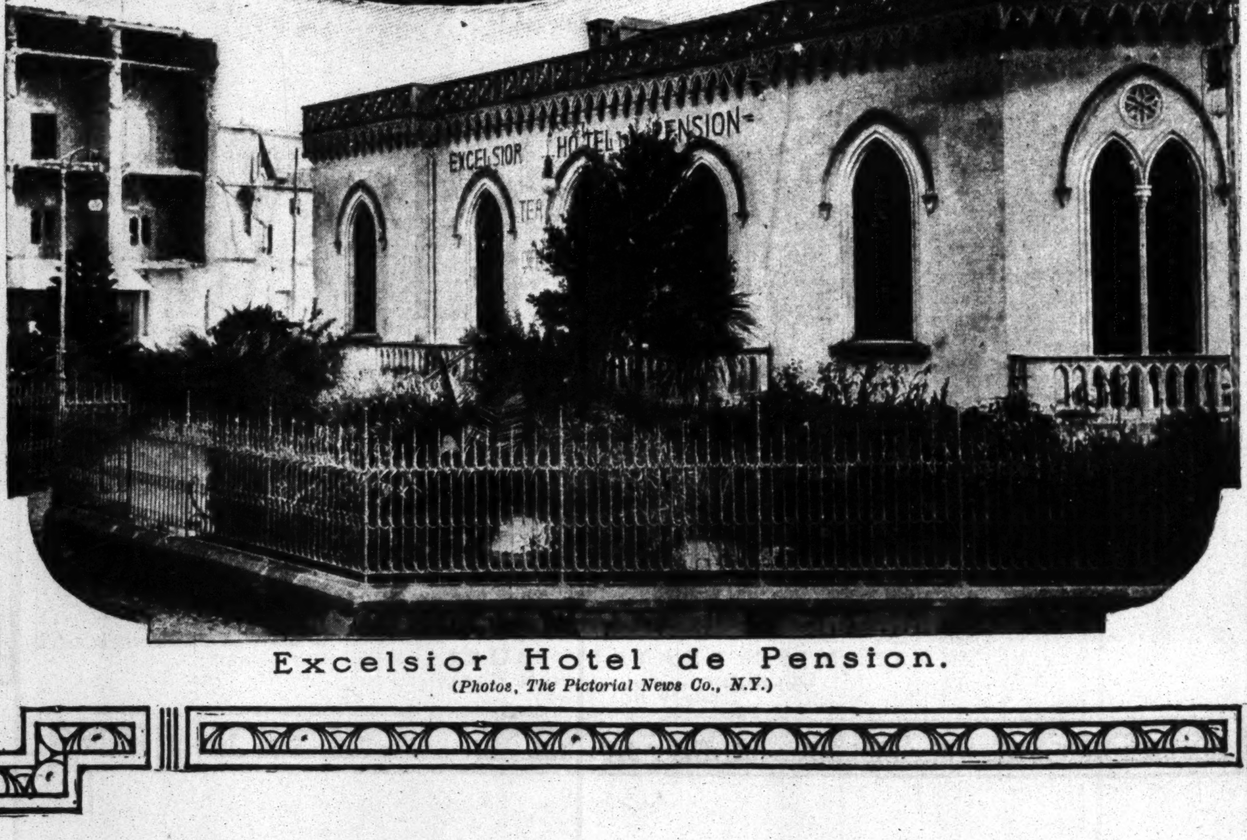
Statue of Don Juan of Austria, The Only Statue That Remained Intact.



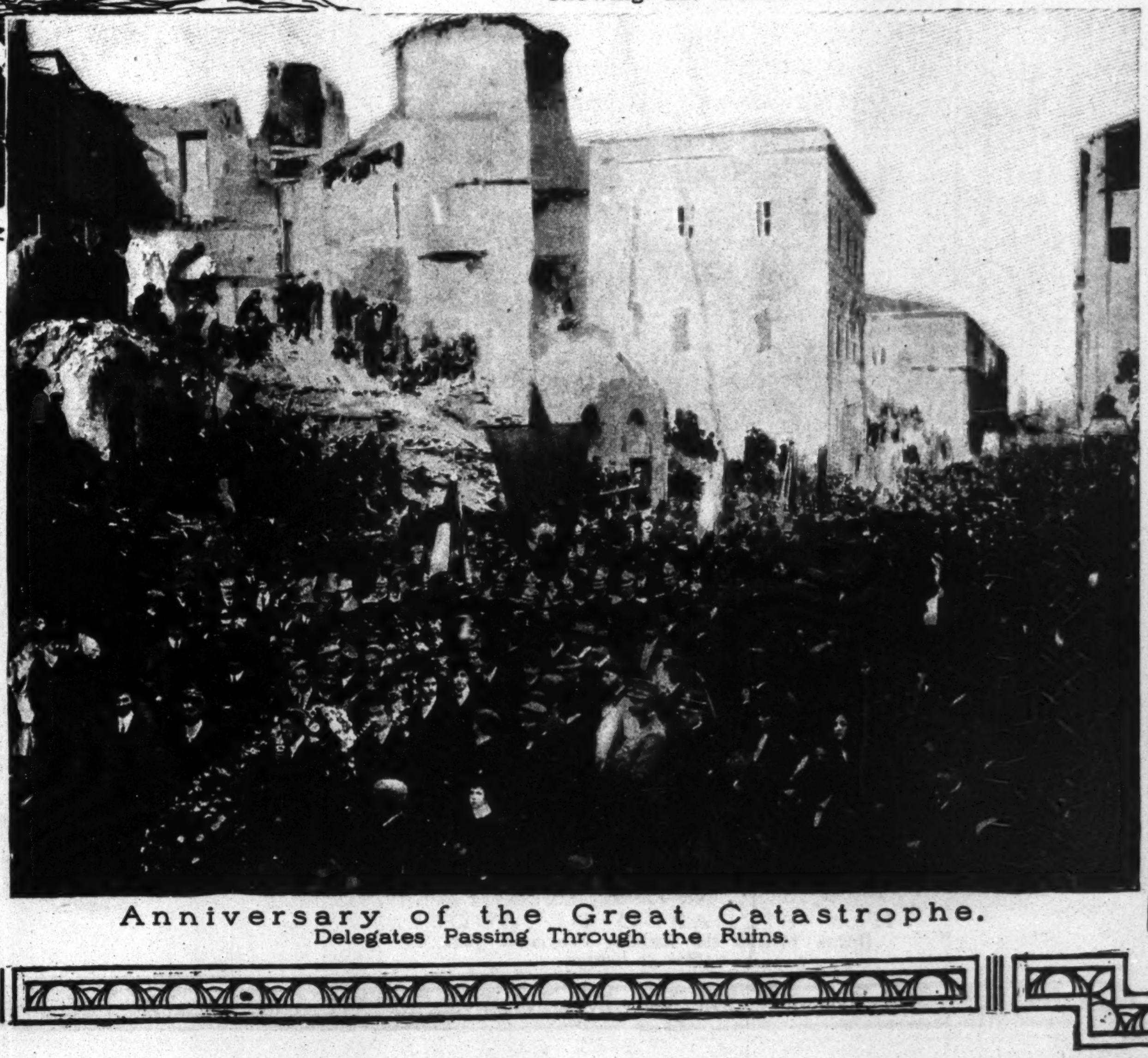
THE NEW MESSINA ONE YEAR LATER.
Showing the Portable Houses.



Wreaths Brought by the Inhabitants and Deposited on the Spot Where Supposed Victims Are Laying.



Excelsior Hotel de Pension.
(Photos, The Pictorial News Co., N.Y.)



Anniversary of the Great Catastrophe.
Delegates Passing Through the Ruins.

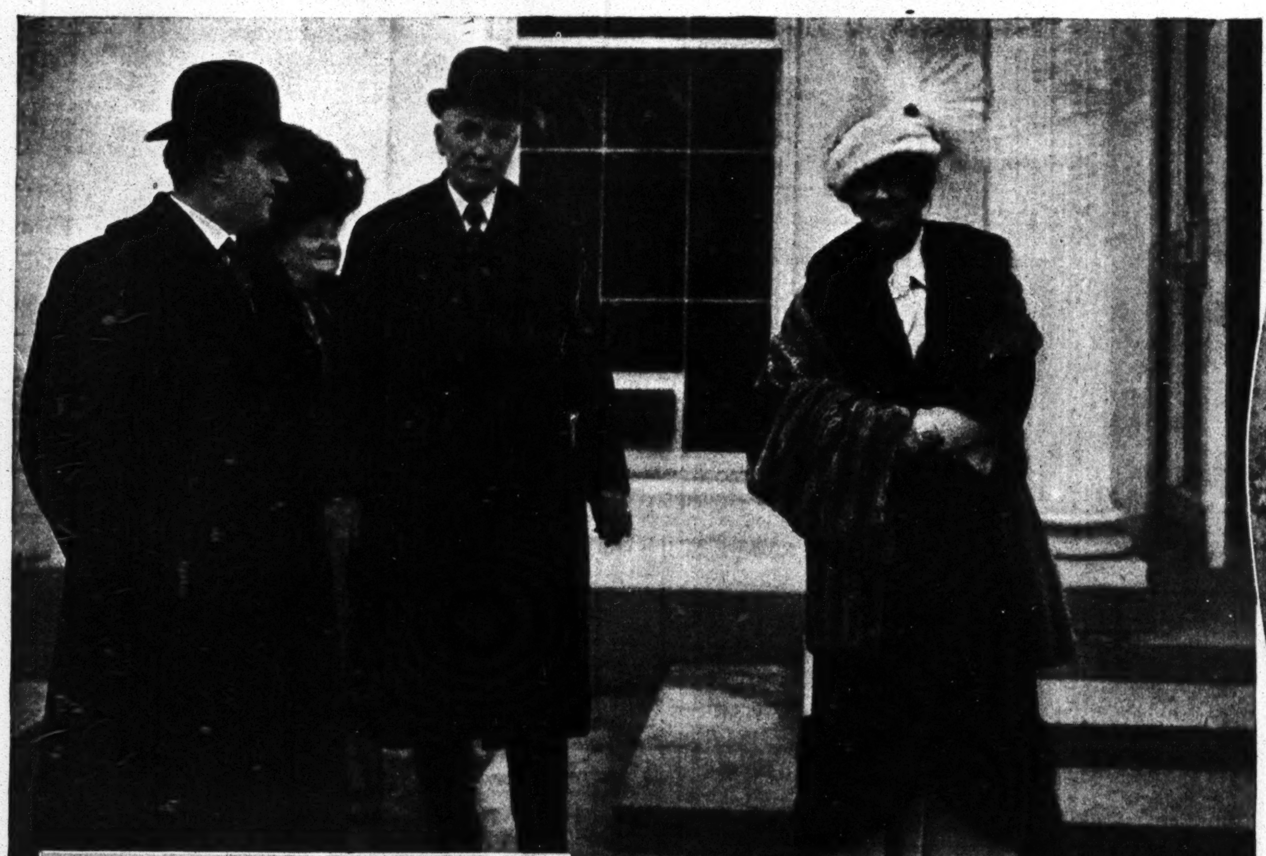
REAL WINTER SCENES IN AND NEAR NEW YORK CITY

A Locomotive on the Long Island Railroad.

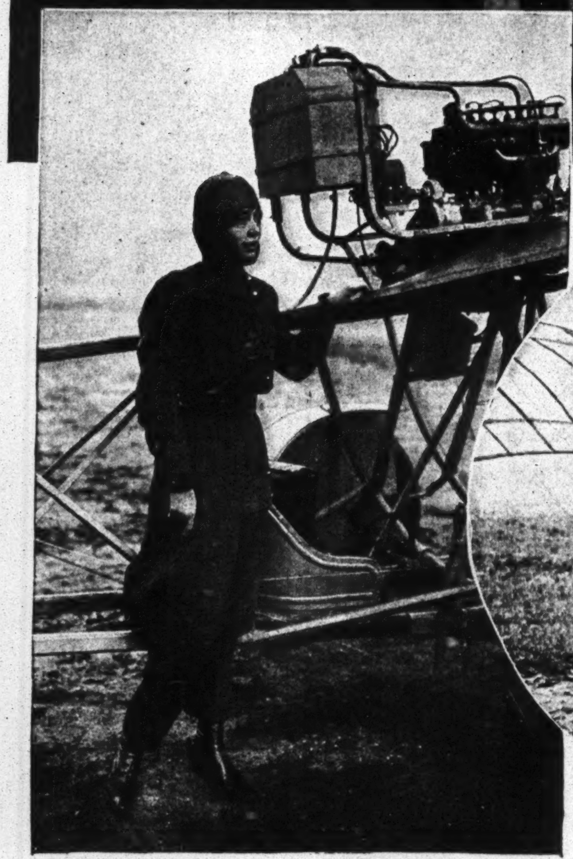
EUROPEAN SPORTS SEEN IN CENTRAL PARK.

Mary Garden and M. Dalmores

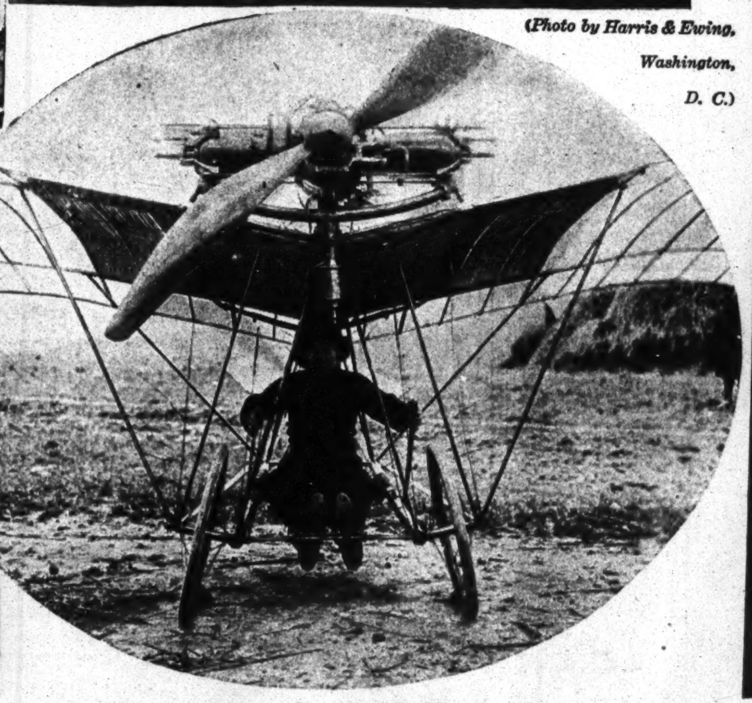
Leaving the White House After a Call on President Taft.



(Photo by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)



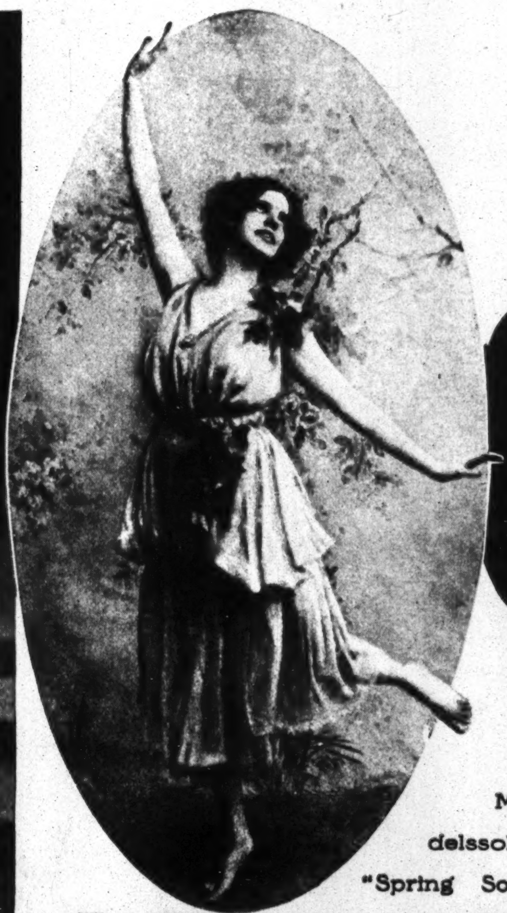
A French Woman Aviator Standing by a Santos-Dumont "Demoiselle."



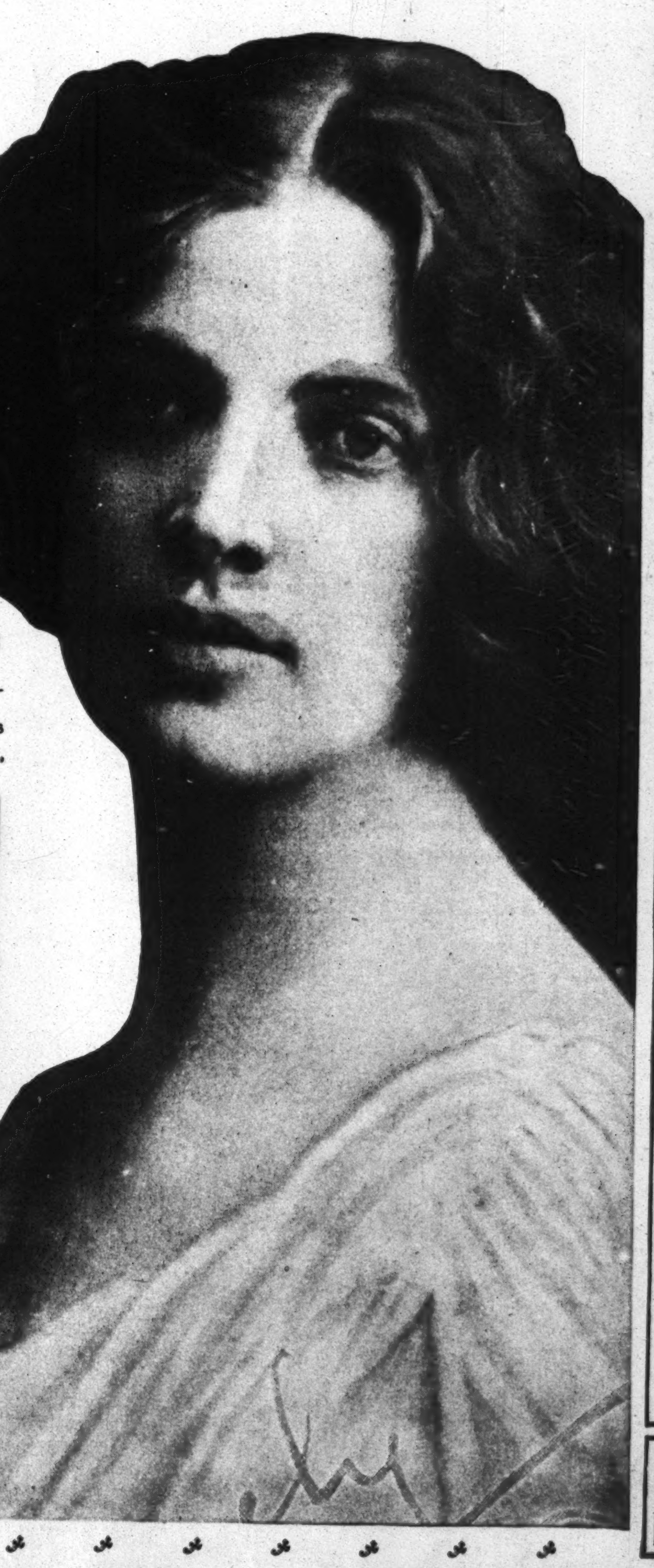
An Aeroplane "Dummy" Used for Instruction in France.

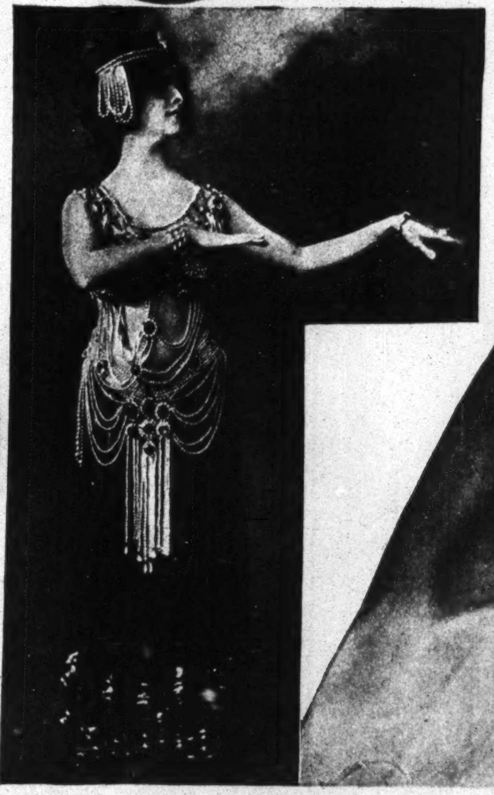
Photographs of Maud Allan, the Dancer

Who Is Now Making Her Appearance In America.



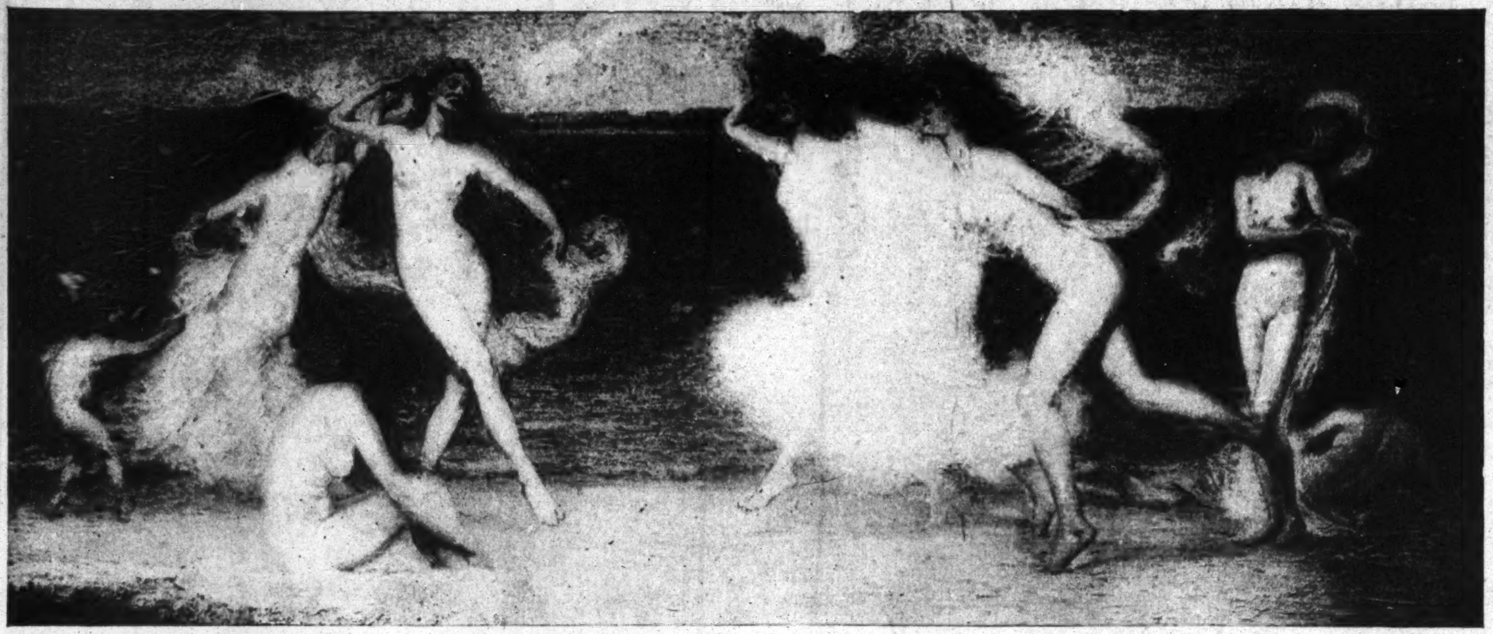
Mendelssohn's "Spring Song."



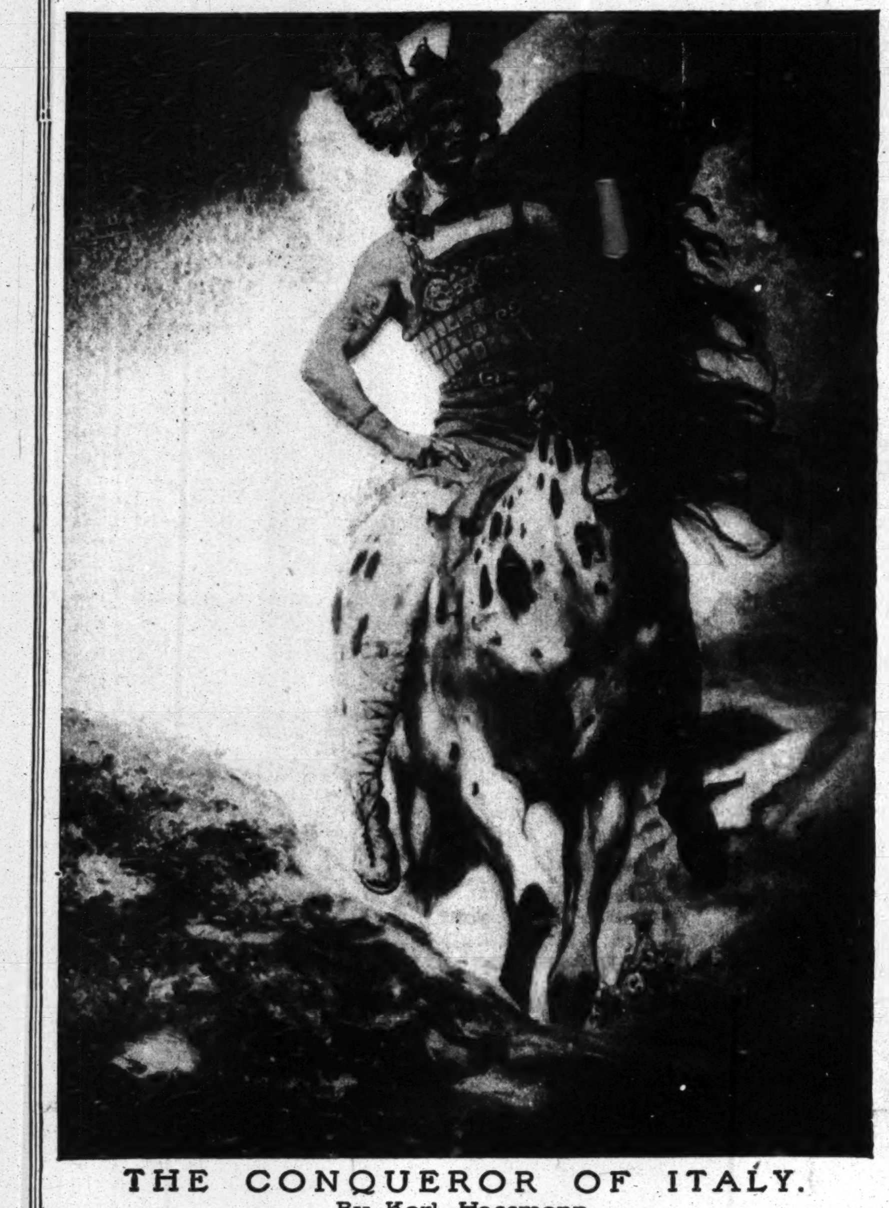


As "Salome."

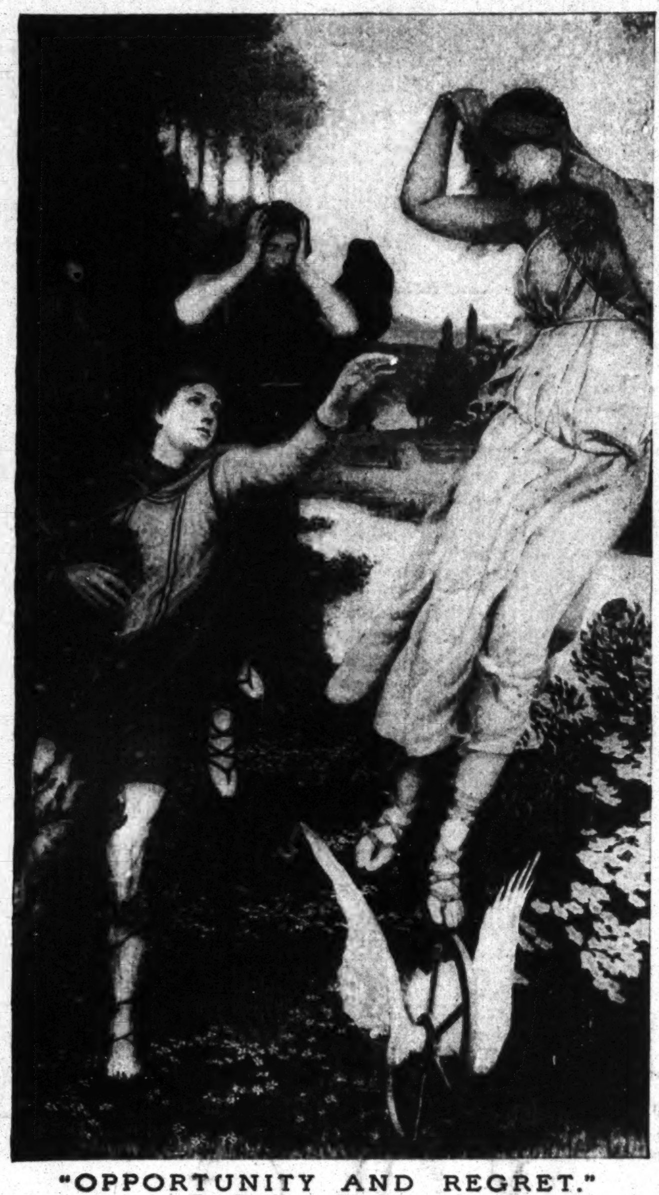
SUBJECTS ON VIEW AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH EXHIBITION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE.



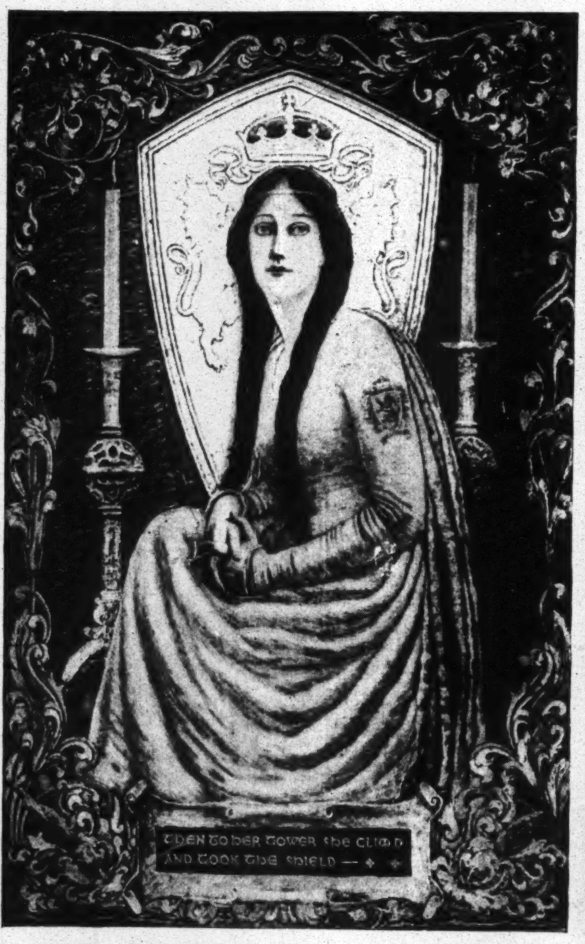
"TYPIFYING JOY"—By Blendon Campbell.



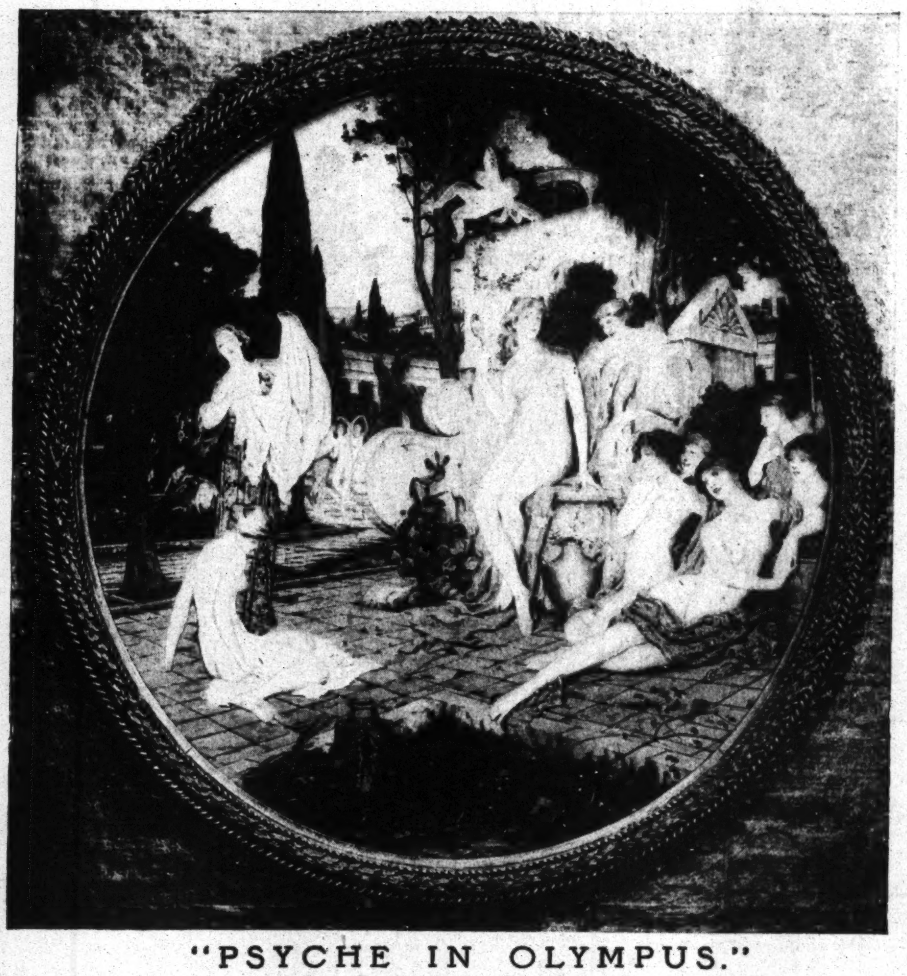
THE CONQUEROR OF ITALY.
By Karl Hassmann.



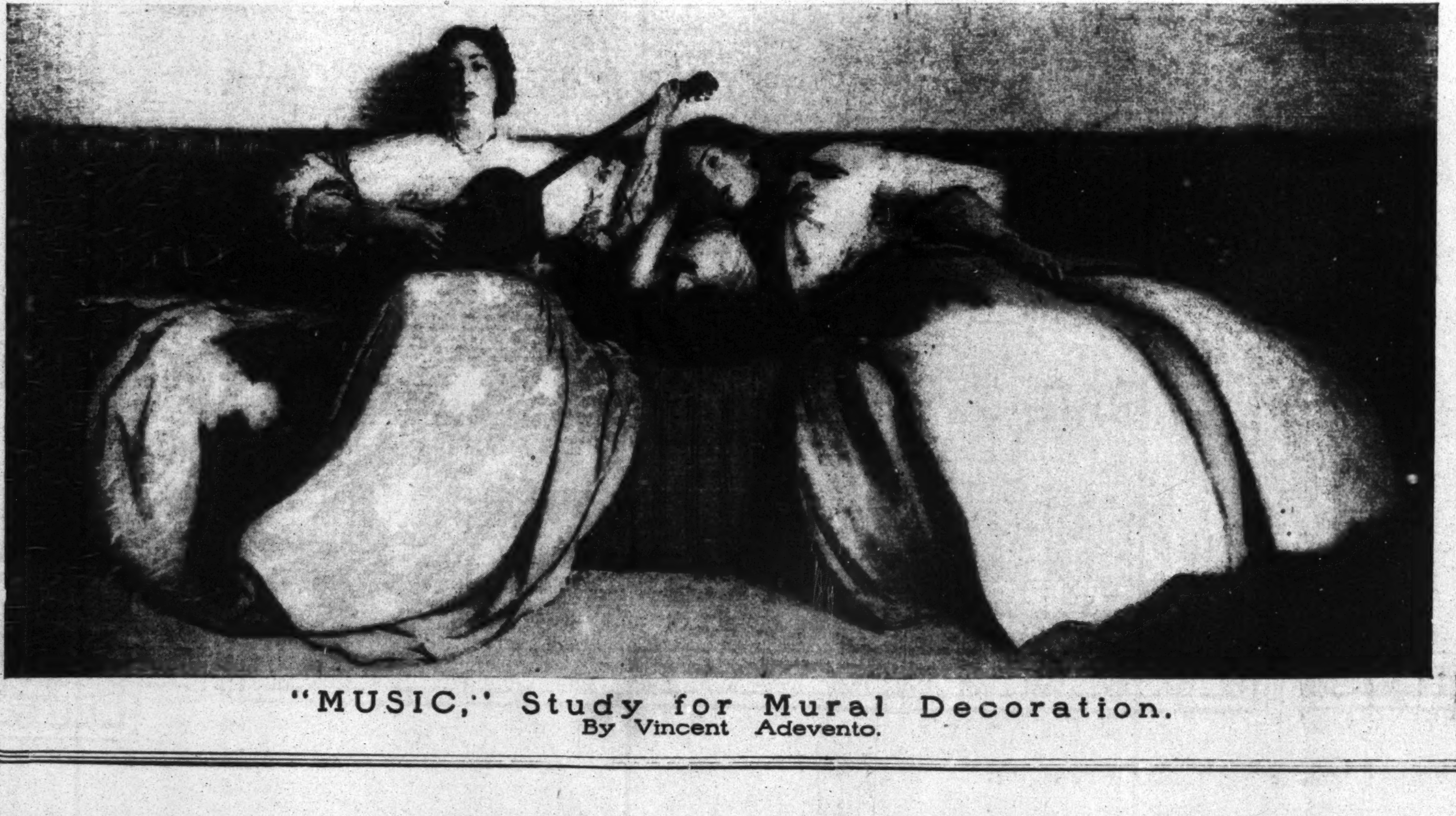
"OPPORTUNITY AND REGRET."
By Robert K. Ryland.
A Decorative Panel.


THEN TO HER TOWER SHE CLIMB'D
AND TOOK THE SHIELD

THE SHIELD OF LANCELOT.
By J. William Fosdick.
Incised Line Painting on Wood.



"PSYCHE IN OLYMPUS."
By Robert V. V. Sewell.



"MUSIC," Study for Mural Decoration.
By Vincent Adevento.

Peck & Peck
Fifth Ave.
HOSIERS

PECK & PECK
have just received ladies' French silk stockings, black, white and colors, with five rows of hand embroidered clocks in very handsome contrasting effects, suitable for matching evening gowns and slippers.

PECK & PECK
are showing novelties in white stockings and socks, to be worn in the tropics, at attractive prices.

PECK & PECK
are selling sets of bright quality pure silk socks, with and without cotton soles, and a fine silk scarf, perfectly matched, value $4.00, for $2.50 the set. The scarfs are good value at $1.50. Will sell them separate for $1.00 each.

PECK & PECK
recommend their Sea Island stockings for durability and comfort, 85 cents a pair, $5.00 half dozen; socks of same yarn, 69 cents pair, $4.00 half dozen.

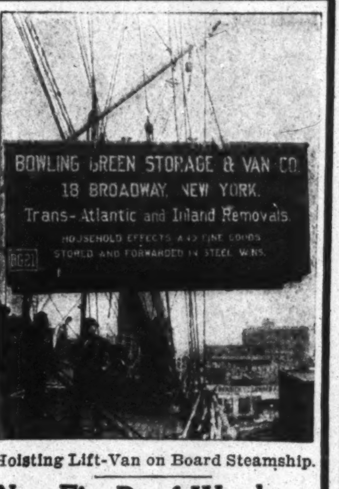
PECK & PECK
230 at 27th St. 481 at 41st St. 564 at 46th St.

Club Cocktails
A BOTTLED DELIGHT

Just strain through cracked ice and serve—CLUB COCKTAILS, already measure-mixed are the finest cocktails in the world, ready for instant use. Always uniform, always right, a CLUB COCKTAIL is a better cocktail ten times over than any made-by-guesswork drink could ever be. Use them once and you'll have a bottle handy all the time, they're so delicious.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.
Hartford New York London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HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AND FINE GOODS STORED AND FORWARDED IN STEEL VANS.
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Hoisting Lift-Van on Board Steamship.
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Splendid Values in
HAIR GOODS
CORONET BRAIDS $5, $7 & $10
SWIRL BRAIDS $10
Switches, $5, $7, $10
BIRD'S NEST PUFFS - - $10
Ladies' Combings Made Up.
You can pay twice as much at other places, but you can't get any better VALUE.
Hairdressing, Manicuring, Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment & Shampooing.
MME. HUDSON'S
"New York's Leading Hair Shop."
1288 B'way, nr. 33d, over Leather Goods Store
Be sure and get CORRECT number

SALTO-NUTS
$1.25 LB. MIXED. A RARE TREAT
APPETIZING—HEALTHFUL
PECANS—ALMONDS—GOOBERS
Many Others.
Genuinely Home Prepared Only
By HATCH,
1223 BROADWAY
AT 30th STREET,
NEW YORK
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES 80c LB.

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Our Entire Stock of Exclusive Foreign
JEWELRY NOVELTIES
25% to 50% Off
REGULAR SELLING PRICES.

Special Necklace
Was $15.00, Now $8.00
NECKLACE—German silver filigree—Rose, Green, Gold colored or French Grey set with Frederic's Amethysts or Topaz.

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ORDERS for Repairing and Remodeling of Jewelry will have our Immediate Attention, and during the February Sale Specially Low Prices will be quoted. Designs and Estimates Submitted

Address Mail Orders to Factory, 23 E. 20th Street.

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Classic Jewelers
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SILK PETTICOATS
MADE TO YOUR MEASURE
$1.00 and up—for making
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All qualities and shades of silk—
50 petticoat models to select from

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BEAUTY PARLORS
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(Opposite Stern Bros.)
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(One Door from Fifth Avenue.)

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and the
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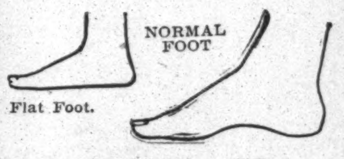
Every line is without fault, each individual is given her own requirement.
The Most Becoming and Up-To-Date Styles for the Very Young Debutante and the More Mature Society Entertainer.

One of the greatest of
Mme. Thompson's
Specialties Is for Gray Haired Women
who must not grow old, and who feel younger than their hair will admit.
They are her especial delight in serving.

28 West 22d Street,
and
12 West 31st Street,
New York.

FLUFFY RUFFERS WITH THE THOMPSON SWIRL.



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Will give you a new view of life. There is only one way to cure "Flat-foot." The bones of the fallen arch must be lifted up and held in place. Then pains in legs and back cease and you can walk and stand comfortably. Nearly every adult has "Flat-foot."
Some try a plate placed in the shoe. That's folly. Get shoes with the arch support built in. I make them reasonably in all styles and can cure you.

Write for catalogue T. Mail orders filled.

DR. S. WEIL,
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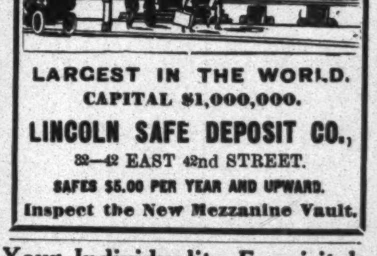

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Inspect the New Mezzanine Vault.

Your Individuality Exquisitely
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The New York Times published 7,194,703 lines of advertising in 1909. This is equivalent to more than 3,426 pages the size of The Times, or 23,982 columns. It represents an increase of 4,324 columns, or 1,297,371 lines over 1908, a greater gain than that of any other New York morning or evening newspaper, and a greater gain by 115,542 lines than the combined gains of the three morning and two evening newspapers popularly ranked with The Times as to character of circulation.

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